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HISTORICAL TABLES

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58 B.C.—A.D. 1945

BY

S. H. STEINBERG

PH.D., F.R.HIST.S.

WITH A FOREWORD

BY

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To
THE RIGHT REVEREND
THE LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER

AS A SIGN OF GRATITUDE

FOR HIS WORKING THAT WHICH IS GOOD TOWARD ALL MEN,
AND ESPECIALLY TOWARD THEM THAT ARE OF
THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE FAITH

FOREWORD

FORTY years ago Lord Acton wrote a Foreword to my *Annals of Politics and Culture, 1492-1899*, a work now out of print. Public events, he declared, were the foundation of history ; but it derived its best virtue from regions beyond the sphere of State. Justice, he continued, must be done to its several elements, to thought as well as action, to the mass of influences which constitute opinion and govern the life of nations and the progress of civilization. His writings, fragmentary though they are, breathe the same conviction that history is the record and interpretation of the life of humanity. Goethe, declared Matthew Arnold in a celebrated phrase, saw life steadily and saw it whole. The historian must try to follow his example. *Homo sum : humani nihil a me alienum puto*. Though we all have our preferences and scholars must specialise, we must never forget that the stuff of history is the whole field of human experience. Its subject is the making of civilization, the ascent of man.

How it is to be interpreted is a problem that each of us must decide for himself. History, as Froude used to say, is a child's box of letters : you can spell with them any word you will. The best preparation for the task is the recognition that it must be studied in all its length, in all its breadth, in all its depth. Nothing less will give us the perspective and the insight we need. Dr. Steinberg has compiled this extremely useful work in the belief that civilization is a co-operative achievement and a common heritage. To cast one's eye down the column headed Cultural Life is to realise the width of his studies and interests. Peoples are connected with one another by a network of contacts and obligations, visible and invisible. The older the world grows, the greater the debt of each to all and of all to each. Every one of us is a citizen of the world : each nation is a branch of the human tree. Geographical, racial and linguistic barriers blur but cannot destroy the fundamental unity of mankind.

In presenting the life of man as a whole in so far as this is possible in the bare bones of historical tables, the author is merely holding up the mirror to the past. The flesh to cover the bones is conveniently supplied by the Cambridge Ancient, Medieval, and Modern Histories, happily completed at last. There is no propaganda either in the selection of his material or in the recesses of his mind. He has written history elsewhere,

but he is not writing it here. He is merely aiding teachers, students and the general reader to discover or recall what was going on in a given age in various parts of the world and in different fields of activity. It is not a book to be read through and put back on our shelves, but an indispensable companion to be kept on the table. It should prove of the greatest value in schools and colleges, and when the days of examinations are over it will remain within reach. For who can keep in mind the dates, the details and the sequences even of the most important transactions from the rise of the Roman Empire to the end of 1945? No work of precisely this character, so far as I am aware, is available for English readers. In my opinion the author has successfully achieved his purpose of filling the gap.

G. P. GOOCH

PREFACE

THE Foreword by Dr. G. P. Gooch has introduced the reader to the general aims of the present book, so that the author can confine himself to a few notes on some technical details.

As the Historical Tables will probably be used chiefly by Anglo-Saxon students, the history of the British Commonwealth and that of the United States have been given a slight predominance, without, however, upsetting the balance, and distorting the relative importance, of historical facts. It need scarcely be emphasized that the author could not go back to the primary sources in each instance ; but he has always tried to avail himself of the best authorities.

Apart from the sections dealing with the Great War, six columns have been provided for every period. For the greater part of the book, the left-hand pages deal chiefly with the relations of the Powers. The three columns on the right-hand pages are given to what may be described as home affairs and the history of civilization ; i.e. constitutional, economic, spiritual, and intellectual activities. All entries which do not expressly mention another country refer to England or, after 1707, Great Britain. This arrangement is, of course, open to criticism in many cases, since political, constitutional, and economic events have always influenced each other. The author therefore asks the reader always to regard the six columns as a unit which has been broken up only for convenience sake.

The arrangement of the first ten or twelve pages has been made on different lines. It is meant to show the gradual absorption of the Roman Empire by the Papacy, the Islamic states, and the Teutonic tribes, up to the revival of the Western Empire under Charlemagne, and the first shaping of what was to become the kingdom of England, under Egbert of Wessex. Similarly the period following the Great War has been presented in a way different from that used for the bulk of the book. Since it is as yet impossible to pass a fair judgement on the greater or lesser importance of contemporary events, the author has confined himself to the rôle of an annalist who simply enumerates the major occurrences as he sees them.

Other changes of smaller significance explain themselves as being necessitated by the historical development itself ; e.g. the change of the heading ' Islam and Asia ' to ' Countries Oversea ', from the age

of discovery onward ; and the abandonment of a special section for ' Ecclesiastical History ' after the close of the Thirty Years' War.

The New Style has been uniformly adopted for all dates after its introduction by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, regardless of its reluctant acceptance in non-Roman countries which extended over almost two centuries. Two exceptions, however, have been deliberately conceded, as their dates are commonly known in the Old Style, namely, the deaths of Mary Queen of Scots and Queen Elizabeth. Should there be found other deviations from the above rule, the benevolent critic will perhaps attribute them to the negligence of some authors who omitted to mention which style they had adopted.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, inventions and discoveries in the sphere of Natural Science which have more or less immediately influenced economic, and sometimes even political, history, have been brought under the heading of ' Economic History ', whereas scientific progress on purely philosophical or academic lines has been kept under ' Cultural Life ' as before.

It is with great pleasure that I here acknowledge my profound gratitude to all those friends who unhesitatingly gave much time and thought to assist me in rendering the present work as reliable and useful as possible. The responsibility for its shortcomings must rest with me alone.

The first edition was published a few weeks after the outbreak of the second world war. A new edition was called for immediately after the end of the ' emergency '. The author took this opportunity to revise the portions up to 1914 and to rewrite and extend the latter part from 1914 onward. In the third edition further corrections and insertions have been made, for which the author is once more indebted to many friends and critics.

S. H. S.

HISTORICAL TABLES

I. ROMAN EMPIRE	II. ASIA AND AFRICA	III. BRITAIN
58-51 B.C. Caesar subduces Gaul.	56-37 B.C. Orodes I of Parthia; defeats Romans at Carrhae (53).	55-54 B.C. Caesar twice invades Britain.
44 B.C. <i>Mar. 15</i> : Caesar murdered. 30 B.C. Octavianus Augustus becomes virtual monarch (-A.D. 14).	51-30. B.C. Cleopatra VII, last Queen of Egypt.	A.D. 5-40. Cymbeline, King of the Catuvellauni, 'Rex Brittonum.'
A.D. 14-37. Emperor Tiberius; 25-30. Pontius Pilate, procurator of Judaea.	A.D. 25-220. Later or Eastern Han dynasty in China.	43. Romans begin conquest of Britain.
41-54. Emperor Claudius; numerous non-Italians enfranchised.	41-42. Romans annex Mauretania.	61. British rebellion under Queen Boadicea (Boudicca).
54-68. Emperor Nero; 64. First persecution of Christians.	58-76. Ming-ti, Emperor of China; introduces Buddhism.	78-85. Agricola, governor of Britain, completes Roman conquest as far as Clyde and Firth of Forth.
98-117. Emperor Trajan; Roman Empire reaches its widest limits.	70. Titus destroys Jerusalem.	122. Hadrian's wall from Tyne to Solway.
117-138. Emperor Hadrian; reorganizes army and civil service with provincials.	114-116. War against Parthians. 123. Hadrian renounces all territories across Euphrates. 132-135. Jewish rising under Bar Kokba.	143. Antonine's wall from Forth to Clyde.
161. Marcus Aurelius (-180) and Verus (-169) reign together; beginning of partition of Empire.	195-199. Septimius Severus conquers Mesopotamia.	208. Emperor Septimius Severus rebuilds Hadrian's wall; dies at York (211).
193-211. Emperor Septimius Severus.	226. Ardashir I overthrows Artabanus V, last Arsacid, and founds Neo-Persian Empire under Sassanid dynasty.	
212. <i>Constitutio Antoniniana</i> bestows Roman citizenship upon every freeborn subject.		
222-235. Emperor Alexander Severus; tries in vain to check Vandals and Langobards.		
251. Emperor Decius defeated and killed by Goths at Silistria.	260. Shapur I of Persia captures Emperor Valerian.	
254-257. Pope Stephen I.		
257-258. Pope Sixtus II.		
259-267. Pope Dionysius.		

IV. WEST TEUTONIC TRIBES	V. EAST TEUTONIC TRIBES	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>55 B.C. Caesar crosses the Rhine.</p> <p>12 B.C.-A.D. 6. Drusus and Tiberius subdue Germany.</p> <p>A.D. 9. Arminius defeats Romans in Teutoburg Forest.</p> <p>14. Campaign of Germanicus in Northern Germany.</p> <p>69-71. Batavian rising under Claudius Civilis.</p> <p>96. Roman conquest of West and South Germany completed by finishing the Limes (fortified frontier-road).</p> <p>260. Alamanni settle between Limes and Rhine. Franks advance towards lower Rhine.</p>	<p>A.D. 1-50. Formation of a Gothic kingdom on the lower Vistula.</p> <p>150. Goths migrate to the Black Sea.</p> <p>220. Goths begin to threaten Balkans and Asia Minor.</p> <p>238. Goths begin to invade the Eastern Empire.</p> <p>257. Goths occupy Dacia; Ostrogoths and Visigoths split.</p> <p>258. Goths invade Asia Minor.</p>	<p>54-51 B.C. Cicero: <i>De Re Publica</i>.</p> <p>51 B.C. Caesar: <i>De Bello Gallico</i>.</p> <p>30 B.C. - A.D. 14. Augustan age: Vergil, Horace, Ovid, poets; Livy, historian; Strabo, geographer; Labeo, Capito, jurists.</p> <p>A.D. 28-29. Preaching of St. John the Baptist.</p> <p>30 or 33. Crucifixion of Jesus.</p> <p>51-57. Missionary travels of St. Paul.</p> <p><i>ca. 65.</i> Gospel according to St. Mark.</p> <p><i>ca. 80.</i> Gospel according to St. Luke.</p> <p>80. Colosseum, Rome, completed.</p> <p><i>ca. 85.</i> Gospel according to St. Matthew.</p> <p><i>ca. 90-95.</i> Gospel according to St. John.</p> <p>98-118. Tacitus: <i>Germania</i>, <i>Agri-cola</i>, <i>Annales</i>, <i>Historiae</i>.</p> <p>106. Column of Trajan, Rome, erected.</p> <p><i>ca. 150.</i> Ptolemy, geographer.</p> <p>161. Gaius: <i>Institutiones</i>.</p> <p>200-230. Clement and Origen of Alexandria.</p> <p>244-270. Plotinus in Rome.</p> <p>248. Millenary of Rome.</p> <p>250. Persecution of Christians by Decius; Pope Fabian martyred.</p> <p>258. Cyprian of Carthage, originator of the Catholic conception of the Church, executed.</p>

I. ROMAN EMPIRE	II. ASIA AND AFRICA	III. BRITAIN
<p>269. Emperor Claudius defeats Goths at Nish.</p> <p>270-275. Emperor Aurelianus, <i>restitutor orbis</i>.</p> <p>276-282. Emperor Probus; defeats Vandals, Alamanni, Franks, and Burgundians.</p> <p>284-305. Emperor Diocletian. 285. Partition of the Empire into Western and Eastern Empires.</p> <p>293-306. Emperor Constantius I Chlorus.</p> <p>306-337. Constantine the Great, son of Constantius, proclaimed Emperor at York. 313. Milan Edict recognizes Christianity as a legal religion.</p> <p>311-314. Pope Miltiades.</p> <p>314-335. Pope Silvester I.</p> <p>323. Constantine overthrows Licinius, his co-regent, and becomes absolute monarch.</p> <p>332. Constantine defeats Goths; afterwards hires Gothic auxiliaries.</p> <p>337-352. Pope Julius I.</p> <p>352-366. Pope Liberius.</p> <p>361-363. Emperor Julian.</p> <p>366-384. Pope Damasus I.</p> <p>378. Aug. 9: Emperor Valens defeated and killed by Visigoths at Adrianople.</p> <p>379-395. Emperor Theodosius I; resettles Visigoths in the Empire (382).</p> <p>384-399. Pope Siricius.</p>	<p>268-273. Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra; conquers Syria, Mesopotamia, and parts of Egypt.</p> <p>273. Emperor Aurelian overthrows kingdom of Palmyra.</p> <p>280. Emperor Wu-ti reunites China.</p> <p>293-302. Narses of Persia; loses Armenia to the Romans (297).</p> <p>310-379. Shapur II of Persia; recovers Armenia.</p> <p>318. China divided into Northern and Southern realms.</p> <p><i>ca.</i> 320. Chandragupta I establishes Gupta empire in India.</p> <p>330-375. Samudragupta, Indian Emperor.</p> <p><i>ca.</i> 350. Huns invade Europe.</p> <p>375-413. Chandragupta II; conquers Ujjain.</p> <p>386-636. Dynasty of Yüan Wei in Northern China.</p> <p>387. Theodosius I and Shapur III of Persia partition Armenia.</p>	<p>286-293. Independent British kingdom under Carausius, and 293-296 under Allectus.</p> <p>296. Emperor Constantius I recovers Britain.</p> <p>305. Emperor Constantius I defeats Picts and Scots.</p> <p>360-367. Picts, Irish, and Saxons invade Britain.</p> <p>383-407. Roman legions evacuate Britain.</p>

IV. WEST TEUTONIC
TRIBES

270. Marcomanni advance from Bohemia across the Danube.
- 286-288. Alamanni, Franks, and Burgundians cross the Rhine.
295. Caesar Galerius defeats Marcomanni.
298. Caesar Constantius defeats Alamanni.
307. Emperor Constantine I defeats Alamanni and Franks.
350. Alamanni occupy Alsace.
357. Caesar Julian defeats Alamanni at Strasbourg.
358. Salian Franks settle in Northern Brabant.

V. EAST TEUTONIC
TRIBES

268. Goths sack Athens, Corinth, and Sparta.
334. Vandals settle in Pannonia.
341. Wulfila begins christianizing Visigoths.
348. Visigoths persecute Christians; Constantius II settles Visigothic Christians in the Balkans.
375. Huns overthrow Ostrogothic kingdom in South Russia.
376. Visigoths, pressed by Huns, settle in Transylvania and Thrace.
380. Ostrogoths settle in Pannonia.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

268. Synod of Antioch condemns heresy of Paul of Samosata.
277. Mani, founder of the Gnostic sect of Manichaeism, *d.*
- ca.* 280. Armenia christianized.
- ca.* 285. Beginning of monastic life in Egypt.
- 305-311. Persecution of Christians by Diocletian and Galerius.
311. Galerius, Licinius, and Constantine issue Toleration Edict.
- 311-411. Donatist struggle.
- 321-381. Arian struggle.
325. Council of Nicaea decides the Arian question in favour of Athanasius (*d.* 373).
330. *May II*: Constantinople (Byzantium) made capital of the Empire.
341. Synod of Antioch deposes Athanasius.
343. Synod of Sardica confirms jurisdiction of Roman see.
- ca.* 370. Beginning of monastic life in Occident.
380. *Feb. 27*: Theodosius' edict on the catholic faith.

I. ROMAN EMPIRE	II. ASIA AND AFRICA	III. BRITAIN
<p>395. Definite partition of Eastern and Western Empires. Arcadius, Eastern Emperor (-408); Honorius, Western Emperor (-423), under guardianship of the Teuton Stilicho (murdered 408).</p> <p>401-403. Visigoths invade Italy; imperial residence moved to Ravenna (402).</p> <p>406. Stilicho checks Ostrogothic invasion at Ficsole.</p> <p>408-450. Theodosius II, Eastern Emperor.</p> <p>408-410. Second Visigothic invasion of Italy.</p> <p>410. Aug. 24: Alaric sacks Rome.</p> <p>422-432. Pope Celestine I.</p> <p>425-455. Valentinian III, Western Emperor; 429-454. Aetius, virtual ruler.</p> <p>438. <i>Codex Theodosianus</i>, legal separation of Eastern and Western sections of the Empire.</p> <p>440-461. Pope Leo I the Great.</p> <p>450-457. Marcian, Eastern Emperor.</p> <p>451. Aetius defeats the Huns under Attila on the Mauriac Plains near Châlons.</p> <p>452. Attila invades Northern Italy; turned back by Pope Leo I.</p> <p>455. June: Vandals sack Rome.</p> <p>456-472. The Teuton Ricimer, virtual ruler of the Western Empire.</p> <p>457-471. Leo I, Eastern Emperor.</p> <p>460 and 468. Vandals destroy Roman fleets off Cartagena and Cape Bon.</p> <p>474-491. Zeno, Eastern Emperor.</p>	<p>399-420. Yazdegerd I of Persia; tolerates Christianity.</p> <p>413-455. Kumaragupta I, Indian Emperor.</p> <p>420-439. Bahram V of Persia; persecutes Christians; attacked by White Huns.</p> <p>420-479. Sung dynasty in Southern China.</p> <p>428-633. Armenia under Persian rule.</p> <p>433-453. Attila, ruler of the Huns.</p> <p>455-467. Skandagupta, Indian Emperor.</p> <p>ca. 470. Huns disappear from Europe. White Huns break up the Gupta empire.</p>	<p>449. Angles, Saxons, and Jutes begin the conquest of Britain.</p> <p>457. Anglo-Saxons defeat Britons at Crayford.</p>

IV. WEST TEUTONIC TRIBES	V. EAST TEUTONIC TRIBES	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
	395-410. Alaric, King of Visigoths.	396-430. St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo.
	395-398. Alaric pillages Balkans and Greece.	397. <i>Apr. 4</i> : Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, <i>d.</i>
406. Salian Franks occupy Flanders, Riparian Franks occupy the district of Cologne.	406. Burgundians found kingdom on the middle Rhine (capital, Worms).	<i>ca. 400</i> . Hieronymus translates Scriptures into Latin.
	406-428. Gunderic, King of Vandals.	401-417. Innocent I, Bishop of Rome; establishes primacy of Rome.
	409. Vandals, Alani, and Suevi overrun Spain.	411-431. Pelagian struggle; Pelagius, British theologian, affirms freedom of will.
	413-436. Gundecar, Burgundian King.	413-426. St. Augustine: <i>Civitas Dei</i> .
	415. Wallia establishes Visigothic kingdom of Toulouse.	
	416-418. Visigoths conquer Vandal kingdom in Spain.	420. Hieronymus <i>d.</i> at Bethlehem.
	418-451. Theodoric I, King of Visigoths.	
	428-477. Genserich, King of Vandals.	431. Third Council of Ephesus, condemns Pelagianism.
	429. Genserich founds Vandal kingdom in Northern Africa; Suevi remain in Northern Spain.	432-461. St. Patrick's mission in Ireland.
436. Alamannian realm established on Upper and Middle Rhine.	436. Huns destroy Burgundian kingdom of Worms.	
	442. Genserich takes last Roman possessions and establishes absolute monarchy.	
	443. Burgundians settle in the districts of Geneva and Grenoble.	451. <i>Oct.</i> : Council of Chalcedon.
	451. Ostrogoths support, Visigoths and Burgundians defy, Huns; Theodoric I killed in battle.	451-680. Monophysite struggle in the Eastern Church.
	453-466. Theodoric II, King of Visigoths.	
<i>ca. 460</i> . Franks take Cologne.	461. Lyons made capital of Burgundy.	
	466. Theodoric II murdered by his brother, Euric (reigns till 484).	
	471-526. Theodoric the Great, King of Ostrogoths.	

I. ROMAN EMPIRE	II. ASIA AND AFRICA	III. BRITAIN
<p>476. Odovacar deposes Romulus Augustulus, last western emperor.</p> <p>491-518. Anastasius I, eastern emperor.</p> <p>492-496. Pope Gelasius I.</p> <p>496-498. Pope Anastasius II.</p> <p>514-523. Pope Hormisdas.</p> <p>523-526. Pope John I.</p> <p>526-530. Pope Felix IV.</p> <p>527-565. Emperor Justinian I, reunites the empire.</p> <p>533-534. Belisarius overthrows Vandal kingdom and makes northern Africa a Byzantine province.</p> <p>535-540. Belisarius occupies Gothic kingdom in Italy.</p> <p>537-555. Pope Vigilius.</p> <p>552-555. Narses destroys Gothic kingdom in Italy, and makes Italy a Byzantine province.</p> <p>556-561. Pope Pelagius I.</p> <p>561-574. Pope John III.</p> <p>565-578. Emperor Justin II.</p> <p>578-582. Emperor Tiberius II.</p> <p>582-602. Emperor Maurice.</p>	<p>479-502. Chi dynasty in Southern China.</p> <p>525. Abyssinians conquer Yemen.</p> <p>531-579. Chosroes I of Persia; political and cultural prime.</p> <p>539-562. War between Persia and the eastern empire.</p> <p>550. Migration of Turks begins.</p> <p>572-591. War between Persia and the eastern empire.</p> <p>575. Persians overthrow Abyssinian rule over Yemen.</p>	<p>477 (?). Kingdom of Sussex founded.</p> <p>491. Saxons storm Anderida near Pevensey.</p> <p>495 (?). Kingdom of Wessex founded.</p> <p>537 (?). Arthur, king of Britons, killed in the battle of Camlan.</p> <p>547 (?) Kingdom of Bernicia founded.</p> <p>560-616. Ethelbert, king of Kent.</p> <p>563. Columba (<i>d.</i> 597) goes to Iona and begins to convert the Picts.</p> <p>577. The English of Wessex defeat Welsh at Deorham, Glos.</p> <p>584 (?). Kingdom of Mercia founded.</p>

IV. WEST TEUTONIC TRIBES	V. EAST TEUTONIC TRIBES	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>481-511. Clovis, King of Franks.</p> <p>486. Clovis defeats Syagrius, last Roman governor of Gaul.</p> <p>496. Clovis defeats Alamanni at Strasbourg. <i>Dec. 25</i>: Baptism of Clovis with 3000 Franks.</p> <p>507. Clovis annexes Visigothic kingdom of Toulouse.</p> <p>511. Partition of Frankish kingdom between Clovis's sons Theuderic I (-534), Clodomir (-524), Childebert I (-558), Clotaire I (-561).</p> <p>531. Franks overthrow kingdom of Thuringia.</p> <p>532-534. Franks overthrow kingdom of Burgundy.</p> <p>558-561. Clotaire I reunites Frankish kingdom.</p> <p>561. Partition of Frankish kingdom between Clotaire's sons Charibert (-567), Guntram (-592), Sigebert (-575), Chilperic (-584).</p> <p>567. Partition of Frankish kingdom into Austrasia, Neustria, and Burgundy.</p> <p>575-613. Queen Brunhild, regent of Austrasia.</p> <p>584-628. Clotaire II, alleged son of Chilperic, King of Neustria.</p>	<p>476. Genseric sells Eastern Sicily to Theodoric.</p> <p>477-484. Hunneric, King of Vandals; persecutes Roman Catholics.</p> <p>484-496. Gunthamund, King of Vandals.</p> <p>484-507. Alaric II, King of Visigoths.</p> <p>487-493. Theodoric conquers Italy.</p> <p>493. Mar. 5: Odovacar capitulates at Ravenna, is murdered by Theodoric, who marries Clovis's sister.</p> <p>496-523. Thrasamund, King of Vandals.</p> <p>500. Thrasamund obtains Western Sicily as dowry of Theodoric's sister.</p> <p>506. <i>Lex Romana Visigothorum</i>, law-code of Alaric II.</p> <p>516-523. Sigmund, King of Burgundy; later canonized.</p> <p>523-532. Godomar II, last King of Burgundy.</p> <p>523-530. Hilderic, King of Vandals.</p> <p>526-534. Amalaswintha, daughter of Theodoric, regent of Italy.</p> <p>530-534. Gelimer, last King of Vandals.</p> <p>540. Badwila (Totila) re-establishes Gothic rule in Italy.</p> <p>552. Badwila killed at Taginae.</p> <p>552-553. Teias, last King of Ostrogoths.</p> <p>567-586. Leovigild, King of Visigoths.</p> <p>568. Langobards invade Northern Italy.</p> <p>584-590. Authari, first King of Langobards.</p> <p>585. Leovigild overthrows the Suevic kingdom.</p> <p>586-601. Reccared, King of Visigoths.</p> <p>589. Visigoths converted to Roman Catholicism.</p>	<p>484-519. First schism between Western and Eastern Churches.</p> <p>491. Armenian Church secedes from Byzantium and Rome.</p> <p>499. Mar.: Synod of Rome, issues first decree on papal election.</p> <p><i>ca. 500.</i> Neo-Platonic writings of so-called Dionysius the Areopagite.</p> <p><i>ca. 520.</i> Systematic grammar of Priscian.</p> <p>523-524. Boethius: <i>Consolatio Philosophiae</i>.</p> <p>529. Justinian closes Athens University. Benedict of Nursia founds monastery of Montecassino.</p> <p>529-534. <i>Institutes, Digests, and Codex Justinianus</i> issued.</p> <p>547. Gildas: <i>De Excidio Britanniae</i>.</p> <p>553-555. Fifth Council of Constantinople.</p> <p>563. Dec. 24: Cathedral of Hagia Sophia, Constantinople, consecrated.</p>

I. ROMAN EMPIRE	II. ASIA AND AFRICA	III. BRITAIN
<p>590-604. Pope Gregory I.</p> <p>602-610. Emperor Phocas.</p> <p>610-641. Emperor Heraclius. 610-638. Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople.</p> <p>619-625. Pope Boniface V.</p> <p>625-638. Pope Honorius I. 629. Heraclius recovers Jerusalem.</p> <p>636. Aug. 20: Byzantines defeated at Yarmuk, lose Syria to Arabs.</p> <p>640-642. Pope John IV. 641-668. Constans II, eastern emperor. 642-649. Pope Theodore I. 649-655. Pope Martin I.</p> <p>654-657. Pope Eugenius I. 657-672. Pope Vitalian.</p> <p>663. Last visit to Rome by an emperor.</p> <p>668-685. Emperor Constantine IV. 669. Arabs besiege Constantinople. 674-680. Arabs besiege Constantinople. 678-681. Pope Agatho. 682-683. Pope Leo II. 685-695, 705-711. Emperor Justinian II. 687-701. Pope Sergius I.</p> <p>695-698. Emperor Leontius.</p>	<p>589-605. Emperor Yang-kien, founder of the Suy dynasty in China.</p> <p>606-647. Harsha, ruler of Northern India. 608-642. Pulakesin II Chalukya, ruler of the Deccan. 614. Persians take Damascus and Jerusalem. 618-619. Persians conquer Egypt.</p> <p>622. Mohammed flees from Mecca to Medina (the Hegira).</p> <p>632. June 8: Mohammed <i>d.</i>; succeeded by caliph Abu Bekr (-634). 634-644. Caliph Omar; takes Damascus (635), Ctesiphon (637), Jerusalem (638), conquers Mesopotamia (639-641), Egypt (640-642), Persia (641-643). 644-656. Caliph Othman.</p> <p>647. Arabs conquer Tripoli. 649. Arabs conquer Cyprus. 652. Arabs raid Syracuse. 654-661. Arabs subdue Armenia. 656. June 17: Caliph Othman murdered; succeeded by Ali. 658. Moawiya sets up Omayyad dynasty at Damascus. 661. Jan. 24: Caliph Ali murdered; succeeded by Moawiya. 664. Arabs invade the Punjab.</p> <p>670. Arabs begin conquering North Africa.</p> <p>680. Oct. 10: Husain, son of Ali, killed when fighting against caliph Yezid I. 685-705. Caliph Abdalmalik.</p> <p>693-862. Armenia under Arab rule. 695. First Arab coinage.</p>	<p>592 (or 593)-616. Ethelfrith, king of Bernicia.</p> <p>596. Pope Gregory I dispatches Augustine as missionary to Britain.</p> <p>597-616. Supremacy of Kent.</p> <p>602. Augustine establishes archiepiscopal see at Canterbury.</p> <p>604. St Paul's, London, founded; <i>May 26</i>; Augustine <i>d.</i></p> <p>613. Northumbrians defeat Welsh near Chester.</p> <p>615. Columban the Younger, founder of Luxeuil and Bobbio, <i>d.</i></p> <p>617-685. Supremacy of Northumbria.</p> <p><i>ca. 620.</i> Normans invade Ireland.</p> <p>627. Christianization of Northumbria begins.</p> <p>632. Christianization of East Anglia begins.</p> <p>633-641. Oswald, king of Northumbria and Bernicia.</p> <p>635. Christianization of Wessex begins.</p> <p>636. Southern Irish church submits to papacy.</p> <p>641-670. Oswiu, king of Northumbria and Bernicia.</p> <p>654. Penda, heathen king of Mercia, defeated and killed by Oswiu.</p> <p>658-675. Wulfhere, Penda's son, king of Mercia.</p> <p>664. Oswiu of Northumbria adopts Roman ritual.</p> <p>664-673. Egbert of Kent (and Surrey).</p> <p>669-690. Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>673. Sept. 24: First synod of the English church, at Hertford.</p> <p>673-685. Hlothhere of Kent.</p> <p>685-704. Aldfrith of Northumbria.</p> <p>686. Sussex, last heathen kingdom, converted.</p> <p>688-726. Ine, king of Wessex; subdues Essex and Kent.</p> <p>690-725. Wihtred, king of Kent.</p> <p>695. Wihtred's law code.</p> <p>697. Northern Irish church submits to papacy.</p>

IV. WEST TEUTONIC TRIBES	V. EAST TEUTONIC TRIBES	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>613. Austrasia and Burgundy united.</p> <p>614. <i>Oct. 18: Edictum Chlotacharii II</i>, defines rights of king, nobles and Church.</p> <p>623-639. Dagobert I; Pepin the Elder, Mayor of the Palace.</p> <p>638-657. Clovis II, King of Neustria and Burgundy.</p> <p>643-656. Grimoald, son of Pepin, Mayor of the Palace in Austrasia.</p> <p>657-673. Clotaire III, King of the whole kingdom till 663, and afterwards of Neustria.</p> <p>663-675. Childeric II, King of Austrasia, and of the whole kingdom after 673.</p> <p>687. Pepin II subduces Neustria, becomes Mayor of the Palace of the whole kingdom.</p>	<p>590-616. Agilulf, King of Lombards.</p> <p>603. Lombards converted to Roman Catholicism.</p> <p>616-626. Adalwald, King of Lombards; murdered.</p> <p>633. Visigothic Spain becomes elective kingdom.</p> <p>636-652. Rothari, King of Lombards.</p> <p>641-652. Chindaswinth, King of Visigoths.</p> <p>653-672. Recceswinth, King of Visigoths.</p> <p>672-680. Wamba, King of Visigoths.</p> <p>687-701. Egica, King of Visigoths.</p>	<p>594. Gregory of Tours <i>d.</i>, author of <i>Historiae Francorum</i>.</p> <p>603. Bishopric of Rochester founded.</p> <p>609. Pantheon, Rome, consecrated as Christian church.</p> <p>622. Isidore, Bishop of Seville: <i>Etymologiae</i>.</p> <p>622-680. Monothelete controversy.</p> <p>641-661. Prime of Armenian architecture under Patriarch Nerses III.</p> <p>649. <i>Oct. 5-31</i>: Lateran Synod condemns Monotheletism.</p> <p>653. Caliph Othman edits Koran.</p> <p>656. Monastery of Peterborough founded.</p> <p>657. Streoneshalh (Whitby) monastery founded.</p> <p>674-682. Wearmouth and Jarrow monasteries founded.</p> <p>680. Caedmon, first English Christian poet, <i>d.</i></p> <p>680 <i>Nov. 7-681 Sept. 16</i>: Sixth Council of Constantinople, condemns Monophysitism and Monotheletism.</p> <p>692. <i>Concilium Quinisextum</i>, settles the Biblical Canon of the Eastern Church.</p>

I. ROMAN EMPIRE	II. ASIA AND AFRICA	III. BRITAIN
<p>698-705. Emperor Tiberius III.</p> <p>708-715. Pope Constantine I; last pope to call on the emperor in Constantinople.</p> <p>715-731. Pope Gregory II; dispatches Wynfrith-Boniface as missionary to Germany.</p> <p>716, Aug.-717, Sept. Arabs besiege Constantinople.</p> <p>717-741. Emperor Leo III; prohibits image-worship (726).</p> <p>731-741. Pope Gregory III.</p> <p>741-775. Emperor Constantine V; renews prohibition of image-worship (754).</p> <p>741-752. Pope Zacharias.</p> <p>752-757. Pope Stephen II.</p> <p>757-767. Pope Paul I, brother of Stephen II.</p> <p>768-772. Pope Stephen III.</p> <p>772-795. Pope Hadrian I.</p> <p>775-780. Emperor Leo IV.</p> <p>780-802. Irene, virtual ruler of the eastern empire (780-790. Constantine VI; 790-797. Constantine VII).</p> <p>795-816. Pope Leo III.</p>	<p>705-715. Caliph Welid I.</p> <p>712. Muhammad ibn Kasim establishes a Moslem state in Sind.</p> <p>715-717. Caliph Soliman I.</p> <p>717-720. Caliph Omar II; grants immunity from taxes to all believers.</p> <p>720-724. Caliph Yezid II.</p> <p>724-743. Caliph Hisham; reforms taxation.</p> <p>744-750. Caliph Mervan II, last of the Omayyad caliphs.</p> <p>750-754. Caliph Abul Abbas, founder of Abbaside dynasty.</p> <p>754-775. Abu Jafar al Mansur, caliph.</p> <p>755. The Omayyad Abderrahman founds the caliphate of Cordoba.</p> <p>762. Baghdad founded as capital of the caliphs.</p> <p>775-785. Caliph Mahdi; institutes Inquisition.</p> <p>782. Arabs raid Constantinople.</p> <p>786-809. Caliph Harun al Rashid;</p> <p>786-803. Yahya, vizir (<i>d.</i> 805).</p> <p>788. Idris establishes a Shiite kingdom in Morocco.</p> <p>788-796. Caliph Hisham I of Cordoba.</p> <p>796-822. Caliph Hakam I of Cordoba.</p>	<p>705. Diocese of Sherborne established; moved to Salisbury in 1078.</p> <p>705-716. Osred of Northumbria.</p> <p>716-757. Ethelbald of Mercia, virtual lord of all England except Northumbria.</p> <p>729-737. Ceolwulf of Northumbria.</p> <p>731-734. Tatwine, archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>735-766. Egbert, first archbishop of York.</p> <p>752. Cuthred of Wessex defeats Ethelbald at Burford.</p> <p>757-796. Offa, king of Mercia.</p> <p>765-774. Alhred of Northumbria.</p> <p>774. Offa subduces Kent.</p> <p>777. Offa subduces Wessex.</p> <p>784. Offa's Dyke, marks frontier between Mercia and Wales.</p> <p>787. Offa establishes Archbishopric of Lichfield; has his son Egfrith anointed king (-796).</p> <p>789-820. Constantine I, Scots king.</p> <p>790. Offa founds St Alban's abbey.</p> <p>793. Offa annexes East Anglia. Danes destroy Lindisfarne monastery.</p> <p>796. Commercial agreement between Charlemagne and Offa.</p> <p>796-821. Cenwulf, king of Mercia.</p> <p>796-810. Eardwulf of Northumbria.</p> <p>798. Cenwulf subduces Kent.</p>

IV. WEST TEUTONIC TRIBES	V. EAST TEUTONIC TRIBES	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>709-710. Pepin subduces Alamanni.</p> <p>716-719. Duke Lantfrid issues <i>Lex Alamannorum</i>.</p> <p>717-741. Charles Martel, mayor of the palace.</p> <p>732. Oct. 25: Charles Martel defeats Arabs at Poitiers.</p> <p>735. Charles Martel subduces Burgundy.</p> <p>748-788. Tassilo, last independent duke of Bavaria.</p> <p>751. Pepin III the Younger deposes Childeric III, and is elected king (~768).</p> <p>754. Pepin's donation to papacy, creates papal state.</p> <p>768-814. Charlemagne; 768-771. Carloman, his brother, co-regent.</p> <p>772-804. Charlemagne subduces Saxony.</p> <p>774 and 781. Charlemagne confirms and enlarges Pepin's donation.</p> <p>782. Charlemagne issues <i>Capitulatio de partibus Saxoniae</i>.</p> <p>785. Widukind, Saxon duke, baptized.</p> <p>788. Charlemagne annexes Bavaria.</p> <p>797. Charlemagne issues <i>Capitulare Saxonicum</i>.</p>	<p>711-713. Arabs overthrow Visigothic kingdom.</p> <p>712-744. Liutprand, king of Langobards.</p> <p>720. Arabs seize Visigothic kingdom of Septimania.</p> <p>739. Pope Gregory III asks Charles Martel for help against Langobards, Greeks and Arabs.</p> <p>749-757. Aistulf, king of Langobards.</p> <p>751. Aistulf takes Ravenna from Byzantium.</p> <p>754-756. Pepin wars against Langobards; Aistulf made Frankish vassal.</p> <p>757-774. Desiderius, last king of Langobards.</p> <p>773. Pope Hadrian I appeals to Charlemagne for help against the Langobards.</p> <p>773-774. Charlemagne annexes Langobardian kingdom.</p> <p>787. Charlemagne annexes Langobardian duchy of Beneventum.</p>	<p>700-730. <i>Beowulf</i> epic.</p> <p>709. May 25: Aldhelm, bishop of Sherborne, <i>d.</i></p> <p>719-754. Wynfrith-Boniface, 'apostle of the Germans', christianizes central Germany.</p> <p>724. Reichenau abbey founded.</p> <p>725. Image-worship controversy begins. Bede: <i>De Temporum Ratione</i>.</p> <p>731. Bede: <i>Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum</i>.</p> <p>744. Fulda abbey founded.</p> <p><i>ca. 750-800.</i> Cynewulf: <i>Elene</i>, <i>Juliana</i>, <i>The Ascension</i>, <i>Fates of the Apostles</i>.</p> <p>766-782. Aethelbert and Alcuin make York a centre of learning.</p> <p>787. Sept. 24-Oct. 23: Seventh council of Nicaea, regulates image-worship.</p> <p>790. <i>Libri Carolini</i>, memorandum of Carolingian divines on image-worship. Alcuin appointed principal of Frankish court school.</p> <p>794. State paper mill set up in Baghdad.</p> <p>799. Paul the Deacon, <i>d.</i>, author of <i>Historia Langobardorum</i>.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>802-839. Egbert of Wessex, first 'king of the English'.</p> <p>802-825. Vikings dominate Ireland.</p> <p>810-841. Eanred of Northumbria.</p> <p>821. Cenwulf of Mercia, <i>d.</i>; end of Mercian supremacy.</p> <p>825. Egbert conquers Kent and defeats Beornwulf of Mercia at Ellendun.</p> <p>829. Egbert annexes Mercia; Eanred of Northumbria does homage to Egbert.</p> <p>832-860. Kenneth MacAlpin, king of Kintyre, of the Scots (839), and of the Picts (844).</p> <p>835. Danes raid England (Sheppey).</p> <p>836. Danes sack London.</p> <p>839-858. Ethelwulf, king of England.</p> <p>843. <i>Aug.</i>: Treaty of Verdun; divides the Carolingian empire; Charles (the Bald), king of France (-877).</p> <p>851. Danes take Canterbury and burn London; defeated by Ethelwulf at Oakley.</p> <p>856. Rebellion of Ethelbald, son of Ethelwulf; reigns till 860.</p> <p>860-866. Ethelbert, king of England.</p> <p>860-863. Donald, brother of Kenneth, king of Scots.</p> <p>863-877. Constantine II, son of Kenneth, king of Scots.</p> <p>866-871. Ethelred I, king of England. Danes occupy Northumbria (866) and East Anglia (870) and attack Wessex (870).</p> <p>871-899. Alfred the Great, king of England.</p> <p>877-879. Louis II, king of France.</p>	<p>800. <i>Dec. 25</i>: Charlemagne crowned emperor by Leo III at Rome.</p> <p>812. Charles's title of emperor recognized by Byzantium.</p> <p>814-840. Emperor Louis I, the Pious.</p> <p>824. <i>Constitutio Romana</i>, confirms imperial control of Rome.</p> <p>833. <i>June 20</i>: Louis I deposed by his sons.</p> <p>834. <i>Feb.</i>: Louis I restored by his younger sons.</p> <p>840-855. Emperor Lothair I.</p> <p>841. <i>June 25</i>: Lothair defeated by his brothers at Fontenoy.</p> <p>843. Treaty of Verdun; Lewis the German obtains Germany (-876) Lothair keeps Lotharingia and Italy.</p> <p>846. Arabs pillage Rome. Lewis defeats Moimir, prince of Moravia.</p> <p>855-875. Louis II, king of Italy and emperor.</p> <p>870. <i>Aug. 9</i>: Treaty of Mersen; Lotharingia divided between Germany and France.</p> <p>875. <i>Dec. 17</i>: Charles II (the Bald) crowned emperor.</p> <p>876-887. Charles III, the Fat.</p>	<p>802-811. Nicephorus I, eastern emperor.</p> <p>809-813. Caliph Emin.</p> <p>811-813. Michael I Rhangabe, eastern emperor.</p> <p>813-820. Leo V the Armenian, eastern emperor.</p> <p>813-833. Caliph Mamun.</p> <p>820-829. Michael II, eastern emperor.</p> <p>822-852. Abd-er-Rahman II, caliph of Cordoba.</p> <p>826. Arabs take Crete.</p> <p>827. Arabs begin the conquest of Sicily.</p> <p>829-842. Theophilus, eastern emperor; persecutes image-worshippers.</p> <p>833-842. Caliph Mutasim.</p> <p>838. Arabs sack Marseilles and settle in southern Italy.</p> <p>842-847. Caliph Wathik.</p> <p>842-867. Michael III, eastern emperor.</p> <p>847-860. Caliph Mutawakkil.</p> <p>852-886. Mahomet I, caliph of Cordoba.</p> <p>858-859. Vikings sack Algeciras, are expelled by Moslems.</p> <p>859-890. Ashot I founds Bagratide dynasty of Armenia.</p> <p>867-886. Basil I, eastern emperor; recovers southern Italy from the Arabs.</p> <p>868-905. Independent Tulunid dynasty in Egypt and Syria.</p> <p>869. Arabs capture Malta.</p> <p>870-892. Caliph al-Mutamid.</p> <p>874-999. Samanid dynasty in Persia.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>803. End of the archbishopric of Lichfield; Canterbury restored as metropolitan see.</p> <p>805-832. Wulfred, archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>816-817. Pope Stephen V.</p> <p>817-824. Pope Paschal I.</p> <p>817. <i>Pactum Hludovicianum</i>, confirms papal territory.</p> <p>824-827. Pope Eugene II.</p> <p>827. Pope Valentine.</p> <p>827-844. Pope Gregory IV.</p> <p>831. Bishopric of Hamburg founded; made archbishopric (832).</p> <p>844-847. Pope Sergius II.</p> <p>847-855. Pope Leo IV; fortifies Rome (Leonine city).</p> <p><i>ca.</i> 850. Pseudo-Isidorian decretals forged in France.</p> <p>855-858. Pope Benedict III.</p> <p>858-867. Pope Nicholas I.</p> <p>864. Constantine (Cyril) and Methodius christianize Moravia and Bulgaria.</p> <p>867-872. Pope Hadrian II.</p> <p>872-882. Pope John VIII, murdered by Roman nobles.</p>	<p>802. Germanic tribal laws codified by order of Charlemagne.</p> <p>877. June 14: Edict of Quierzy, renders fiefs hereditary in France.</p>	<p><i>ca.</i> 800. <i>Hildebrandslied</i>.</p> <p>804. May 19: Alcuin, scholar and reformer of learning, <i>d.</i></p> <p><i>ca.</i> 820. The <i>Heliand</i> epic.</p> <p>822. Hrabanus Maurus becomes abbot of Fulda (847, archbishop of Mainz, <i>d.</i> 856).</p> <p>829. End of the <i>Annales Regni Francorum</i> (official chronicle).</p> <p>840. Einhard, biographer of Charlemagne, <i>d.</i></p> <p>842. Feb. 14: Oaths of Strasbourg, first record of final separation of French and German languages.</p> <p>849. Walahfrid Strabo <i>d.</i>: <i>Glossa ordinaria</i> (patristic commentaries on the Bible).</p> <p>851. Johannes Scotus Eriugena: <i>De Praedestinatione</i>.</p> <p>858-860. Johannes Scotus's Latin translation of Dionysius the Areopagite.</p> <p>862. Servatus Lupus, abbot of Ferrières, philologist, <i>d.</i></p> <p><i>ca.</i> 865. Otfrid of Weissenburg: <i>Diatessaron</i> in German verse.</p> <p>867. Johannes Scotus: <i>Peri physeon merismou</i>.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>878. Danes invade Wessex, defeated by Alfred at Edington. Treaty of Wedmore: Danes keep East Anglia, Essex and part of Mercia.</p> <p>879-882. Louis III, king of northern France; 879-884. Carloman, king of southern France.</p> <p>881. <i>Aug. 3:</i> Louis III defeats Normans at Saucourt.</p> <p>881-889. Eocha, king of Scots.</p> <p>884. Emperor Charles III elected king of France (-888).</p> <p>885-886. Normans besiege Paris, defended by Odo.</p> <p>888-898. Odo, count of Paris.</p> <p>889-900. Donald I, king of Scots.</p> <p>893. Danish invasion of Kent fails.</p> <p>893-929. Charles the Simple, king of France.</p> <p>899-925. Edward the Elder, king of England.</p> <p>900-935. Gorm, founder of the Danish kingdom.</p> <p>900-942. Constantine III of Scots.</p> <p>910. <i>Aug. 5:</i> Wessex victory at Tettenhall over Northumbrian Danes.</p> <p>910-924. Ordoño II of Asturia (Leon); futile attacks on Moslems.</p> <p>911. Treaty of St Clair-sur-Epte establishes the dukedom of Normandy.</p> <p>911-931. Rollo, duke of Normandy.</p> <p>911-918. Ethelflaed, Alfred's daughter, Lady of the Mercians.</p> <p>917. Edward subdues Danes of East Anglia.</p> <p>922-923. Robert, duke of Francia, anti-king in France.</p>	<p>880. Treaty of Ribemont: Charles III cedes Lorraine to Lewis II.</p> <p>881. <i>Feb. 12:</i> Charles III crowned emperor.</p> <p>882. Normans sack Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle and Prüm.</p> <p>887-899. Arnulf, German king.</p> <p>888-924. Berengar of Friuli, king of Italy.</p> <p>891. <i>Feb. 21:</i> Wido of Spoleto crowned emperor and king of Italy. <i>Sept. 1:</i> Arnulf defeats Normans at Louvain.</p> <p>892. Lambert of Spoleto crowned emperor.</p> <p>894. Arnulf marches to Italy, emperor Wido <i>d.</i></p> <p>896. Second expedition of Arnulf to Italy; crowned emperor.</p> <p>898. <i>Oct. 15:</i> Emperor Lambert <i>d.</i></p> <p>899-911. Lewis III the Child, German king.</p> <p>901-905. Emperor Louis III, the Blind, king of Lower Burgundy.</p> <p>906-955. Magyars continually invade Germany.</p> <p>911-918. Conrad I, duke of Franconia, German king.</p> <p>911. Lorraine transfers allegiance from Germany to France.</p> <p>915. Berengar of Friuli crowned emperor.</p> <p>916. Synod of Hohenaltheim under presidency of papal legate.</p> <p>919-936. Henry I, duke of Saxony, German king.</p>	<p>879. Nepal gains its independence of Tibet.</p> <p>885. Ashot I of Armenia assumes title of king.</p> <p>886-912. Leo VI the Wise, eastern emperor.</p> <p>888-912. Abdallah, caliph of Cordoba.</p> <p>888. Arabs occupy Garde-Freinet on the coast of Provence.</p> <p>902. <i>Aug. 1:</i> Arabs take Taormina, last Byzantine place in Sicily.</p> <p>904. Saracens seize Salonika.</p> <p>907-960. Epoch of the five dynasties in China.</p> <p>909-1171. Caliphate of the Fatimids in Tunisia and, from 969, Egypt.</p> <p>912-961. Abd-er-Rahman III, Caliph of Cordoba; Omayyad rule in Spain at zenith.</p> <p>913-959. Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, eastern emperor.</p> <p>919-944. Romanus I Lecapenus, co-regent with Constantine VII; extension of the Byzantine empire to Euphrates and Tigris.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>882-884. Pope Marinus I (formerly bishop of Caere; first bishop to become pope).</p> <p>884-885. Pope Hadrian III.</p> <p>885-891. Pope Stephen VI.</p> <p>890-914. Plegmund, archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>891-896. Pope Formosus.</p> <p>896. Pope Boniface VI.</p> <p>896-897. Pope Stephen VII.</p> <p>897. Pope Romanus; pope Theodore II.</p> <p>898-900. Pope John IX.</p> <p>900-903. Pope Benedict IV.</p> <p>904-963. Era of pornocracy in Rome (Theodora and her daughters Marozia and Theodora).</p> <p>904-911. Pope Serguis III.</p> <p>910. Cluny abbey founded by William, duke of Aquitaine.</p> <p>911-913. Pope Anastasius III.</p> <p>913-914. Pope Lando.</p> <p>914-928. Pope John X, paramour of Theodora.</p> <p>916. Arabs expelled from central Italy.</p>	<p>905. County of Navarre made kingdom.</p> <p>911. Treaty of commerce between Russia and Byzantium.</p>	<p>883. Notker Balbulus: <i>Gesta Karoli</i>.</p> <p>ca. 890. <i>Cantilène de Ste. Eulalie</i>, first French poem.</p> <p>893. Asser, bishop of Sherborne: <i>Life of Alfred the Great</i>.</p> <p>894. King Alfred's translation of Gregory's <i>Cura Pastoralis</i>.</p> <p>912. Notker Balbulus, author of <i>Gesta Karoli Magni, d.</i></p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>923-936. Rudolf II of Upper Burgundy, anti-king in France.</p> <p>924-939. Aethelstan of England.</p> <p>931. Rudolf of Upper Burgundy acquires Vienne and Lyon.</p> <p>931-942. William Longsword, duke of Normandy.</p> <p>935-970. Fernan Gonzalez, count of Castile.</p> <p>936-986. Harold Bluetooth of Denmark.</p> <p>936-954. Louis IV of France.</p> <p>937. Aethelstan defeats Kelts and Vikings at Brunanburh.</p> <p>938. Louis IV fails to invade Lorraine.</p> <p>939-946. Edmund I of England, half-brother to Aethelstan.</p> <p>942-996. Richard the Fearless, duke of Normandy.</p> <p>942-954. Malcolm I, king of Scots.</p> <p>945. Scots acquire Cumberland and Westmorland. Louis IV taken prisoner by duke Hugh of Francia.</p> <p>946. Otto I supports Louis IV, and advances to Rouen and Paris.</p> <p>946-955. Edred, brother to Edmund, king of England.</p> <p>950. Otto I mediates peace between Louis IV and Hugh (<i>d. June 16, 956</i>).</p> <p>954-962. Indulf, king of Scots.</p> <p>954-986. Lothair, king of France.</p> <p>955-959. Edwy, son of Edmund, king of England.</p> <p>957-966. Sancho I of Leon.</p> <p>959-975. Edgar the Peaceable, brother to Edwy, king of England.</p>	<p>924. Nine years' truce with Magyars.</p> <p>925. Lorraine definitely sides with Germany.</p> <p>926-945. Hugh of Vienne, king of Italy.</p> <p>928-929. Henry I subdues Slavs on the Havel.</p> <p>929. <i>Sept. 28:</i> Wenceslas of Bohemia murdered by Boleslav I, his brother.</p> <p>932. King Hugh of Italy marries Marozia.</p> <p>933. <i>Mar. 15:</i> Henry I defeats Magyars at Riade near Merseburg.</p> <p>934. Henry I acquires Slesvig Marches.</p> <p>936-973. Otto I the Great, German king.</p> <p>938-941. Rebellions in Franconia, Bavaria and Lorraine against Otto I.</p> <p>941-945. Berengar of Ivrea as refugee at Otto's court.</p> <p>945-950. Lothair III, king of Italy.</p> <p>947. Otto I consolidates Slesvig.</p> <p>950. Berengar and his son Adalbert crowned kings of Italy.</p> <p>951. Otto's first expedition to Italy against Berengar.</p> <p>953-955. Rebellions in Germany against Otto I.</p> <p>955. <i>Aug. 10:</i> Otto defeats Magyars at Augsburg; <i>Oct. 16:</i> Slavs in Mecklenburg.</p>	<p>922. Cordoba becomes autonomous caliphate.</p> <p>923-936. Dynasty of Hou-T'ang in China.</p> <p>927-968. Peter, tsar of Bulgaria.</p> <p>931. Abd-er-Rahman takes Ceuta from the Berbers.</p> <p>932. Abd-er-Rahman takes Toledo.</p> <p>935-969. Ikhlshidid dynasty in Egypt, Syria and Arabia.</p> <p>935. Wang Chien establishes central monarchy in China.</p> <p>936-947. Dynasty of Hou-Chin in China.</p> <p>937. Navarre recognises Abd-er-Rahman as suzerain.</p> <p>942. Pilgrim, bishop of Passau, begins christianizing Hungary.</p> <p>945-1055. The Buyides rule over Baghdad.</p> <p>947-951. Dynasty of Hou-Han in China.</p> <p>951-960. Dynasty of Hou-Chou in China.</p> <p>955. The Russian grand duchess, Olga, christened at Byzantium.</p> <p>959-963. Romanus II, eastern emperor.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>924-942. Odo, Abbot of Cluny; extension of the Reform movement in France and (from 933) Lorraine.</p> <p>928-929. Pope Leo VI.</p> <p>929-931. Pope Stephen VIII.</p> <p>931. Papal charter for Cluny.</p> <p>931-936. Pope John XI, son of Marozia.</p> <p>932-954. Count Alberic of Tusculum, son of Marozia, governor of Rome.</p> <p>936-939. Pope Leo VII.</p> <p>939-942. Pope Stephen IX.</p> <p>942-946. Pope Marinus II.</p> <p>942-958. Oda, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>946-955. Pope Agapetus II.</p> <p>948. Bishoprics of Brandenburg and Havelberg established. Ecclesiastical organisation of Jutland by Adaldag, Archbishop of Hamburg.</p> <p>954-994. Mayeul, Abbot of Cluny, in close alliance with Otto I and Otto II.</p> <p>955-963. Pope John XII, son of Alberic (Octavianus, first Pope to change his name).</p> <p>959-988. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p>	<p>948-953. Struggle of Milanese citizens in support of their archbishop against the candidate of king and nobles.</p> <p>951. Otto I assumes title of "king of the Franks and Lombards".</p> <p>953-965. Brun I, brother of Otto I, Archbishop of Cologne and (from 959) Duke of Lorraine.</p> <p>958. Berengar confirms privileges of Genoa.</p>	<p><i>ca. 930.</i> Ekkehard of St. Gallen: <i>Walter of Aquitaine</i> (epic poem).</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>965. The English invade Gwynedd (North Wales).</p> <p>967-971. Cuilean, king of Scots.</p> <p>970-1035. Sancho, king of Navarre.</p> <p>971-995. Kenneth II, king of Scots.</p> <p>973. <i>May 11:</i> Edgar crowned at Bath.</p> <p>975. William, count of Arles, takes Garde-Freinet from Arabs.</p> <p>975-979. Edward the Martyr, king of England.</p> <p>978. Lothair of France sacks Aix-la-Chapelle; Germans advance to Paris.</p> <p>979. Louis V, co-regent of France. <i>Mar. 14:</i> Edward murdered at Corfe castle. <i>Apr. 14:</i> Ethelred II crowned at Kingston.</p> <p>980. Vikings attack Chester, Southampton and Thanet.</p> <p>981. Hugh Capet makes agreement with Otto II.</p> <p>981-982. Vikings ravage Devonshire and South Wales.</p> <p>982. Eric the Red begins to colonize Greenland.</p>	<p>961-965. Otto's second expedition to Italy against Berengar.</p> <p>962. <i>Feb. 2:</i> Otto I crowned emperor at Rome.</p> <p>963. Otto I takes Berengar prisoner.</p> <p>965. Harold Bluetooth of Denmark baptized.</p> <p>966-972. Otto I's third expedition to Italy against Byzantines in Apulia.</p> <p>967. <i>Dec. 25:</i> Otto II crowned emperor in Rome.</p> <p>967-999. Boleslav II, duke of Bohemia.</p> <p>972. Otto II marries Theophano, daughter of Romanus II; Byzantium keeps Apulia and Calabria.</p> <p>973-983. Otto II emperor.</p> <p>974. Otto II defeats Harold Bluetooth of Denmark.</p> <p>976. Henry of Bavaria dethroned; Carinthia becomes independent of Bavaria.</p> <p>981-983. Otto II wars against Saracens in south Italy.</p> <p>982. <i>July 15:</i> Otto II defeated by Saracens.</p> <p>983. Otto III elected king. Rebellion of Danes and Wends; German colonization east of the Elbe breaks down.</p>	<p>960-992. Misika I of Poland.</p> <p>960-1280. Dynasty of Sung in China.</p> <p>961. Byzantines reconquer Crete from the Arabs.</p> <p>961-976. Hakam II, caliph of Cordoba.</p> <p>962. Alptigin founds Turkish principality at Ghazni, Afghanistan.</p> <p>963-969. Nicephorus II Phocas, eastern emperor.</p> <p>964-966. Nicephorus conquers Cyprus.</p> <p>965. Fatimide Arabs conquer Sicily.</p> <p>969. Fatimide Arabs conquer Egypt. <i>Dec.:</i> Nicephorus II murdered by John Zimisces who succeeds as emperor (-976).</p> <p>971. John Zimisces subdues Bulgaria and defeats Sviatoslav of Russia.</p> <p>972. North Africa frees herself from Egypt.</p> <p>975-996. Caliph Al-Aziz of Egypt.</p> <p>976-1025. Basil II Bulgaroktonos, eastern emperor.</p> <p>976-1014. Samuel, tsar of Bulgaria.</p> <p>977. Arabs begin invading southern Italy.</p> <p>977-1002. Al-Mansur, virtual ruler of Cordoba.</p> <p>980-1015. Vladimir, grand prince of Kiev.</p> <p>981. Hisham II of Cordoba (Al-Mansur) makes Leon tributary.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL
HISTORY

960. John XII asks for Otto I's support against Berengar, and promises him imperial crown.

962. *Feb. 13*: Otto I's privilege for the Roman Church.

963. *Dec. 4*: Roman synod deposes John XII (*d. 964*).

963-965. Pope Leo VIII.

964. Anti-pope Benedict V, carried off by Otto II.

965-972. Pope John XIII.

968. Archbishopric of Magdeburg established.

973-974. Pope Benedict VI.

974. *June-Aug.*: Pope Boniface VII.

974-983. Pope Benedict VII.

975. Bishoprics of Prague and Olomuc established.

980. The rule of the nobles breaks down in Rome.

981. Bishopric of Merseburg abolished.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND
ECONOMIC HISTORY

964-969. Working of mines (copper, silver) at Goslar (Harz) begun.

983. Otto grants city of Lazise on Lake Garda right to levy tolls and dues.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

ca. 960-980. Hrotsvit of Gandersheim: 6 Christian plays.

961-971. Liutprand, Bishop of Cremona: *Antapodosis*, and *History of Otto I*.

963-984. Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester: translator of the Rule of St. Benedict.

965-967. Widukind of Corvey: *Saxon History*.

966. Flodoard of Reims *d.* (*Annals, History of Reims Church*).

971. Blickling Homilies.

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>985-1014. Svein, King of Denmark and (from 995) of Sweden.</p> <p>986-987. Louis V, King of France.</p> <p>987. Hugh Capet becomes King of France (-996; Capetian dynasty rules till 1328).</p> <p>988. <i>Jan. 1:</i> Robert, son of Hugh Capet, co-regent. Vikings attack Devon and Somerset; Irish Danes raid Wales.</p> <p>990-1029. William V, Duke of Aquitaine.</p> <p>991. After battle of Maldon, Essex, Ethelred buys Vikings off.</p> <p>992. Charles of Lorraine, the last Carolingian <i>d.</i></p> <p>993. Vikings sack Yorkshire.</p> <p>994. Olaf of Norway and Svein of Denmark besiege London.</p> <p>995-997. Constantine IV of Scotland.</p> <p>995-1000. Olaf Tryggveson, King of Norway; introduces Christianity.</p> <p>996. <i>Oct. 24:</i> Hugh Capet <i>d.</i>, succeeded by Robert II (-1031).</p> <p>996-1026. Richard II the Good, Duke of Normandy.</p> <p>997-999. Vikings renew attacks on Dorset, Hants, Sussex, and Kent.</p> <p>997-1005. Kenneth III of Scotland.</p> <p>999-1027. Alfonso V, King of Leon.</p> <p>1000. Ethelred II ravages Cumberland and Isle of Man. Sancho of Navarre acquires Aragon. Vikings attack Normandy. Svein of Denmark conquers Norway and kills Olaf at Swold.</p>	<p>983-1002. Otto III, under guardianship of his mother Theophano (<i>d.</i> 991) and, till 995, his grandmother Adelheid (<i>d.</i> 999).</p> <p>985. Bavaria restored to Duke Henry.</p> <p>988. Empress Theophano conducts government of Italy, at Rome.</p> <p>989. Carinthia reunited with Bavaria (-996).</p> <p>991. <i>June 15:</i> Empress Theophano <i>d.</i></p> <p>992-1025. Boleslav Chrobry, Duke of Poland.</p> <p>994. Vikings ravage Hadeland and Friesland.</p> <p>996. <i>May 21:</i> Otto III crowned Emperor at Rome.</p> <p>997. Gerbert of Reims joins court of Otto III.</p> <p>997-1038. Stephen I of Hungary.</p> <p>997-998. Second expedition of Otto III to Italy; Crescentius beheaded.</p> <p>999. Boleslav Chrobry acquires Cracow, Silesia, and Slovakia.</p> <p>1000. Otto III visits tombs of St. Adalbert at Gnesen and of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle; makes Rome permanent residence.</p> <p>1001. Romans rebel against Emperor and Pope. Stephen I of Hungary made King by Pope.</p>	<p>985. <i>July 1:</i> Almanzor takes Barcelona. Eric the Red founds a Scandinavian settlement in Greenland.</p> <p>986. Sabuktigin, Amir of Ghazni, invades Punjab.</p> <p>989. Vladimir of Kiev baptised.</p> <p>990. Yantu (Pekin) made capital of Northern China.</p> <p>997-1030. Mahmud, son of Sabuktigin, Sultan of Ghazni.</p> <p>999. Armenia reunited with Eastern Empire.</p> <p>1000. Leif Ericsson, son of Eric the Red, discovers America (Nova Scotia).</p> <p>1001. <i>Nov. 27:</i> Mahmud of Ghazni defeats Jaipal, Raja of the Punjab, at Peshawar, and annexes his territory.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>983-984. Pope John XIV, previously Peter of Pavia, imperial chancellor.</p> <p>984-985. Second pontificate of Boniface VII.</p> <p>985-996. Pope John XV; Crescentius the Younger assumes powers of patrician in Rome.</p> <p>990-992. Poland submits to the Holy See.</p> <p>991. Arnulf, archbishop of Reims, deposed in favour of Gerbert.</p> <p>991-996. Gerbert leads Gallican opposition to Rome.</p> <p>993. Ulric, bishop of Augsburg (<i>d.</i> 973) canonized; first canonization by pope.</p> <p>994-1048. Odilo, abbot of Cluny; Cluniac movement at its prime.</p> <p>995. John XV deposes Gerbert of Reims.</p> <p>996-999. Pope Gregory V (Brun, nephew of Otto III, first German pope).</p> <p>997. <i>Apr. 23</i>: Adalbert of Prague, missionary to Prussia, slain.</p> <p>997-998. Anti-pope John XVI (John Philagathos), deposed by Otto III.</p> <p>998. Feast of All Souls first celebrated at Cluny.</p> <p>999-1003. Pope Sylvester II (Gerbert of Reims, first French pope).</p> <p>1000. Archbishopric of Gnesen established.</p> <p>1001. Reorganization of Fécamp abbey, Normandy.</p>	<p>985. Quarrel between Ethelred II and the Witan begins.</p>	<p><i>ca. 990-1020.</i> Aelfric the Grammarian, abbot of Eynsham: <i>Homilies</i>, <i>Latin Grammar</i> and <i>Glossary</i>.</p> <p>993-1022. Bernward, bishop of Hildesheim, patron of art and learning.</p> <p>995. Durham cathedral begun.</p> <p>1000-1010. <i>Chanson de Roland</i>.</p> <p>1001. Cathedral of Ani, Armenia, completed; destroyed by Seljuks, 1064.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>1002. <i>Nov. 13:</i> Massacre of St Brice (Danes in England murdered).</p> <p>1003-1014. Almost annual Danish invasions in England.</p> <p>1005-1034. Malcolm II of Scotland.</p> <p>1006. Robert II of France allies with Henry II against Baldwin of Flanders.</p> <p>1007. Ethelred buys two years' peace from Danes.</p> <p>1009. Danes attack London.</p> <p>1011. Ethelred invades south Wales. Danes take Canterbury.</p> <p>1012. <i>Apr. 19:</i> Danes murder archbishop Elfheah, and are again bought off by Ethelred.</p> <p>1013. Danes conquer Northumbria, Wessex, London; Ethelred flees to Normandy.</p> <p>1014. <i>Feb. 3:</i> Svein <i>d.</i>, succeeded by Cnut. Ethelred returns on the English leaders' terms; Cnut withdraws to Denmark.</p> <p>1015. Wessex submits to Cnut.</p> <p>1015-1030. Olaf II the Saint, king of Norway.</p> <p>1016. <i>Apr. 23:</i> Ethelred II <i>d.</i> <i>Oct.:</i> Edmund Ironside and Cnut divide England among themselves. <i>Nov. 30:</i> Edmund Ironside <i>d.</i>; Cnut recognized as king of England.</p> <p>1018. Malcolm II conquers all Lothian.</p> <p>1022. Eric the Saint, king of Sweden, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1023. Robert II of France and emperor Henry II meet at Ivry.</p>	<p>1002-1024. Henry II, formerly duke of Bavaria, German king.</p> <p>1002-1015. Ardoïn, marquis of Ivrea, anti-king in Italy.</p> <p>1002-1004. Bohemia under Polish rule.</p> <p>1004. Henry II defeats Ardoïn. <i>May 15:</i> Henry crowned king of Lombardy at Pavia. War against Boleslav Chrobry begins (-1018).</p> <p>1006. Rudolf III of Burgundy appoints Henry II his heir.</p> <p>1009. Brun of Querfurt martyred by Prussians.</p> <p>1011-1013. Slav rebellion in Northalbingia and Northern March.</p> <p>1014. Second expedition of Henry II to Italy; Ardoïn submits. <i>Feb. 14:</i> Henry crowned emperor.</p> <p>1016. Norman knights arrive in southern Italy.</p> <p>1018. <i>Jan. 30:</i> Peace of Bautzen between Henry II and Boleslav, who keeps Lusatia.</p> <p>1020. Rebellion of Bernard II, duke of Saxony.</p> <p>1021-1022. Third expedition of Henry II to Italy against Byzantines.</p> <p>1024-1039. Conrad II, formerly duke of Franconia, German king.</p>	<p>1002-1008. Muzaffar, ruler of Cordoba.</p> <p>1003. Arabs ravage Leon.</p> <p>1004. Arabs sack Pisa. Rule of Samanides overthrown in Persia. China becomes tributary of the Tungusic Khitans.</p> <p>1006. Mohammedans settle in north-west India.</p> <p>1008. Mahmud of Ghazni defeats Hindu league at Peshawar.</p> <p>1009. Mohammedans profane Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.</p> <p>1011. Arabs sack Pisa.</p> <p>1015. Arabs conquer Sardinia.</p> <p>1015-1054. Jaroslav, prince of Kiev.</p> <p>1016. The pope, Pisa and Genoa rescue Sardinia from Mujahid of Denia.</p> <p>1018. Basil II subdues Bulgaria. Byzantines defeat Lombards and Normans at Cannae.</p> <p>1019. Mahmud of Ghazni conquers Kanauj.</p> <p>1021-1022. Basil II's campaign against Armenia.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1003. Pope John XVII.</p> <p>1003-1009. Pope John XVIII.</p> <p>1004. Bishopric of Merseburg re-established.</p> <p>1005. St Nilus <i>d.</i></p> <p>1005-1012. Ælfheah, archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1007. Bishopric of Bamberg established.</p> <p>1009-1012. Pope Sergius IV.</p> <p>1010. Robert II of France proclaims peace of God.</p> <p>1012. Counts of Tusculum overthrow Crescentius family in Rome; Benedict VIII, count of Tusculum, made pope (-1024). First persecution of heretics in Germany.</p> <p>1016. Benedict VIII calls Normans to aid against Arabs and Byzantines.</p> <p>1019. Synod of Goslar decides against marriage of priests.</p> <p>1022. Synod of Pavia insists on celibacy of higher clergy.</p> <p>1024-1032. Pope John XIX, brother of Benedict VIII.</p>	<p>1008. Ethelred II organizes English fleet.</p> <p>1012. <i>Decretum</i> of Burchard, bishop of Worms—Levy of heregeld for payment of royal retainers in England.</p> <p>1015. First '<i>communitas</i>' (municipal self-government) at Benevento.</p> <p>1017. Cnut divides England into 4 earldoms.</p> <p>1018. Assembly of Oxford: Danes and English to live under English laws.</p> <p>1020. Alfonso V issues the <i>fuero</i> (statutes) of Leon and charters in favour of the cities.</p>	<p>1009-1018. Thietmar, bishop of Merseburg: <i>Chronicle</i>.</p> <p>1010. Richer of St Remy <i>d.</i>, author of <i>Historia Remensis Ecclesiae</i>.</p> <p>1014. Archbishop Wulfstan: <i>Sermo Lupi ad Anglos</i>.</p> <p>1020. Bamberg cathedral consecrated by Benedict VIII.</p> <p>1022. June 29: Notker Teutonicus, monk of St Gall, translator of Boethius, Martianus Capella, Aristotle and the Psalter, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1023. Wulfstan, archbishop of York, <i>d.</i> (<i>Homilies</i>).</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE

- 1026.** Cnut defeated by Swedes and Norwegians on Helge river.
- 1026-1027.** Richard III, duke of Normandy.
- 1027.** Malcolm II does homage to Cnut. *May 14:* Henry I becomes co-regent with Robert II.
- 1027-1035.** Robert the Devil, duke of Normandy.
- 1028.** Cnut conquers Norway. Sancho of Navarre acquires Castile.
- 1028-1037.** Bermudo III, king of Leon.
- 1030. *July 29:*** Olaf Haraldson, Norwegian pretender, defeated at Stiklestad.
- 1031-1060.** Henry I, king of France.
- 1032.** Henry I subdues his seditious brother, Robert.
- 1034. *Nov. 25:*** Malcolm II murdered, succeeded by Duncan, his grandson (-1040).
- 1035.** Sancho III of Spain *d.*; partition of his kingdom into Castile, Navarre, Aragon. *July 2:* Robert of Normandy dies on pilgrimage at Nicaea; succeeded by illegitimate son William. *Nov. 12:* Cnut *d.*; his kingdoms divided between his 3 sons; Harold Harefoot obtains England (-1040), Sweyn, Norway (-1036), Hardacnut, Denmark.
- 1035-1065.** Ferdinand I of Castile; conquers Portugal.
- 1036.** Harold defeats Alfred, son of Ethelred II. Sweyn expelled from Norway.
- 1037.** Union of Castile and Leon.
- 1038.** Agreement between Hardacnut of Denmark and Magnus of Norway.

II. CENTRAL EUROPE

- 1025.** Boleslav of Poland assumes title of king; *d. June 17.*
- 1025-1030.** Rebellion of Ernest, duke of Swabia.
- 1026-1027.** First expedition of Conrad II to Italy.
- 1027.** Henry III, Conrad's son, invested with Bavaria. Treaty of succession between Conrad and Rudolf, king of Burgundy. *Mar. 26:* Conrad crowned emperor.
- 1028. *Apr. 14:*** Henry III elected king.
- 1030.** Normans settle at Aversa near Naples.
- 1031.** Poland cedes Lusatia to Conrad. Frontier treaty with Hungary.
- 1032. *Sept. 6:*** Rudolf III of Burgundy *d.*; Conrad unites Burgundy with the empire.
- 1033.** Poland becomes fief of the empire. Upper and Lower Lorraine united.
- 1034-1055.** Bratislav, duke of Bohemia.
- 1036.** Conrad subdues Lyutitzi Slavs.
- 1036-1038.** Second expedition of Conrad to Italy.
- 1038.** Henry III invested with Swabia. Conrad II recognizes Norman county of Aversa. *Aug. 15:* Stephen of Hungary *d.*; Abo usurps throne. Peter, legal heir, flees to Germany.

III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA

- 1025-1026.** Mahmud conquers Gujarat.
- 1025-1028.** Constantine VIII, eastern emperor.
- 1027-1031.** Hisham III, caliph of Cordoba.
- 1028-1034.** Romanus III, eastern emperor.
- 1030.** Seljuks advance in Asia Minor. Jaroslav of Kiev founds Dorpat.
- 1031. *Dec.:*** Caliphate of Cordoba abolished by viziers.
- 1034.** Genoa and Pisa take Bona (Tunis).
- 1034-1042.** Michael IV, eastern emperor.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1032-1045. Pope Benedict IX, nephew of Benedict VIII.</p> <p>1038. Order of Vallombrosa founded.</p>	<p>1035-1037. War between citizens of Milan and minor nobles.</p> <p>1037. May 28: Conrad II issues <i>Constitutio de feudis</i> which makes fiefs of small holders (valvasores) hereditary in Italy.</p>	<p>1032. Canute completes restoration of St. Edmunds Bury.</p> <p>1036. Avicenna, Arab philosopher, d.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>1039. Gruffyd ap Llywelyn, king of Gwynedd and Powys, defeats English.</p> <p>1040. <i>March 17:</i> Harold I of England <i>d.</i>; <i>June 17:</i> succeeded by Hardacnut (-1042). <i>Aug. 14:</i> Duncan slain by Macbeth, who becomes king of Scots (-1057).</p> <p>1041. Siward murders Eardwulf, earl of Bernicia, and becomes ruler of whole of Northumbria.</p> <p>1042. <i>June 8:</i> Hardacnut <i>d.</i>; succeeded by Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred (-1066).</p> <p>1043. <i>Nov.:</i> Agnes of Poitou married to Henry III.</p> <p>1044. Gruffyd defeats Danish invaders from Ireland. Geoffrey of Anjou takes Tours.</p> <p>1045. Harold, son of Godwin, and brother-in-law of king Edward, made earl of East Anglia.</p> <p>1047. William of Normandy, aided by Henry I, defeats rebellious nobles at Val-des-Dunes.</p> <p>1047-1066. Harald Hardrada, king of Norway.</p> <p>1047-1076. Svein Estrithson, king of Denmark.</p> <p>1048. William of Normandy defeats Geoffrey of Anjou and takes Domfront and Alençon.</p> <p>1049. William begins to annex Maine.</p>	<p>1039. <i>June 4:</i> Conrad II <i>d.</i>; succeeded by Henry III (-1056). Henry III seizes duchy of Carinthia.</p> <p>1041. <i>May 4:</i> Lombards and Normans defeat Greeks at Montemaggiore. Bohemia submits to Henry III.</p> <p>1041-1058. Casimir I, duke of Poland.</p> <p>1042-1047. Magnus, king of Denmark.</p> <p>1044. Henry III wars against Abo of Hungary. Godfrey of Lorraine loses Lower Lorraine.</p> <p>1045. Henry III restores Peter in Hungary, who does homage.</p> <p>1046. <i>Dec. 25:</i> Henry III crowned emperor at Rome.</p> <p>1047. Henry III re-establishes duchies of Carinthia, Bavaria, and Swabia. Henry negotiates peace between Bohemia, Poland, and Pomerania. Henry invests Norman princes with Aversa and Apulia. Godfrey of Upper Lorraine loses his duchy.</p> <p>1047-1060. Andrew I, king of Hungary.</p> <p>1049. Henry III aided by English and Danish ships, wars against Flanders.</p>	<p>1042. Michael V, eastern emperor, deposed by his wife Zoe.</p> <p>1042-1055. Constantine IX Monomachos, eastern emperor.</p> <p>1043. Rebellion of George Maniakes, Byzantine commander.</p> <p>1045. Byzantines conquer Armenia.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1043-1072. Adalbert, Archbishop of Bremen; plans a Nordic Patriarchate including Scandinavia, under German influence.</p> <p>1044-1051. Robert of Jumièges, Bishop of London (first Norman bishop in England).</p> <p>1045. <i>May 1:</i> Benedict IX sells Papacy to Gregory VI (John Gratianus); Silvester III (Crescentius) elected anti-pope.</p> <p>1046. <i>Dec. 20:</i> Synod of Sutri: Henry III deposes Silvester III and Gregory VI. <i>Dec. 24:</i> Synod of Rome. Clement II (Suidger, Bishop of Bamberg) elected Pope.</p> <p>1047. <i>Jan.:</i> Synod of Rome against simony. <i>Oct. 9:</i> Clement II <i>d.</i>; Benedict IX returns; Damasus II (Poppo, Bishop of Brixen) elected Pope.</p> <p>1048. <i>July 16:</i> Benedict IX definitely resigns. <i>Aug. 9:</i> Damasus II <i>d.</i>; Leo IX (Bruno of Egisheim, Bishop of Toul) elected Pope.</p> <p>1049. <i>Oct. 3:</i> Council of Reims, regulates elections of bishops and abbots.</p> <p>1049-1109. Hugh, Abbot of Cluny.</p>	<p>1040. Truce of God proclaimed in Aquitaine.</p> <p>1042. Truce of God proclaimed in Normandy. Milanese drive out nobles.</p> <p>1044. Nobles return to Milan on harsh conditions.</p>	<p>1046. Richard of St. Vannes, ecclesiastical writer, <i>d.</i></p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>1051. William visits Edward; receives promise of succession to English throne.</p> <p>1051-1052. Robert de Jumièges, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1052-1070. Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1053. <i>Apr. 15:</i> Godwin <i>d.</i>; Harold succeeds as earl of Wessex. Archbishop of Rouen excommunicates William who deposes him.</p> <p>1054. <i>July 27:</i> Siward of Northumbria and Malcolm defeat Macbeth at Dunsinane. William defeats Henry I at Mortemer.</p> <p>1055. Siward of Northumbria <i>d.</i>; succeeded by Tostig, son of Godwin. Gruffyd sacks Herefordshire.</p> <p>1056. Harold of Wessex and Leofric of Mercia force Gruffyd to do homage.</p> <p>1057. <i>Aug. 15:</i> Malcolm kills Macbeth, whose stepson Lulach succeeds him. <i>Aug. 31:</i> Leofric of Mercia <i>d.</i>, succeeded by Alfgar.</p> <p>1058. <i>Mar. 17:</i> Malcolm slays Lulach and becomes king of Scots (-1093). <i>Aug.:</i> William of Normandy defeats Geoffrey of Anjou at Varaville.</p> <p>1059. <i>May 23:</i> Philip I made co-regent of France. Lanfranc reconciles William of Normandy with the church.</p> <p>1060. <i>Aug. 4:</i> Henry I of France <i>d.</i>, succeeded by Philip I (-1108).</p> <p>1061. Malcolm of Scotland invades Northumberland.</p> <p>1063. Harold and Tostig subdue Wales. William of Normandy conquers Maine.</p> <p>1064. <i>Aug. 5:</i> Gruffyd ap Llywelyn <i>d.</i> Harold visits Normandy and does homage to William.</p>	<p>1051-1052. Unsuccessful expedition of Henry III against Hungary.</p> <p>1052. Rebellion of Conrad, duke of Bavaria; deposed in 1053.</p> <p>1053. <i>June 18:</i> Normans defeat and capture Leo IX at Civitate. Henry III makes peace with Hungary.</p> <p>1054. <i>July 17:</i> Henry IV elected king. Godfrey of Lorraine marries Matilda, marchioness of Tuscany.</p> <p>1055. Second expedition of Henry III to Italy.</p> <p>1055-1061. Spitzniew II of Bohemia.</p> <p>1056. <i>Oct. 5:</i> Henry III <i>d.</i>; succeeded by Henry IV, till 1062 under guardianship of empress Agnes.</p> <p>1058. Richard of Aversa becomes prince of Capua.</p> <p>1058-1081. Boleslav II, duke of Poland.</p> <p>1059. <i>Aug.:</i> Treaty of Melfi; Robert Guiscard, duke of Apulia, and Richard of Aversa become papal vassals.</p> <p>1060-1063. Bela I, king of Hungary.</p> <p>1061. Normans conquer Messina. Otto of Nordheim created duke of Bavaria.</p> <p>1062. <i>Apr.:</i> <i>Coup d'état</i> of Kaiserswerth: Anno, archbishop of Cologne, seizes Henry IV; Anno and Adalbert, archbishop of Bremen, co-regents (-1065).</p> <p>1063. Victorious German expedition against Hungary.</p> <p>1063-1074. Solomon, king of Hungary (<i>d.</i> 1087).</p>	<p>1050-1084. Michael of Serbia; receives title of king from Gregory VII.</p> <p>1054. Jaroslav of Kiev <i>d.</i>; subsequent decline of his empire.</p> <p>1055. Seljuks take Baghdad.</p> <p>1056-1057. Michael VI, eastern emperor.</p> <p>1057-1059. Isaac Comnenus, eastern emperor.</p> <p>1059-1067. Constantine X Ducas, eastern emperor.</p> <p>1063-1072. Alp Arslan, ruler of Seljuks.</p> <p>1064. Seljuks conquer Armenia. German pilgrimage to Jerusalem.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1050-1080. Dispute about transubstantiation between Berengar of Tours and Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1053. <i>Jan. 6:</i> Adalbert of Bremen appointed Papal Vicar of Northern Europe.</p> <p>1054. <i>July 16:</i> Definite split of the Roman and Greek Churches.</p> <p>1054-1057. Pope Victor II (Gebhard, Bishop of Eichstätt).</p> <p>1057-1072. Peter Damiani, Cardinal Bishop of Ostia.</p> <p>1057-1058. Pope Stephen IX (Frederick of Lorraine).</p> <p>1058. Cardinal Humbert: <i>Adversus Simoniacos.</i></p> <p>1058-1060. Pope Benedict X (John, Bishop of Velletri).</p> <p>1059-1061. Pope Nicholas II (Gerard, Bishop of Florence).</p> <p>1059. <i>Apr. 13:</i> Decree establishing papal election by Cardinals only. Hildebrand appointed Archdeacon of the Roman Church.</p> <p>1060. Bishoprics of Mecklenburg and Ratzeburg established.</p> <p>1061-1073. Pope Alexander II (Anselm, Bishop of Lucca).</p> <p>1061-1064. Imperial anti-pope Honorius II (Cadalus, Bishop of Parma).</p> <p>1063. Bishopric of Olomuc re-established. First mention of Rule of St. Augustine.</p> <p>1064. Council of Mantua declares Alexander II lawful Pope.</p>	<p>1051. Edward abolishes heregeld.</p> <p>1056. Outbreak of the Pataria (democratic movement) at Milan.</p> <p>1064-1069. Promulgation of <i>Usages</i> of Raymond Berengar I, earliest feudal code.</p>	<p>1050. Radulfus Glaber <i>d.</i>, author of <i>Historiae sui Temporis</i>. <i>Ruodlieb</i>, first German novel of chivalry.</p> <p>1052. Westminster Abbey begun.</p> <p>1060. Ekkehard IV of St. Gall, author of <i>Casus Sancti Galli, d.</i></p> <p>1063-1118. Pisa Cathedral built.</p> <p>1064. <i>Ezzolied</i>, German crusaders' song.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>1065. Tostig expelled from Northumberland, succeeded by Morcar, son of Alfgar.</p> <p>1065-1072. Sancho II, King of Castile.</p> <p>1065-1109. Alfonso VI, King of Leon and (from 1072) Castile.</p> <p>1066. <i>Jan. 5:</i> Edward the Confessor <i>d.</i> <i>Jan. 6:</i> Harold crowned. <i>Sept. 20:</i> Harald Hardrada of Norway and Tostig defeat Morcar at Fulford. <i>Sept. 25:</i> Harold defeats invaders at Stamford Bridge. <i>Sept. 28:</i> William of Normandy lands at Pevensey. <i>Oct. 14:</i> Harold defeated and killed at Hastings. <i>Dec. 25:</i> William I crowned.</p> <p>1068. William conquers Western and Northern England.</p> <p>1069. William subdues rising in the North and expels Danish invaders.</p> <p>1070. Rising in Ely under Hereward. Malcolm of Scotland invades Northumberland.</p> <p>1071. Philip I attacks Robert, Count of Flanders; <i>Feb. 22:</i> is defeated at Cassel. William I suppresses the last risings in England.</p> <p>1072. Malcolm of Scotland acknowledges William's suzerainty. Hereward submits.</p> <p>1073. William I suppresses municipal movement in Maine.</p> <p>1074. First rebellion of Norman barons against William.</p> <p>1076. Philip I defeats Normans. Navarre divided between Aragon and Castile.</p>	<p>1065. <i>Mar. 29:</i> Henry IV comes of age. Lorraine, undivided, given to Duke Godfrey.</p> <p>1066. <i>Jan.:</i> Adalbert of Bremen overthrown by princes. <i>June:</i> Rising of Slavs.</p> <p>1066-1090. Halstan, King of Sweden.</p> <p>1069. <i>Dec. 24:</i> Godfrey, Duke of Lorraine, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1070. <i>Aug. 2:</i> Otto of Nordheim dispossessed of Bavaria, which is bestowed upon Guelph IV.</p> <p>1071. <i>Apr.:</i> Normans conquer Bari and Brindisi, last Byzantine possessions in Italy.</p> <p>1072. Normans conquer Palermo.</p> <p>1073. <i>Aug.:</i> Revolt of the Saxons under Otto of Nordheim against Henry IV. Gregory VII excommunicates Henry's Counselors. Union of Savoy territories.</p> <p>1074. <i>Feb. 2:</i> Peace of Gerstungen between Henry IV and the Saxons, who subsequently revolt again. Robert Guiscard excommunicated by Gregory VII.</p> <p>1074-1077. Geiza I, King of Hungary.</p> <p>1075. <i>June 9:</i> Henry IV defeats Saxons at Homburg-on-Unstrut.</p> <p>1076. <i>Jan. 24:</i> Synod of Worms; German bishops challenge Gregory VII, who dethrones and excommunicates Henry IV. <i>Feb. 26:</i> Godfrey, Duke of Lower Lorraine, assassinated. <i>Oct. 16:</i> Trebur meeting of princes who oppose Henry IV.</p>	<p>1065. Seljuks invade Asia Minor.</p> <p>1068-1071. Romanus IV Diogenes, Eastern Emperor.</p> <p>1068-1086. Shen-tsung, Emperor of China; China disorganized by State interference in economics.</p> <p>1071. Seljuks take Jerusalem. <i>Aug. 26:</i> Romanus IV defeated and captured by Seljuks at Manzikert.</p> <p>1071-1078. Michael VII Parapinaces, Eastern Emperor.</p> <p>1072-1073. Michael VII appeals in vain to Pope and Robert Guiscard for assistance.</p> <p>1076. Seljuks conquer Damascus.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1066. Alexander II supports William's attack on England.</p> <p>1069-1091. William, Abbot of Hirsau.</p> <p>1070-1089. Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1072. Bishopric of Gurk, Carinthia, established.</p> <p>1073. Reorganization of the English Church; York subordinated to Canterbury; ecclesiastical courts established.</p> <p>1073-1085. Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand).</p> <p>1074. <i>Mar. 1:</i> Gregory VII announces a crusade. <i>Mar. 9:</i> Excommunication of married priests.</p> <p>1075. <i>Dictatus Papae</i>, outlines papal world dominance.</p> <p>1076. Roman ritual introduced in Navarre and Castile. Order of Grandmont founded by St. Stephen.</p>	<p>1072. Commune formed at Le Mans.</p> <p>1074. <i>Jan. 18:</i> Imperial charter for city of Worms.</p>	<p>1065. Consecration of St. Peter's, Westminster (Westminster Abbey).</p> <p>1075. Adam of Bremen: <i>History of the Hamburg Church.</i></p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE. ISLAM, ASIA
<p>1077. Second rebellion of Norman barons, headed by Robert, William's son, and aided by Philip.</p> <p>1078. Philip of France aids Rudolf, German anti-king.</p> <p>1079. William defeats Robert at Gerberoi. Malcolm ravages Northumberland.</p> <p>1080. Robert invades Scotland and builds Newcastle-upon-Tyne.</p> <p>1080-1086. Canute IV (the Saint), King of Denmark.</p> <p>1081. William makes an expedition into Wales.</p> <p>1082. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent, William's brother, imprisoned (-1087).</p> <p>1083-1086. New rebellion in Maine against William.</p> <p>1085. <i>May 25:</i> Alfonso VI of Castile captures Toledo. Denmark, Norway, and Flanders prepare to invade England.</p> <p>1086-1095. Olaf, King of Denmark.</p> <p>1087. Philip's invasion of Normandy repelled by William. <i>Sept. 9:</i> William I <i>d.</i>, succeeded by Robert in Normandy (-1106), by William II (Rufus) in England (-1100).</p> <p>1088. Odo of Bayeux revolts against William II in favour of Robert.</p> <p>1090-1112. Ingo I, King of Sweden.</p> <p>1091. Treaty of Caen between William and Robert. Malcolm invades England.</p>	<p>1077. <i>Jan. 28:</i> Henry IV goes as penitent to Canossa; absolved by Gregory VII. <i>Mar. 15:</i> Rudolf, Duke of Swabia, elected anti-king. <i>Dec. 14:</i> Empress Agnes <i>d.</i></p> <p>1077-1095. Vladislav I, King of Hungary.</p> <p>1079. Frederick of Staufien marries Henry IV's daughter and is created Duke of Swabia.</p> <p>1080. <i>Mar. 7:</i> Gregory VII again deposes and excommunicates Henry IV. <i>Oct. 15:</i> Henry IV defeated, Rudolf killed at Pegau. Gregory VII and Robert Guiscard reconciled.</p> <p>1081. Henry IV marches to Italy. <i>Aug. 9:</i> Hermann, Count of Salm, elected anti-king.</p> <p>1081-1102. Vladislav I, Duke of Poland.</p> <p>1083. <i>Jan. 11:</i> Otto of Nordheim <i>d.</i> <i>June 3:</i> Henry IV storms Rome.</p> <p>1084. <i>Mar. 31:</i> Clement III crowns Henry IV Emperor.</p> <p>1085. Henry IV reconciles Saxony. <i>June 15:</i> Vratislav, Duke of Bohemia, crowned King. <i>July 17:</i> Robert Guiscard <i>d.</i></p> <p>1087. <i>May 30:</i> Conrad, Henry IV's eldest son, crowned King. <i>Dec. 27:</i> Empress Bertha <i>d.</i></p> <p>1088. <i>Sept. 28:</i> Hermann of Salm <i>d.</i></p> <p>1089. Guelph V marries Matilda of Tuscany; Henry IV marries Praxedis (Adelaide) of Kiev.</p> <p>1090-1097. Henry IV wages war in Italy.</p> <p>1091. Norman conquest of Sicily completed. Vladislav of Hungary subdues Croatia.</p>	<p>1078-1081. Nicephorus III, Eastern Emperor.</p> <p>1080. Armenian state established in Cilicia (Armenia Minor).</p> <p>1081-1118. Alexius Comnenus, Eastern Emperor.</p> <p>1081. Robert Guiscard invades Balkan Peninsula.</p> <p>1082. Robert Guiscard defeats Alexius at Durazzo.</p> <p>1083. Alexius defeats Normans at Larissa.</p> <p>1085. Normans evacuate Balkan Peninsula, after Guiscard's death.</p> <p>1086. Almoravide dynasty revives Mohammedan rule in Spain.</p> <p>1087. Pisa and Genoa capture Mahdiah in Barbary.</p> <p>1088-1090. Patzinaks, Turkish tribes, settle between Danube and Balkans.</p> <p>1089-1125. David III, King of Georgia.</p> <p>1091. <i>Apr. 29:</i> Alexius defeats Patzinaks by river Leburnium.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1077. First English Cluniac monastery founded at Lewes.</p> <p>1079. Manasse, Archbishop of Reims, reprimanded by Gregory VII.</p> <p>1080. <i>June 25:</i> Synod of Brixen, elects imperial anti-pope Clement III (Wibert, Archbishop of Ravenna; -1100). William I of England refuses to do homage as papal vassal.</p> <p>1084. <i>May:</i> Normans sack Rome; Gregory VII flees with them to Salerno.</p> <p>1085. <i>May 25:</i> Gregory VII <i>d.</i> at Salerno.</p> <p>1086. Bruno of Cologne founds Carthusian Order.</p> <p>1086-1087. Pope Victor III (Desiderius, Abbot of Montecassino).</p> <p>1088-1099. Pope Urban II (Odo of Chatillon).</p> <p>1089. Sancho Ramirez, King of Aragon, does homage as papal vassal. <i>May 28:</i> Lanfranc <i>d.</i>; Canterbury vacant four years.</p> <p>1090. Berengar II, Count of Barcelona, does homage as papal vassal.</p> <p>1090-1116. Ivo, Bishop of Chartres.</p>	<p>1080. First mention of autonomous Consuls at Lucca.</p> <p>1081. Alexius grants commercial privileges to Venice. Consular constitution in Milan.</p> <p>1084. First mention of Consuls at Pisa.</p> <p>1085. Henry IV extends Peace of God over the whole Empire.</p> <p>1086. Compilation of <i>Domesday Book</i> (inventory and assessment of landed property); all English vassals made dependent on the King.</p>	<p>1077. Lampert of Hersfeld <i>d.</i>, author of <i>Annals</i>.</p> <p>1077-1115. St. Albans Abbey built.</p> <p>1079-1093. Winchester Cathedral built.</p> <p>1081. Mayence Cathedral rebuilt.</p> <p>1081-1090. Bishop Gundulf builds Tower of London.</p> <p>1083-1189. Ely Cathedral built.</p> <p>1087. Constantinus Africanus <i>d.</i>, at Montecassino.</p> <p>1089. Gloucester Abbey Church, since 1539 the Cathedral, begun.</p> <p>1089-1130. Abbey Church of Cluny rebuilt.</p> <p>1090-1100. Vault of Spires Cathedral built.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>1092. William conquers Cumberland.</p> <p>1093. <i>Apr. 17-23:</i> The Welsh prince, Rhys ap Tewdwr, <i>d.</i>; South Wales conquered by English. <i>Nov. 13:</i> Malcolm of Scotland killed when invading England; succeeded by Donald Bane, his brother, who expels all English.</p> <p>1094. William wars against Robert in Normandy. Welsh reconquer Anglesey. Donald Bane and Edmund divide Scotland. Henry of Burgundy becomes Margrave of Portugal.</p> <p>1095. Conspiracy of Robert of Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, against William II put down. Philip I of France excommunicated for adultery.</p> <p>1095-1103. Eric I, King of Denmark.</p> <p>1096. Robert mortgages Normandy to William. English recover Anglesey. The Cid conquers Valencia. Peter I of Aragon defeats Moors at Alcaraz.</p> <p>1097. War between William and Philip. William II makes Edgar, son of Malcolm, King of Scotland (-1107).</p> <p>1098. Louis VI made co-regent of Philip I of France. Magnus of Norway seizes Orkneys, Hebrides and Isle of Man.</p> <p>1099. William II subdues Maine. After death of the Cid, Moors recover Valencia.</p> <p>1100. <i>Aug. 2:</i> William II shot in New Forest, succeeded by Henry I (-1135), who marries (<i>Nov. 11</i>) Matilda, daughter of Malcolm of Scotland.</p> <p>1101. <i>July 19:</i> Robert of Normandy invades England, is bought off (Treaty of Alton).</p> <p>1102. Revolt of Robert of Belesme and the Montgomerys against Henry I suppressed.</p> <p>1103. Magnus III of Norway invades Ireland; killed <i>Aug. 24</i>.</p>	<p>1092. <i>Jan. 14:</i> Vratislav II of Bohemia <i>d.</i>; internal strife -1140.</p> <p>1093. King Conrad deserts Henry IV, is crowned King of Italy, supported by Urban II and Matilda.</p> <p>1094. Empress Praxedis deserts Henry IV.</p> <p>1095. Guelph V divorces Matilda.</p> <p>1095-1114. Koloman, King of Hungary; conquers Dalmatia and Herzegovina.</p> <p>1096. Henry IV and Guelph IV reconciled.</p> <p>1097. Henry IV returns to Germany.</p> <p>1099. <i>Jan. 6:</i> Henry V elected King.</p> <p>1101. <i>July 27:</i> King Conrad <i>d.</i></p> <p>1101-1154. Roger II, King of Sicily.</p> <p>1102-1138. Boleslav III, Duke of Poland; conquers Pomerania and Rugen.</p>	<p>1092. Malek Shah, Seljuk Sultan, <i>d.</i>; capital moved from Iconium to Smyrna.</p> <p>1094-1095. Alexius repels attacks of the Cumans, Turkish tribes, at Adrianople.</p> <p>1095. Alexius calls on Urban II for help against the Turks. <i>Nov. 27:</i> Council of Clermont determines on a Crusade.</p> <p>1096-1099. First Crusade.</p> <p>1096. Disorganized crusaders led by Peter the Hermit perish in Asia Minor. <i>Aug.:</i> Godfrey of Bouillon, Duke of Lorraine, sets out with Crusaders.</p> <p>1097. <i>June 19:</i> Crusaders take Nicaea. <i>July 1:</i> Crusaders defeat Turks at Dorylaeum.</p> <p>1098. <i>June 3:</i> Crusaders take Antioch. <i>June 28:</i> Crusaders defeat Turks at Antioch.</p> <p>1099. <i>July 15:</i> Crusaders take Jerusalem. <i>July 22:</i> Godfrey of Bouillon elected Defender of the Holy Sepulchre. <i>Aug. 12:</i> Crusaders defeat Egyptians at Ascalon.</p> <p>1100. David III of Georgia expels Arabs from Tiflis.</p> <p>1100-1118. Baldwin I, King of Jerusalem.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
1092. Vladislav, King of Hungary, allows marriage of priests.		1092. Roscelin recants his nominalistic philosophical doctrines.
1093. Urban II recovers Rome from the Germans.		1093-1133. Durham Cathedral built.
1093-1109. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury; pioneer of scholasticism.		1093-1156. Abbey Church of Maria Laach built.
1094. Quarrel between William II and Anselm begins.		
1095. Clergymen forbidden to take oath of fealty to laymen.	1095. King Conrad acts as Marshal to the Pope.	1095. Urban II consecrates rebuilt Abbey Church of Cluny.
1097-1100. Archbishop Anselm in exile at Rome and Cluny.		
1098. <i>Mar. 21:</i> Cîteaux monastery founded. <i>July 5:</i> Roger I of Sicily appointed permanent papal legate. Order of St. John founded.		
1099-1118. Pope Paschal II (Cardinal Rainer).	1099. First mention of Consuls at Genoa. Assize of Jerusalem; organization of kingdom of Jerusalem.	
1100-1107. Ranulf, Bishop of Durham, imprisoned in Tower by Henry I.	1100. Henry I issues Charter of Liberties.	
1103-1105. Second exile of Archbishop Anselm in Rome.	1102-1139. Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, chancellor and justiciar under Henry I and Stephen, establishes the Exchequer. 1103. Public peace of Mayence for the Empire, for 4 years.	1096-1117. Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral built. 1096-1145. Nave of Norwich Cathedral built. 1097. Westminster Hall built.

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>1104. Philip I absolved by Pope. 1104-1134. Alfonso I of Aragon. 1104-1134. Nicholas, King of Denmark. 1105. War between Henry and Robert in Normandy. 1106. Sept. 28: Henry I defeats Robert at Tinchebrai, imprisons him at Cardiff until his death (1134), and takes Normandy; William Clito, Robert's son, hostile to Henry. 1107. Jan. 8: Edgar of Scotland <i>d.</i>, succeeded by his brother, Alexander I (-1124). 1108. July 29: Philip I of France <i>d.</i>, succeeded by Louis VI (-1137). 1109-1113. Anglo-French war.</p> <p>1109-1127. Alfonso I of Aragon also ruler of Castile and Leon.</p> <p>1112. Rebellion in Eastern Normandy; Henry imprisons Robert of Belesme. 1112-1118. Philip, King of Sweden. 1113-1115. Balearic Islands conquered by Pisa.</p> <p>1114. David, brother of Alexander I of Scotland, obtains Earldom of Huntingdon.</p> <p>1117-1120. Henry I wars against William Clito, who is assisted by France, Flanders, and Anjou. 1118. Alfonso I of Aragon takes Saragossa. Rebellion in Eastern Normandy. 1118-1129. Ingo II, King of Sweden.</p> <p>1119. Aug. 20: Henry I defeats Louis VI and William Clito at Brémule.</p>	<p>1104. Henry V deserts his father.</p> <p>1105. Henry IV captured by his son; abdicates. 1106. Henry IV flees; <i>d. Aug. 7.</i></p> <p>1106-1125. Lothair of Supplinburg, Duke of Saxony.</p> <p>1110. Henry V marches to Italy.</p> <p>1111. Apr. 13: Henry V crowned Emperor in Rome. Matilda of Tuscany appoints Henry her heir. 1112. Sept.: Synod of Vienne excommunicates Henry V.</p> <p>1114. Jan. 7: Henry V marries Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England. Rebellion in Saxony. 1115. Feb. 11: Lothair of Saxony defeats imperial troops at Welfesholz. <i>July 24:</i> Matilda of Tuscany <i>d.</i> 1115-1131. Stephen II, King of Hungary. 1116. Henry V occupies Tuscany. 1117. Mar. 25: Henry V crowned Emperor.</p> <p>1118. Apr. 7: Gelasius II excommunicates Henry V.</p> <p>1119-1127. Charles the Good, Count of Flanders.</p>	<p>1104-1108. Bohemond, Prince of Antioch, wages war in Epirus against Byzantium.</p> <p>1109. Tripoli made independent principality under Count of Toulouse. 1110. Crusade of Sigurd, King of Norway.</p> <p>1113-1125. Vladimir II Monomach, Grand Duke of Kiev.</p> <p>1115. State of Chin established in Northern China.</p> <p>1118-1131. Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem. 1118-1143. John II Comnenus, Eastern Emperor.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL
HISTORY

- 1104.** Bishopric of Lund separated from Hamburg and made archbishopric.
- 1106.** End of investiture strife in France. Paschal II approves Order of Fontevrault.
- 1107.** *Aug.*: Anselm of Canterbury and Henry I compromise over investiture.
- 1109.** Creation of diocese of Ely. *Apr. 21*: Anselm *d.*; Canterbury vacant five years.
- 1109-1122.** Pontius, Abbot of Cluny.
- ca. 1110.* Bishopric of Greenland established.
- 1111.** *Feb. 4*: Treaty of Sutri; Henry V renounces investiture, Paschal II surrenders regalia. *Feb. 12*: Henry V imprisons Paschal. *Apr. 12*: Paschal concedes investiture to Henry V.
- 1113.** St. Bernard joins Cistercian Order. Scone monastery founded by Alexander I.
- 1114-1123.** Ralf of Escures, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1115.** *June 25*: Foundation of Clairvaux; St. Bernard first Abbot (-1153).
- 1116.** Paschal II withdraws concessions to Henry V.
- 1118.** Order of Templars founded. Jedburgh monastery founded by Earl David.
- 1118-1119.** Pope Gelasius II (John of Gaeta); **1118-1121.** Imperial anti-pope Gregory VIII (Maurice, Archbishop of Braga).
- 1119-1124.** Pope Calixtus II (Guy, Archbishop of Vienne).
- 1119.** *Dec. 23*: Calixtus II confirms Cistercian *Carta Caritatis*.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND
ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1105.** Colonization of Eastern Germany begins.
- 1109-1111.** Ordinance of Henry I checks feudalism.
- 1111.** Alexius grants commercial privileges to Pisa. *Aug. 14*: Imperial Charter for city of Speier.
- 1113-1118.** Compilation of *Leges Henrici*.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1104-1108.** Simeon of Durham: *Historia Dunelmensis Ecclesiae*.
- 1109.** Anselm of Canterbury, author of *Cur Deus Homo*, *Monologion*, *Proslogion*, *d.*
- 1115.** Chancellor Bernard reorganizes Chartres school.

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>1120. Peace between Henry I and Louis VI. <i>Nov. 25</i>: Henry I's sons drowned off Harfleur.</p> <p>1122-1152. Suger, Abbot of St. Denis, leading French statesman.</p> <p>1123-1125. Last rebellion in Normandy, headed by William Clito.</p> <p>1123-1139. William of Corbeuil, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1124. <i>Apr. 22</i>: Alexander I of Scotland <i>d.</i>; succeeded by David I (-1153).</p> <p>1126. <i>Dec. 25</i>: English barons accept Matilda as future sovereign.</p> <p>1126-1157. Alfonso VII, King of Castile and Leon.</p> <p>1128. <i>June 17</i>: Empress Matilda marries Geoffrey of Anjou. <i>Aug.</i>: William Clito of Normandy <i>d.</i></p> <p>1128-1185. Alfonso I, King of Portugal.</p> <p>1129-1155. Swerker I, King of Sweden.</p> <p>1130. Henry I and Louis VI support Innocent II at instigation of St. Bernard.</p> <p>1131. <i>Sept. 8</i>: English barons renew oath of succession to Matilda. <i>Oct. 13</i>: Philip, heir to French throne, <i>d.</i> <i>Oct. 25</i>: Louis VII made co-regent.</p> <p>1134. <i>Sept. 7</i>: Moors defeat and kill Alfonso of Aragon at Fraga.</p> <p>1135. Alfonso VII of Castile assumes title of Emperor. <i>Dec. 1</i>: Henry I <i>d.</i>; succeeded by Stephen of Blois, his nephew (-1154).</p>	<p>1121. Würzburg meeting of German princes to effect a compromise between Emperor and Pope.</p> <p>1122. <i>Sept. 23</i>: Concordat of Worms ends German Investiture struggle; Henry V absolved.</p> <p>1123. Conrad of Wettin created Margrave of Meissen.</p> <p>1124. Henry V aids Henry I of England in his French campaign.</p> <p>1125. <i>May 23</i>: Henry V <i>d.</i> <i>Aug. 30</i>: Lothair of Saxony elected King (-1137).</p> <p>1126-1139. Henry the Proud, Duke of Bavaria, son-in-law of Lothair.</p> <p>1127. <i>Mar. 2</i>: Charles of Flanders murdered. <i>Dec. 18</i>: Conrad, Duke of Swabia, elected anti-king.</p> <p>1128. <i>Aug. 22</i>: Honorius II invests Roger II with Apulia.</p> <p>1128-1130. Conrad, crowned King of Italy (<i>June 29</i>), reigns in Italy.</p> <p>1130. <i>Sept. 27</i>: Anacletus II invests Roger II with Sicily. <i>Dec. 25</i>: Roger crowned King.</p> <p>1131-1141. Bela II, King of Hungary.</p> <p>1132. Lothair conducts Innocent II to Rome, at St. Bernard's instigation.</p> <p>1133. <i>June 4</i>: Lothair crowned Emperor and invested with Tuscany by Innocent II. Sardinia and half Corsica assigned to Pisa, other half of Corsica to Genoa, by Innocent II.</p> <p>1134. Lothair invests Albert the Bear with Nordmark.</p> <p>1135. Frederick of Swabia and King Conrad submit to Lothair. King of Denmark and Duke of Poland do homage to Lothair.</p>	<p>1122. Byzantines exterminate Patzinaks.</p> <p>1123. John II defeats Serbians.</p> <p>1124. Christians capture Tyre. John II defeats Hungarians.</p> <p>1125. Almohades conquer Morocco.</p> <p>1127-1146. Imadeddin Zengi, ruler of Mosul.</p> <p>1131-1143. Fulk of Anjou, King of Jerusalem.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1120. Norbert, Count of Xanten, founds Prémontré monastery. Earl David consecrated Bishop of Bangor.</p> <p>1121. Gregory VIII imprisoned and put into a monastery.</p> <p>1122. Pontius, Abbot of Cluny, deposed; succeeded by Peter the Venerable (-1156).</p> <p>1123. <i>Mar.</i>: First Lateran Council; confirms Worms Concordat; suppresses simony and marriage of priests.</p> <p>1124-1130. Pope Honorius II (Lambert de Fagniano).</p> <p>1124. Otto, Bishop of Bamberg, begins to christianize Pomerania.</p> <p>1126-1134. Norbert of Xanten, Archbishop of Magdeburg.</p> <p>1128. Abbey of Holyrood founded by David I.</p> <p>1130-1143. Pope Innocent II (Cardinal Deacon Gregory); expelled from Rome by Roger II.</p> <p>1130-1138. Anti-pope Anacletus II (Cardinal Priest Peter Pierleoni).</p> <p>1131. Gilbertine Order founded at Sempringham.</p> <p>1132-1169. Gerhoh, Provost of Reichersberg.</p> <p>1133. Creation of diocese of Carlisle.</p> <p>1135. <i>May 30-June 6</i>: Council of Pisa: St. Bernard successfully pleads cause of Innocent II.</p>	<p>1120. Freiburg, Breisgau, founded.</p> <p>1122. Henry I creates Earldom of Gloucester for his son, Robert of Caen.</p> <p>1123. Louis VI establishes a commune at Corbie.</p> <p>1126. Venetian commercial privileges in Eastern Empire renewed. Louis VI establishes a commune at St. Riquier.</p> <p>1129-1130. First Pipe Roll.</p> <p>1130-1133. Henry I gives a Charter to London.</p> <p>1131. Lothair acts as Marshal to the Pope.</p>	<p>1121. Synod of Soissons condemns Abelard's philosophy.</p> <p>1128-1133. Vault over the nave of Durham Cathedral built.</p> <p>1134-1150. Western façade of Chartres Cathedral built.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE

- 1136.** *Jan. 1:* General rising in South Wales under Gruffyd ap Cynan. *Feb.:* Agreement of Durham: David of Scotland acknowledges Stephen as King.
- 1137.** Successful expedition of Stephen against Geoffrey of Anjou. Gruffyd *d.*; succeeded by Owain the Great (-1170). *Aug. 1:* Louis VI *d.*; succeeded by Louis VII (-1180), married to Eleanor of Aquitaine. Union of Aragon and Catalonia.
- 1137-1146.** Eric III, King of Denmark.
- 1138.** *Aug. 22:* Stephen defeats David of Scotland near Northallerton (Battle of the Standard).
- 1139.** *Sept. 30:* Matilda lands at Arundel; civil war breaks out. Geoffrey of Anjou begins conquest of Normandy. Alfonso I of Portugal (1139-1185) becomes papal vassal.
- 1140.** Navarre made vassalage of Aragon.
- 1141.** *Feb. 2:* Stephen captured at Lincoln. *Mar. 3:* Matilda proclaimed Queen at Winchester. *Dec. 25:* Stephen, exchanged for Robert of Gloucester, crowned at Canterbury.
- 1142.** Henry, son of Matilda, comes to England.
- 1143.** Portugal made kingdom, with papal consent.
- 1144.** Geoffrey of Anjou created Duke of Normandy.
- 1146.** Alfonso VII of Castile takes Cordoba.
- 1147.** Louis VII joins the Crusade. *Oct. 25:* Alfonso I of Portugal takes Lisbon. Matilda leaves England.
- 1148.** Raymond Berengar IV of Catalonia takes Tortosa.

II. CENTRAL EUROPE

- 1136-1137.** Second Italian expedition of Lothair; conquest of Apulia.
- 1137.** Pisans sack Amalfi. *Dec. 4:* Lothair *d.*
- 1138.** *Mar. 7:* Conrad III elected King, opposed by Henry the Proud, who loses Saxony to Albert the Bear.
- 1138-1168.** Thierry of Alsace, Count of Flanders.
- 1139.** Henry the Proud loses Bavaria to Leopold, Margrave of Austria. *Oct. 20:* Henry the Proud *d.*, leaving Henry the Lion his heir.
- 1140-1197.** Vladislav II of Bohemia.
- 1141-1161.** Geiza II, King of Hungary.
- 1142.** Saxony restored to Henry the Lion, Bavaria to Henry Jasomirgott, husband of the widow of Henry the Proud.
- 1143.** Eastern Holsatia Germanized; Count Adolf founds Lubbeck.
- 1146-1173.** Boleslav IV, Duke of Poland.
- 1147.** Conrad III joins the Crusade, has his son Henry elected King. Henry the Lion conquers Mecklenburg.
- 1148-1150.** Guelph VI, brother of Henry the Proud, rebels.

III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA

- 1137.** Raymond of Antioch becomes Byzantine vassal. John II defeats Armenians.
- 1142.** Manuel I allies with Conrad III. China made tributary to Chin.
- 1143-1180.** Manuel I, Eastern Emperor.
- 1144-1163.** Baldwin III, King of Jerusalem.
- 1144.** *Dec. 25:* Seljuks take Edessa.
- 1146-1174.** Nureddin, Sultan of Syria.
- 1147-1149.** Second Crusade.
- 1147.** Crusaders perish in Asia Minor. First mention of Moscow.
- 1148.** *July:* Crusaders defeated before Damascus. Normans subdue Tunis and Tripoli.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1136. David I founds Melrose Abbey.</p> <p>1137. Creation of bishopric of Aberdeen.</p> <p>1138-1161. Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1139. <i>Apr.</i>: Second Lateran Council: ends schism, condemns Arnold of Brescia. <i>July 22</i>: Innocent II captured by Roger II; recognizes Norman kingdom.</p> <p>1140. Creation of the exempt diocese of Wollin (<i>ca. 1180</i> moved to Cammin).</p> <p>1141. Hugh of St. Victor, ecclesiastical writer, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1142-1154. Gilbert de la Porrée, Bishop of Poitiers.</p> <p>1143-1144. Pope Celestine II (Guido de Castello).</p> <p>1144-1145. Pope Lucius II (Gerard).</p> <p>1144. <i>Oct.</i>: Republican regime established in Rome, under Arnold of Brescia.</p> <p>1145-1153. Pope Eugene III (Petrus Bernardus), pupil of St. Bernard.</p> <p>1145. <i>Dec. 1</i>: Eugene III proclaims a crusade.</p> <p>1146. <i>Mar. 31</i>: St. Bernard preaches crusade at Vezelay.</p> <p>1147. <i>June 20</i>: Eugene III decides against claim of Bishop of St. David's to be independent of Canterbury.</p> <p>1148. Council of Reims; Gilbert de la Porrée recants his doctrines.</p>	<p>1140. Assizes of Ariano, Sicilian law-code.</p> <p>1143. First foundation of Lubeck.</p>	<p>1136. Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester, founded.</p> <p>1137. Mayence Cathedral completed.</p> <p>1137-1144. Suger builds Abbey Church of St. Denis.</p> <p>1137-1158. Otto, Bishop of Freising (half-brother of Conrad III), author of <i>De duabus civitatibus</i> and <i>Gesta Friderici I.</i></p> <p>1140. Synod of Sens condemns Abelard. Western façade of Rochester Cathedral begun.</p> <p>1141. Thierry, brother of Bernard, appointed Chancellor of Chartres school; establishes scientific and classical studies. Ordericus Vitalis: <i>Historia Ecclesiastica.</i></p> <p>1142. <i>Apr. 21</i>: Peter Abelard, author of <i>Sic et non</i> and <i>Historia Calamitatum, d.</i></p> <p>1143. William of Malmesbury, author of <i>Gesta Pontificum Anglorum</i> and <i>Gesta Regum Anglorum, d.</i></p> <p>1146-1148. Nivardus of Ghent: <i>Ysengrinus.</i></p> <p>1147. Geoffrey of Monmouth: <i>Historia Regum Britanniae.</i></p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>1149. Louis VII allies with Roger II and returns to France. Raymond Berengar takes Lerida.</p> <p>1150-1160. Eric the Saint, King of Sweden.</p> <p>1151. <i>Sept. 7:</i> Geoffrey of Anjou <i>d.</i>; Henry succeeds to Anjou and Touraine.</p> <p>1152. <i>Jan. 13:</i> Suger, Abbot of St. Denis, <i>d.</i> <i>Mar.:</i> Louis VII divorces Eleanor. <i>May:</i> Henry of Anjou marries Eleanor and renews war against Stephen.</p> <p>1153. <i>May 24:</i> David I of Scotland <i>d.</i>; succeeded by his grandson, Malcolm IV (-1165). <i>Aug. 18:</i> Eustace, son of Stephen, <i>d.</i> <i>Nov. 7:</i> Treaty of Wallingford: Stephen recognizes Henry as successor.</p> <p>1154. <i>Oct. 25:</i> Stephen <i>d.</i> <i>Dec. 19:</i> Henry II crowned (-1189); Thomas Becket, Chancellor.</p> <p>1155. Hadrian IV bestows Ireland on Henry II.</p> <p>1156. Henry II suppresses revolt of his brother, Geoffrey, in Anjou and Touraine.</p> <p>1157. Successful expeditions of Henry II against Owain and Malcolm IV, who cedes Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland. Castile and Leon separated.</p> <p>1157-1182. Valdemar I the Great, King of Denmark.</p> <p>1158. Second Welsh expedition of Henry II, who gains overlordship of Deheubarth and Gwynedd. On death of Geoffrey of Anjou, Henry II gains overlordship of Brittany.</p> <p>1159. Louis VII defends Toulouse against Henry II and Malcolm IV.</p> <p>1160. Malcolm IV finally subdues Galloway.</p>	<p>1149. Conrad III returns from the Crusade.</p> <p>1150. Albert the Bear inherits Brandenburg. King Henry <i>d.</i></p> <p>1152. <i>Feb. 15:</i> Conrad III <i>d.</i> <i>Mar. 4:</i> Frederick I Barbarossa, nephew of Conrad III, elected King (-1190). Guelph VI obtains Tuscany and Spoleto.</p> <p>1153. <i>Mar. 23:</i> Treaty of Constance: Frederick I and Eugene III ally against Roger II and Arnold of Brescia.</p> <p>1154. Frederick I recognizes Henry the Lion as Duke of Bavaria and marches to Italy.</p> <p>1154-1166. William I, King of Sicily.</p> <p>1155. Arnold of Brescia hanged. <i>June 18:</i> Frederick I crowned Emperor.</p> <p>1156. Conrad, Frederick's brother, invested with the Palatinate. <i>June:</i> Frederick marries Beatrice, heiress of Upper Burgundy. <i>Sept. 17:</i> Austria made a Duchy with special privileges.</p> <p>1157. Poland subdued, loses Pomerania. <i>Oct.:</i> Diet of Besançon; political defeat of Papacy. Eric of Sweden conquers Finland.</p> <p>1158. <i>Jan. 11:</i> Frederick I creates Ladislaus II King of Bohemia. Frederick's second Italian expedition against cities of Lombardy.</p> <p>1160. <i>Jan.:</i> Frederick I captures Crema.</p> <p>1160-1162. Henry the Lion subdues Wends.</p>	<p>1149. Normans attack Byzantine Empire, lose Corfu.</p> <p>1150. Alauddin Husain, Sultan of Ghor, destroys Empire of Ghazni.</p> <p>1153. Normans take Bona, Tunis.</p> <p>1154. Seljuks take Damascus.</p> <p>1154-1184. George III, King of Georgia; Georgian power and civilization at their height.</p> <p>1155. Manuel I attacks Normans in Southern Italy.</p> <p>1156. <i>May 28:</i> Normans take Brindisi. <i>Sept.:</i> Hungary recognizes Byzantine overlordship.</p> <p>1157-1174. Andrew Bogoljubsky, Prince of Suzdal.</p> <p>1158. Peace between Manuel I and William I of Sicily.</p> <p>1160. <i>Jan.:</i> Normans expelled from North Africa.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1150. Compilation of <i>Decretum Gratiani</i>. Bishoprics of Dunblane and Brechin founded.</p>		
<p>1152. Archbishopric of Nidaros established in Norway.</p>		
<p>1153-1154. Pope Anastasius IV (Conrad de Suburra).</p>		
<p>1153. Aug. 20: Bernard of Clairvaux d.</p>		
<p>1154-1159. Pope Hadrian IV (Nicholas Breakspear, only English Pope); quarrel between Emperor and Pope renewed.</p>		<p>1154. Edrisi: <i>Geography</i>. End of the <i>Anglo-Saxon Chronicle</i>. 1154-1181. Ripon Cathedral built.</p>
<p>1156. Carmelite Order and Order of the Knights of Alcantara founded.</p>	<p>1155. Henry II abolishes fiscal carldoms and resumes royal demesnes. 1156. Rainald of Dassel appointed Imperial Chancellor.</p>	<p>1155. Wace: <i>Roman de Brut</i>.</p>
<p>1158. Order of the Knights of Calatrava founded.</p>	<p>1157. Privileges granted to German merchants in England.</p>	
<p>1158. Order of the Knights of Calatrava founded.</p>	<p>1158. Nov.: Diet of Roncaglia, defines Imperial rights in Italy. Henry the Lion founds Munich and Lübeck.</p>	
<p>1159-1181. Pope Alexander III (Cardinal Chancellor Roland of Siena).</p>	<p>1159. Henry II accepts scutage (shield money) in place of feudal military service.</p>	<p>1159. John of Salisbury: <i>Policraticus</i> (on statesmanship, dedicated to Thomas Becket).</p>
<p>1159-1164. Imperial anti-pope Victor IV (Cardinal Octavian of Tusculum).</p>		<p>1159-1160. Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris; from 1140 teacher at Paris University.</p>
<p>1159-1167. Rainald of Dassel, Archbishop of Cologne.</p>		<p>ca. 1160. <i>Ludus de Antichristo</i>, Tegernsee. Benoit de St. Maur: <i>Roman de Troie</i>.</p>
<p>1160. Imperial Council at Pavia; Papal Synod at Toulouse. France sides with Alexander III.</p>		<p>1160-1170. Walter Map, Anglo-Latin lyrical poet.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>1161-1184. Magnus VI, King of Norway.</p> <p>1162-1170. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1162-1196. Alfonso II of Aragon.</p> <p>1163. Quarrel between Henry II and Thomas Becket.</p> <p>1164. <i>Nov. 2:</i> Becket flees to France.</p> <p>1165. Great invasion of Wales by Henry II fails. <i>Dec. 9:</i> Malcolm IV <i>d.</i>; succeeded by his brother, William the Lion (-1214).</p> <p>1166. Brittany does homage to Henry II. Dermot, King of Leinster, appeals to Henry II for help against his Irish rivals.</p> <p>1169. <i>Jan. 6:</i> Peace between Henry II and Louis VII. Norman nobles begin conquest of Ireland.</p> <p>1170. <i>July 22:</i> Henry II and Becket formally reconciled. <i>Nov. 23:</i> Owain <i>d.</i> <i>Dec. 3:</i> Becket returns to Canterbury. <i>Dec. 29:</i> Becket murdered by 4 Norman knights.</p> <p>1171. <i>Oct. 16:</i> Henry II lands in Ireland. <i>Nov. 12:</i> Henry II acknowledges Lord of Ireland.</p> <p>1172. Queen Eleanor raises Aquitaine against Henry II.</p>	<p>1162. <i>Mar. :</i> Frederick I destroys Milan and returns to Germany.</p> <p>1163. Third expedition of Frederick I to Italy. Peace with Poland.</p> <p>1164. <i>July 6:</i> Adolf II, Count of Holstein, killed in victorious campaign against Slavs.</p> <p>1165. <i>May:</i> Diet of Würzburg; Frederick I definitely declares against Alexander. Alliance between Henry II and Frederick I.</p> <p>1166. Fourth Italian expedition of Frederick I. War between Henry the Lion and Albert the Bear.</p> <p>1166-1189. William II, King of Sicily.</p> <p>1167. <i>May 28:</i> Frederick I defeats Romans at Tusculum. <i>Aug. 1:</i> Frederick crowned Emperor. <i>Aug. 2:</i> Plague in Frederick's army; Rainald and Guelph VII <i>d.</i> <i>Dec.:</i> Rising of Lombard League compels Frederick to return.</p> <p>1168. Milan rebuilt. Alessandria founded. Frederick reconciles Henry the Lion and Albert. Valdemar I subdues Rügen. Henry the Lion marries Matilda, daughter of Henry II of England.</p> <p>1169. <i>Aug. 15:</i> Henry VI elected King of the Romans.</p> <p>1170. <i>Nov. 18:</i> Albert the Bear <i>d.</i></p> <p>1172. Pilgrimage of Henry the Lion to Palestine.</p>	<p>1162-1173. Amalric I, King of Jerusalem.</p> <p>1165. Byzantium allies with Venice against Frederick I.</p> <p>1169. Nureddin of Damascus invades Egypt. Kiev incorporated in Suzdal.</p> <p>1169-1193. Saladin of Damascus.</p> <p>1171. Saladin subdues Egypt.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1161. Canonization of Edward the Confessor. (Translation <i>Oct. 13, 1163</i>).</p> <p>1161-1165. Alexander III expelled from Rome, goes to France.</p> <p>1162. <i>Aug.</i>: German-French agreement on schism fails.</p> <p>1164. Alexander III approves Order of Calatrava. Norwegian Church organized (clergy privileged). Archbishopric of Upsala established in Sweden.</p> <p>1164-1168. Imperial anti-pope Paschal III (Guy, Bishop of Crema).</p> <p>1165. <i>Nov. 23</i>: Normans conduct Alexander III back to Rome. <i>Dec. 29</i>: Canonization of Charlemagne.</p> <p>1167. Council of Albigenses at Toulouse.</p> <p>1168-1178. Imperial anti-pope Calixtus III.</p> <p>1170. Alexander III establishes rules for canonization of Saints.</p> <p>1171. <i>Jan. 25</i>: Interdict on Henry II's continental possessions.</p> <p>1172. <i>May 21</i>: Henry II reconciled with Papacy (right of appeal to Rome conceded). Council of Cashel: Irish clergy brought under authority of Rome.</p>	<p>1162-1179. Richard de Lucy, Justiciar of England.</p> <p>1164. <i>Jan.</i>: Constitutions of Clarendon; limitation of ecclesiastical jurisdiction.</p> <p>1166. Assize of Clarendon, establishes the Grand Jury.</p> <p>1169. Towns represented in the Cortes of Castile.</p> <p>1170. 'Inquest of Sheriffs', financial inquiry, results in strengthening the Exchequer.</p> <p>1171. <i>Mar. 12</i>: Manuel I confiscates goods of Venetian merchants.</p>	<p>1161-1165. The German Archipoeta.</p> <p>1163-1235. Notre Dame, Paris, built.</p> <p>1164. Gautier d'Arras: <i>Eracle</i>.</p> <p>1165-1175. Marie de France: <i>Lais</i>.</p> <p>1167-1168. Oxford University founded.</p> <p>1170. Thomas of Brittany: <i>Roman de Tristan</i>.</p> <p>1172. Wacc: <i>Roman de Rou</i>.</p> <p>1172-1219. Palazzo della Ragione built at Padua.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL EUROPE	III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA
<p>1173. <i>Jan.</i>: Henry II arbitrates between Aragon and Toulouse; Toulouse becomes dependent on him. Henry's sons rebel against their father in alliance with France and Scotland. Queen Eleanor imprisoned (-1189).</p> <p>1174. <i>July 12</i>: Henry II does penance at Canterbury. <i>July 13</i>: William the Lion captured, does homage to Henry. <i>Sept. 30</i>: Treaty of Montlouis between Henry II and Louis VII ends conspiracy against Henry.</p> <p>1177. Henry II arbitrates between Kings of Castile and Navarre. Prince John made Lord of Ireland. Treaty of Ivry between Henry II and Louis VII.</p> <p>1177-1202. Sverrir, King of Norway; period of civil war.</p> <p>1178. Henry II and Louis VII meet and arrange a crusade.</p> <p>1179. <i>Nov. 1</i>: Philip, Louis VII's son, appointed co-regent.</p> <p>1180. <i>June 28</i>: Treaty of Gisors between Henry II and Philip. <i>Sept. 18</i>: Louis VII d.; succeeded by Philip II Augustus (-1223).</p> <p>1181. Second rebellion of Henry II's sons.</p> <p>1182-1202. Canute VI, King of Denmark.</p> <p>1183. <i>June 11</i>: Prince Henry, eldest son of Henry II, d.; end of rebellion.</p> <p>1184. Third rebellion of Henry II's sons.</p>	<p>1173-1196. Bela III, King of Hungary.</p> <p>1174. Fifth Italian expedition of Frederick I, who buys Tuscany, Spoleto, Sardinia, and Corsica from Guelph VI.</p> <p>1175. <i>Apr. 16</i>: Treaty of Montebello between Frederick I and Lombard League; jeopardized by Alexander III.</p> <p>1176. Henry the Lion refuses to help Frederick. <i>May 29</i>: Lombards defeat Frederick at Legnano. <i>Nov.</i>: Preliminary peace of Anagni between Emperor and Pope.</p> <p>1177. <i>July 22</i>: Peace of Venice between Emperor and Pope.</p> <p>1178. <i>July 30</i>: Frederick I crowned King of Burgundy. Trial of Henry the Lion.</p> <p>1179. Guelph VI sells his Swabian territories to Frederick.</p> <p>1180. <i>Jan.</i>: Henry the Lion outlawed, loses his imperial fiefs. <i>Apr. 13</i>: Westphalia given to Cologne, Saxony to Bernard of Anhalt; <i>Sept.</i>: Bavaria, from which Styria is separated, to Otto of Wittelsbach.</p> <p>1181. Henry the Lion submits, keeps Brunswick, is exiled for 3 years, goes to England.</p> <p>1182. Florentines acquire Empoli.</p> <p>1183. <i>June 25</i>: Peace of Constance; Lombard League recognized under imperial overlordship.</p> <p>1184. <i>May</i>: Diet of Mayence; Frederick's power at its height.</p>	<p>1173-1185. Baldwin IV, King of Jerusalem.</p> <p>1175. Muhammad of Ghor begins to invade India.</p> <p>1176. Saladin conquers Syria. Manuel I defeated by Seljuks at Myriokephalon.</p> <p>1180-1183. Alexius II Comnenus, Eastern Emperor.</p> <p>1183. Saladin takes Aleppo. Alexius II murdered.</p> <p>1183-1185. Andronicus I Comnenus, Eastern Emperor.</p> <p>1184. Cyprus frees herself from Byzantium.</p> <p>1184-1212. Tamara, Queen of Georgia.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

1173. *Feb. 21:* Canonization of Thomas Becket. Waldensian movement begins.

1175. Order of the Knights of St. James of Compostela founded. Archbishop of York claims obedience from Scottish bishops.

1176. *Jan. 25:* Scottish bishops assert independence of jurisdiction of York. Petrus Walde begins preaching at Lyons.

1179. *Mar.:* Third Lateran Council: decrees on elections of Popes and Bishops. *Sept. 17:* Hildegard of Bingen, mystic nun, d.

1181-1185. Pope Lucius III (Cardinal Bishop Ubaldo of Ostia).

1181. First Carthusian monastery in England, at Witham. Crusade against Albigenses.

1182. St. Francis of Assisi born.

1184. Negotiations between Emperor and Pope at Verona fail.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

1176. Assize of Northampton; organization of judicial districts First Eisteddfod (?).

1178-1179. Richard Fitznigel: *Dialogus de Scaccario*, system of English financial administration.

1179. Grand Assize of Windsor, checks feudal courts in favour of King's court. Venetian privileges in Eastern Empire again confirmed.

1180. Ranulf de Glanville appointed Chief Justiciar of England; judicial reforms.

1181. Assize of Arms; reorganizes militia.

1182. Jews banished from France.

1184. Assize of Woodstock concerning royal forests.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1173. Chrestien de Troyes: *Yvain*.

1174. Choir of Canterbury Cathedral built by William of Sens. Campanile of Pisa built.

1174-1226. Laon Cathedral built.

1175. Latin translation of Avicenna.

1176-1209. London Bridge built (stood till 1832).

1180. John of Salisbury, Bishop of Chartres, d.

c. **1180.** Chrestien de Troyes: *Conte del graal*.

I. WESTERN EUROPE

- 1185-1211.** Sancho I, King of Portugal.
- 1185.** Philip II wars against Flanders; gains Amiens and Vermandois.
- 1186.** *Aug. 19:* Geoffrey of Brittany, younger son of Henry II, *d.*
- 1187.** Richard and John rebel against their father.
- 1188.** *Nov. 18:* Richard allies with Philip II and does homage to him for Aquitaine.
- 1189.** Henry II loses Berry to Philip II. *July 6:* Henry II *d.*; succeeded by Richard I (-1199). *Dec. 5:* Richard I acknowledges independence of Scotland; sells Roxburgh and Berwick to William the Lion.
- 1190.** *July 1:* Richard and Philip start on the Third Crusade. *Oct. 4:* Richard storms Messina.
- 1191.** *Apr.:* Richard conquers Cyprus and sells it to Templars. *June:* Philip returns to France and annexes Péronne.
- 1192.** *Oct.:* Richard returns from Palestine. *Dec. 21:* Richard captured by Leopold, Duke of Austria.
- 1193.** *Feb. 14:* Richard surrendered to Henry VI; imprisoned at Trifels. Philip II attacks Normandy.
- 1194.** *Feb. 3:* Richard released. *Apr. 17:* Second coronation of Richard I. *July 22:* Richard defeats Philip at Fréteval.
- 1194-1240.** Llywelyn Fawr the Great, prince of Gwynnedd.

II. CENTRAL EUROPE

- 1185.** Quarrel between Emperor and Pope renewed.
- 1186.** *Jan. 27:* Henry VI marries Constance, heiress of Sicily, and assumes title of Caesar.
- 1188.** *Aug.:* Henry the Lion exiled again.
- 1189.** *Apr. 3:* Peace of Strasbourg between Emperor and Pope. *May:* Frederick sets out on Third Crusade. *Nov. 18:* William II of Sicily *d.*; succeeded by Tancred the Bastard.
- 1190.** *June 10:* Frederick I drowned in river Saleph in Cilicia. Henry the Lion returns to Germany. *July:* Henry VI makes peace with Henry the Lion.
- 1191.** *Apr. 14:* Henry VI crowned Emperor. Expedition against Sicily fails.
- 1192.** Albert, bishop elect of Liège, murdered by Imperial Knights. Alliance of the Guelphs, Brabant and Cologne against Henry VI. Styria united with Austria.
- 1194.** *Feb. 20:* Tancred *d.* Henry VI conquers Sicily. *Dec. 25:* Henry VI crowned King of Sicily. *Dec. 26:* Frederick II born.
- 1194-1227.** Lesko V, the White, Duke of Poland.
- 1195.** Henry VI seizes Meissen. *Aug. 6:* Henry the Lion *d.*

III. EASTERN EUROPE, ISLAM, ASIA

- 1185.** Norman invasion of Eastern Empire fails.
- 1185-1195.** Isaac II Angelus, Eastern Emperor.
- 1185-1186.** Baldwin V, King of Jerusalem.
- 1186-1188.** Bulgaria frees herself from Byzantium.
- 1186-1333.** Kamakura Era in Japan.
- 1186-1187.** Guy of Lusignan, King of Jerusalem.
- 1187.** *July 4:* Saladin defeats Christians at Hittin. *Oct. 2:* Saladin takes Jerusalem. Muhammad of Ghor conquers Punjab.
- 1189-1193.** Third Crusade.
- 1190.** Frederick I conquers Iconium.
- 1191.** *July 12:* Crusaders take Acre.
- 1191-1192.** Conrad of Montferrat, King of Jerusalem.
- 1192.** King Conrad murdered; succeeded by Henry II (-1198). *Sept. 1:* Truce between Richard I and Saladin. Muhammad of Ghor defeats Hindu League at Tarain.
- 1192-1219.** Shogunate of Minamoto family in Japan (Yoritomo, first Shogun).
- 1193.** *Mar. 4:* Saladin *d.*
- 1195.** Armenia and Cyprus recognise Henry VI as their overlord. Isaac II deposed by his brother Alexius.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
1185-1187. Pope Urban III (Hubert Crivelli).		1185-1200. Lincoln Cathedral built. <i>Igor's Campaign</i> , Russian epic.
1186. Livonia christianized.		1186. Chichester Cathedral begun.
1187. Pope Gregory VIII (Albert of Morra). Welsh Church placed under authority of Canterbury.		1187-1230. Walter von der Vogelweide, lyrical and political poet.
1187-1191. Pope Clement III (Paul Scolari).	1188. <i>Sept. 19</i> : Frederick I's Charter for Lubeck. Saladin tithe in England. 1189-1212. Henry Fitzaylwin, first Mayor of London. 1189. Commercial treaty between Novgorod and German merchants.	ca. 1190. Chrestien de Troyes, author of <i>Lancelot</i> , <i>Yvain</i> , <i>Guillaume d'Angleterre</i> , <i>Perceval</i> , d.
1190. Order of German Hospitallers founded (1198 transformed into Teutonic Order).	1191. <i>Oct. 8</i> : King John grants the Commune of London.	1191-1204. <i>Nibelungenlied</i> .
1191-1198. Pope Celestine III (Jacinto Bobo).	1193-1198. Hubert Walter, Chief Justiciar of England (d. 1205).	1193. Benedict of Peterborough d.; author of <i>Gesta Henrici II</i> . Richard of Devizes: <i>Gesta Ricardi I</i> .
1192. Cencius, Papal Chamberlain, begins <i>Liber Censuum</i> , record of papal administration.	1194. Privileges granted to German merchants in England.	1195-1196. Ambrose: <i>L'estoire de la guerre sainte</i> .

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
<p>1196. William the Lion defeats Harold, Earl of Orkney. Philip II obtains Gisors, Vexin and Auvergne from Richard I.</p> <p>1196-1213. Peter II, King of Aragon.</p> <p>1198. War between Richard and Philip renewed.</p> <p>1199. <i>Apr. 6:</i> Richard <i>d.</i>; succeeded by his brother, John (-1216). Arthur, son of Geoffrey of Brittany, flees to Philip II.</p> <p>1200. <i>May 22:</i> Peace of Le Goulet between John and Philip II. Llywelyn the Great seizes Anglesey. <i>Nov. 22:</i> William the Lion does homage for his English possessions.</p> <p>1201. Rebellion in Poitou, supported by Philip, against John. Llywelyn swears fealty to John.</p> <p>1202. War breaks out between John and Philip.</p> <p>1203. <i>Apr. 3 (?)</i>: John murders Arthur of Brittany.</p> <p>1204. Philip conquers Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Touraine; Poitou submits to Philip; Gascony remains faithful to John.</p>	<p>1196. <i>Apr.:</i> Henry VI attempts to make kingship hereditary. <i>Dec. 25:</i> Frederick II elected King.</p> <p>1196-1204. Emeric I, King of Hungary.</p> <p>1197-1230. Otakar I of Bohemia.</p> <p>1197. Henry VI puts down a rebellion in Sicily. <i>Sept. 28:</i> Henry VI <i>d.</i></p> <p>1198. <i>Mar. 8:</i> Philip, Duke of Swabia, brother of Henry VI, <i>June 9:</i> Otto, Duke of Saxony, son of Henry the Lion, elected Kings. Civil war in Germany. <i>May 17:</i> Frederick II crowned King of Sicily, under guardianship of Innocent III.</p> <p>1199-1210. Swerker II, King of Sweden.</p> <p>1201. Albert, Bishop of Livonia, founds Riga.</p> <p>1202. <i>Jan.:</i> Hohenstaufen partisans protest against papal interference, at Halle.</p> <p>1202-1241. Valdemar II of Denmark.</p> <p>1205. <i>Jan. 6:</i> Philip crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.</p> <p>1205-1235. Andrew II of Hungary.</p> <p>1206. <i>July 27:</i> Philip defeats Otto IV at Wassenberg.</p>	<p>1195-1203. Alexius III, Eastern Emperor.</p> <p>1196. Alexius III pays tribute to Henry VI. Muhammad of Ghor conquers Gwalior and Gujarat.</p> <p>1197. Henry VI's crusaders take Beirut. Muhammad of Ghor takes Anhilwara.</p> <p>1198. <i>June:</i> Maluk el Adil makes truce with Christians till 1204.</p> <p>1202-1204. Fourth Crusade, directed against Constantinople by Venice.</p> <p>1203. Jenghiz Khan defeats his rival, Ongkhan. Muhammad of Ghor completes subjection of Upper India.</p> <p>1204. <i>Apr. 12:</i> Crusaders take Constantinople and establish Latin Empire.</p> <p>1206. <i>Mar.:</i> Muhammad of Ghor murdered; his general, Kutbuddin Ibak, establishes a Muhammadan Sultanate at Delhi (-1526).</p> <p>1206-1227. Jenghiz Khan, Emperor of the Mongols.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1197 Oct.-1198 Feb.: Cencius compiles Order of Coronation, programme of papal world policy.</p> <p>1198. Jan. 8: Lothair of Segni elected Pope Innocent III (-1216).</p> <p>1200. Innocent III claims decision between Otto IV and Philip of Germany.</p> <p>1201. Mar.: Innocent decides to support Otto IV.</p> <p>1202. Decretal <i>Venerabilem</i> asserts superiority of papacy over Empire. Albert, Bishop of Livonia, founds Order of Brethren of the Sword. Joachim, Abbot of Fiore, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1204. Peter II of Aragon accepts his territory as papal fief.</p> <p>1205. Dec. 11: John de Gray elected Archbishop of Canterbury, but refused by Innocent III.</p> <p>1206. Amalric of Bena, pantheistic mystic, <i>d.</i> Dec.: Stephen Langton elected Archbishop of Canterbury.</p>	<p>1198. Venetian merchants freed from customs duties in Eastern Empire.</p> <p>1199. May 28: Declaration of Spires: German princes confirm right of free election of King.</p> <p>1201. English Barons require confirmation of privileges before following John to France.</p> <p>1202. First trial of a Peer (King John) in France.</p> <p>1206. Council of 24 men elected in London.</p>	<p>1196. Bertran de Born, Gascon poet, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1198. Dec. 12: Averroes, Arab philosopher, <i>d.</i> William of Newburgh: <i>Historia Rerum Anglicarum.</i></p> <p>1200. Drapers' Hall at Ypres begun. Hartmann von Aue: <i>Der arme Heinrich</i> (epic).</p> <p>1201. Hartmann von Aue: <i>Iwein</i>. Roger of Hoveden: <i>Chronica.</i></p> <p>1202-1233. Church of Heisterbach monastery built.</p> <p>1203. Wolfram of Eschenbach: <i>Parcival</i>. Siena University founded.</p> <p>1204. Dec. 13: Mose ben Maimon (Maimonides), Jewish philosopher, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1205. Peire Vidal, Provençal troubadour, <i>d.</i></p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
<p>1208. Llywelyn seizes Powys.</p>	<p>1208. <i>June 21:</i> Philip murdered by Otto of Wittelsbach, at Bamberg.</p>	<p>1208. Theodore Laskaris founds Empire of Nicaea.</p>
<p>1209. <i>July:</i> John invades Scotland. <i>Aug. 4:</i> Peace between John and William the Lion. <i>Oct.:</i> Welsh Princes do homage to John at Woodstock. Simon de Montfort overruns Languedoc.</p>	<p>1209. <i>Oct. 4:</i> Otto IV crowned Emperor at Rome.</p>	
<p>1210. <i>June:</i> Expedition of John to Ireland.</p>		
<p>1211. <i>May:</i> War between John and Llywelyn.</p>	<p>1211. Andrew of Hungary appeals to Teutonic Order for protection of Transylvania. Frederick of Sicily set up as anti-king by opposition princes and Pope.</p>	<p>1211-1215. Jenghiz Khan invades China.</p>
<p>1211-1223. Alfonso II of Portugal.</p>	<p>1212. Venice conquers Candia (Crete). <i>Dec. 5:</i> Frederick II elected German King.</p>	<p>1211-1236. Iltutmish, Sultan of Delhi.</p>
<p>1212. <i>July 16:</i> Kings of Castile, Aragon, and Navarre defeat Moors at Navas de Tolosa.</p>	<p>1213. <i>July 12:</i> Frederick II grants Charter of Eger to Pope. <i>Sept. 28:</i> Queen Gertrude of Hungary murdered by Magyar magnates.</p>	
<p>1213. <i>June 3:</i> Truce between John and Llywelyn. <i>Sept. 12:</i> Albigenses decisively defeated at Muret, Peter II of Aragon killed; Raymond VI of Toulouse makes peace.</p>	<p>1214. <i>May:</i> Frederick II assigns Northalbingia to Denmark. Frederick II invests Wittelsbachs with Palatinate.</p>	
<p>1213-1276. James I of Aragon.</p>	<p>1215. <i>July 25:</i> Frederick II generally recognized as King and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle; vows Crusade.</p>	
<p>1214. <i>July 27:</i> Philip II defeats Otto IV and the English at Bouvines. English barons make truce with Philip. <i>Dec. 4:</i> William the Lion <i>d.</i>; succeeded by Alexander II (-1249).</p>	<p>1216-1225. Engelbert I, Archbishop of Cologne, leading statesman.</p>	
<p>1215. <i>Jan. 8:</i> Council of Montpellier elects Simon de Montfort lord of Languedoc. John cedes Poitou, Anjou, and Brittany to France, keeping Guienne and Gascony.</p>	<p>1217-1263. Haakon IV of Norway.</p>	<p>1217-1221. Crusade against Egypt fails.</p>
<p>1216. <i>Jan.:</i> French aid English barons. <i>May:</i> Prince Louis of France enters London. <i>Oct. 19:</i> John <i>d.</i> at Newark. <i>Oct. 28:</i> Henry III crowned at Gloucester (reigns till 1272).</p>		
<p>1217. <i>May 20:</i> French defeat at Lincoln. <i>Aug. 24:</i> French defeat off Sandwich. <i>Sept. 11:</i> Treaty of Lambeth; French leave England.</p>		
<p>1217-1252. Ferdinand III of Castile.</p>		

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL
HISTORY

- 1207.** King John resists election of Langton. Innocent III sides with Philip of Germany.
- 1208. Mar. 23:** England and Wales laid under interdict. Innocent III regulates public peace in Sicily.
- 1209. Nov.:** King John excommunicated. Francis of Assisi issues first rule for his brotherhood. Albigensian Crusade begins in Southern France.
- 1210. Nov. 18:** Innocent III excommunicates Otto IV.
- 1212.** Innocent III absolves England from allegiance to John. Children's Crusade. Clara degli Scifi founds Second Order.
- 1213. May 15:** John submits to Pope, making England and Ireland papal fiefs. Philip II submits to Pope in his matrimonial dispute.
- 1215. Nov.:** Fourth Lateran Council, establishes doctrine of transubstantiation, regulates auricular confession and inquisition, prohibits trial by ordeal.
- 1216-1227.** Pope Honorius III (Cencius Savelli).
- 1216. Dec. 22:** Honorius confirms Dominican Order.
- 1217.** Honorius regulates Beguine communities. Dominicans (Black Friars) come to England.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND
ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1212. Sept. 26:** Frederick II makes Bohemia a hereditary Kingdom
- 1213. Aug. 4:** Council of St. Alban (precursor of Parliament). Oct.: Peter des Roches, Chief Justiciar.
- 1215. June 19:** John seals *Magna Carta*, at Runnymede. Aug. 24: Innocent III annuls *Magna Carta* in favour of John. Oct.: Barons begin civil war.
- 1217. Sept. 23:** Re-issue of *Magna Carta* at Merton. Nov. 6: Forest Charter, mitigates Henry II's Assize of the Forest.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1207.** Reinmar the Old of Hagenau, minnesinger, *d.*
- 1209-1235.** Nave of Lincoln Cathedral built.
- ca. 1210.* Epic of Gudrun. Hartmann von Aue, epic poet, *d.* Gotfrid von Strassburg: *Tristan und Isolde*.
- 1210-1221.** North transept of Chartres Cathedral built.
- 1211-1241.** Reims Cathedral rebuilt.
- 1212.** Gervase of Tilbury: *Otia Imperialia*. Arnold of Lubeck, historiographer, *d.*
- 1213.** Godfrey of Villehardouin *d.*, author of *La Conqueste de Constantinople*.
- 1214-1235.** Nave of Wells Cathedral built.
- 1215.** Robert de Courçon, papal legate, issues first statutes of Paris University.
- 1216.** Saxo Grammaticus, Danish historiographer, *d.*

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
<p>1218. <i>Mar.</i>: Peace of Worcester between Henry III and Wales. <i>June 25</i>: Simon de Montfort the elder <i>d.</i></p> <p>1219. Albigenian War renewed.</p> <p>1220. <i>May 17</i>: Henry III crowned at Westminster.</p> <p>1223. <i>Apr.</i>: Honorius III declares Henry III competent to rule. <i>July 14</i>: Philip II Augustus of France <i>d.</i>; succeeded by Louis VIII.</p> <p>1223-1245. Sancho II of Portugal.</p> <p>1224. <i>May 4</i>: France declares war on England. Louis VIII conquers Poitou.</p> <p>1225. <i>Mar.</i>: English secure Gascony.</p> <p>1226. Louis VIII fails to take Avignon or Toulouse. <i>Nov.</i>: Louis VIII <i>d.</i>; succeeded by Louis IX (-1270; until 1236 under regency of Blanche of Castile).</p> <p>1227. <i>Jan. 8</i>: Henry III declares himself of age. Truce between France and England, which regains Poitou.</p> <p>1228-1232. James I of Aragon conquers Balearic Islands.</p> <p>1229. Treaty of Meaux, brings district between Rhone and Narbonne under French crown.</p> <p>1230. <i>May-Oct.</i>: Campaign of Henry III in France. Ferdinand III unites Leon to Castile.</p> <p>1231. <i>July 4</i>: 3 years' truce between England, France, and Brittany.</p>	<p>1218. <i>May 19</i>: Otto IV <i>d.</i></p> <p>1219. Valdemar of Denmark conquers Estonia. Reval founded.</p> <p>1220. Henry (VII), regent of Germany under guardianship of Engelbert of Cologne. <i>Nov. 22</i>: Frederick II crowned Emperor at Rome.</p> <p>1221-1288. Henry the Illustrious, Margrave of Meissen.</p> <p>1223. <i>May 6-7</i>: Henry of Schwerin captures Valdemar of Denmark.</p> <p>1225. <i>Nov. 7</i>: Engelbert of Cologne murdered. Valdemar obtains release by renouncing Northalbingia.</p> <p>1226. Frederick II authorizes Teutonic Order to conquer Prussia, and makes Hermann of Salza Prince of the Empire. Lombard League renewed.</p> <p>1227. <i>July 22</i>: Valdemar defeated by Germans at Bornhöved.</p> <p>1229. <i>June 10</i>: Frederick II defeats papal troops.</p> <p>1230. Frederick II makes peace with Pope at San Germano, and is absolved from excommunication at Ceprano.</p> <p>1230-1253. Wenceslas I of Bohemia.</p>	<p>1218-1224. Jenghiz Khan conquers Khwarazm, Transoxania (1219), Samarkand, Bokhara, and Persia.</p> <p>1221. Mongols invade sultanate of Delhi.</p> <p>1223. <i>June 16</i>: Mongols defeat Russians at River Kalka.</p> <p>1224. Vatatzes of Nicaea expels Latins from Asia Minor.</p> <p>1227. Jenghiz Khan <i>d.</i></p> <p>1228. <i>Sept. 7</i>: Frederick II lands at Acre. Civil war between Saladin's heirs.</p> <p>1229. <i>Feb. 18</i>: Treaty between Frederick II and Sultan of Egypt. <i>Mar. 18</i>: Frederick crowns himself King of Jerusalem.</p> <p>1229-1241. Ughetai, Khan of Mongols.</p> <p>1231-1288. Ertogrul, chieftain of Turks.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL
HISTORY

- 1218.** Bishopric of Seckau, Styria, established.
- 1220.** *Sept. 22:* Franciscans put on same basis as older monastic orders (*Cum secundum*).
- 1221.** *Aug. 6:* Dominic *d.* Archbishop of Canterbury appointed *Legatus Natus* of Holy See.
- 1222.** Constitutions of Stephen Langton promulgated at Osney.
- 1223.** *Nov. 29:* Honorius confirms Franciscan rule of 1221 (*Solet annuere*).
- 1224.** *Sept. 10:* Franciscans (Grey Friars) come to England.
- 1226.** *Oct. 3:* Francis of Assisi *d.* Carmelite Order confirmed.
- 1227-1241.** Pope Gregory IX (Hugo of Segni); excommunicates Frederick II, in 1227.
- 1228.** *July 9:* Stephen Langton *d.* *July 16:* Francis of Assisi canonized.
- 1229.** *Jan. 17:* Albert, Bishop of Riga, missionary to Baltic countries, *d.* Carmelites (White Friars) come to England.
- 1230.** *Sept. 28:* Gregory IX interprets Franciscan rule, chiefly concerning poverty (*Quo elongati*).
- 1231.** *June 13:* Anthony of Padua *d.* Gregory IX issues new laws against heretics.
- 1231-1234.** General persecution of heretics.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND
ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1219.** Hubert de Burgh appointed Justiciar; hostile policy to foreigners.
- 1220.** *Apr. 26:* Frederick II issues *Confoederatio cum principibus ecclesiasticis*. Assizes of Capua and Messina reorganize Sicily.
- 1222.** Andrew II of Hungary issues *Golden Bull* in favour of nobles.
- 1224.** Henry (VII) proclaims Public Peace (*Treuga Heinrici*) at Würzburg.
- 1225.** *Feb. 25:* Third re-issue of *Magna Carta* (this the lasting form).
- 1226.** Pass over St. Gotthard opened. Lübeck made Free City of Empire.
- 1227.** Gold coinage resumed, in Marseilles.
- 1228.** Fondaco dei Tedeschi built at Venice.
- 1229.** First commercial treaty between German merchants and Grand Duke of Smolensk.
- 1230.** Heller first coined, at Hall, Swabia.
- 1231.** *May 1:* *Statutum in favorem principum* checks Henry (VII)'s policy in favour of towns and constitutes German principalities. Frederick II's legislation for Sicily (Constitutions of Melfi).

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1218.** Amiens Cathedral begun.
- 1220.** Wolfram of Eschenbach, epic poet, *d.* Brussels Cathedral begun.
- 1220-1258.** Salisbury Cathedral built.
- 1221.** Burgos Cathedral begun.
- 1222.** Padua University founded.
- 1222-1224.** Eike of Repgow: *Saxon Law-Code*.
- 1223.** Gerald de Barry *d.*, author of *Topographia Hibernica*, *Expugnatio Hibernica*, *Itinerarium Cambriae*, *Gemma Ecclesiastica*.
- 1223-1224.** Caesarius of Heisterbach: *Dialogus Miraculorum*.
- 1224.** Naples University founded by Emperor Frederick II.
- 1225.** Guillaume de Loris: *Roman de la Rose*.
- 1225-1230.** Bartholomaeus Anglicus: *De proprietatibus rerum*.
- 1226.** Laon Cathedral completed.
- 1227.** Toledo Cathedral begun.
- 1228-1253.** St. Francis's Church, Assisi, built.
- 1229.** Toulouse University founded. Guido Faba: *Doctrina ad inveniendas materias*.
- 1230.** Walter von der Vogelweide, minnesinger and political poet, *d.*

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
<p>1233. <i>Oct.</i>: Rebellion of Earl of Pembroke, aided by Welsh.</p>	<p>1232-1259. Ezzelino da Romano, lord of Verona, Vicenza (1236), Padua and Treviso (1237).</p>	<p>1232-1272. Muhammad I, founder of Nasrid dynasty at Granada.</p>
<p>1234. Theobald of Champagne cedes Chartres, Blois, and Sancerre to French crown.</p>	<p>1234. Crusade against peasants in Stedingen near Bremen. (<i>May 27</i>: battle of Altenesch.)</p> <p>1235. Rebellion of Henry (VII) subdued; Henry imprisoned (<i>d. 1242</i>). Dukedom of Brunswick-Luneburg established. Frederick II declares war on Lombard League.</p>	
<p>1236. <i>Apr. 25</i>: Louis IX comes of age. <i>June 29</i>: Ferdinand III of Castile conquers Cordoba.</p>	<p>1236-1263. Alexander Nevski, Grand Duke of Novgorod and (from 1252) Vladimir.</p>	
<p>1237-1238. James I of Aragon annexes Valencia and Murcia.</p>	<p>1237. <i>Feb.</i>: Conrad IV elected 'Roman King and future Emperor'. <i>Nov. 27</i>: Frederick II defeats Lombard League at Cortenuova. Teutonic Order and Knights of the Sword in Livonia united.</p>	<p>1237-1240. Mongols conquer Russia.</p>
<p>1239. Louis IX buys Macon; refuses papal offer to attack Emperor.</p>	<p>1238. Enzo, Frederick II's son, made King of Sardinia. Pope, Venice, and Genoa ally against Frederick.</p>	<p>1238. Mongols take Moscow.</p>
<p>1240-1246. Dafydd ap Llywelyn, Prince of Snowdon.</p>	<p>1239. <i>Mar. 20</i>: Gregory IX again excommunicates Frederick II.</p>	<p>1239. Mongols sack Ani, capital of Armenia.</p>
<p>1241. Dafydd of Snowdon submits to Henry III. Alfonse, brother of Louis IX, invested with Poitou and Auvergne.</p>	<p>1240. Gregory IX proclaims Crusade against Frederick.</p>	<p>1240. Crusade of Richard of Cornwall and Simon de Montfort to Jaffa.</p>
<p>1242. <i>Mar.-July</i>: Campaign of Henry III in Poitou; Henry defeated at Taillebourg and Saintes.</p>	<p>1241. <i>Apr. 9</i>: Mongols defeat Germans at Liegnitz, Silesia. <i>May 3</i>: Imperial fleet defeats Genoese off Monte Cristo.</p>	<p>1241. Ughetai, Khan of Mongols, <i>d.</i> Mongols invade Poland and Hungary.</p>
<p>1243. <i>Apr. 7</i>: 5 years' truce between England and France. <i>Sept.</i>: Henry resigns claims to Poitou and cedes Isle of Rhé to France. Treaty of Lorris renews treaty of Meaux between France and Toulouse.</p>		<p>1242. Batu, Jenghiz Khan's grandson, establishes realm of the Golden Horde in Russia.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1232. <i>May 20:</i> Anthony of Padua canonized.</p> <p>1233. Penitentiary movement (<i>Great Hallelujah</i>) in Upper Italy. <i>July 20:</i> Gregory entrusts Dominicans with inquisition. <i>July 30:</i> Conrad of Marburg, inquisitor, murdered.</p> <p>1234. <i>July 12:</i> Dominic canonized. <i>Sept. 5:</i> Gregory issues Decretals <i>Liber extra (Rex pacificus)</i>.</p> <p>1235. <i>May 27:</i> Elizabeth, Landgravine of Hesse, canonized (<i>d. 1231</i>).</p> <p>1235-1253. Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln.</p> <p>1239. <i>Mar. 20:</i> Hermann of Salza, Master of Teutonic Order, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1241. <i>Aug. 21:</i> Gregory IX <i>d.</i>; succeeded by Celestine IV, who reigns 18 days; vacancy of 20 months follows.</p> <p>1243-1254. Pope Innocent IV (Sinibald Fieschi).</p>	<p>1232. <i>May:</i> Frederick II confirms <i>Statutum in favorem</i>, at Cividale. <i>July 29:</i> Hubert de Burgh dismissed; Peter des Roches, Henry III's chief adviser.</p> <p>1233. <i>Dec. 28:</i> Herman of Salza, Master of Teutonic Order, issues Constitution of Kulm.</p> <p>1234. <i>Apr. 9:</i> Fall of Peter des Roches.</p> <p>1235. <i>Aug. 15:</i> Mayence Public Peace, first Imperial law in German language.</p> <p>1236. Declaration <i>Nolumus leges Angliae mutari</i> against Church Courts.</p> <p>1239. Alexander II opposes attempts to extend papal jurisdiction to Scotland.</p> <p>1241. First commercial alliance between Lubeck and Hamburg.</p>	<p>1233. Western façades of Peterborough and Ripon Cathedrals built.</p> <p>1235. St. Elizabeth's Church, Marburg, begun. Omar ibn al Fârid, Arabian poet, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1237. Bamberg Cathedral consecrated.</p> <p>1239. Mayence Cathedral consecrated.</p> <p><i>ca. 1240.</i> Thomas de Chantimpré: <i>Liber de natura rerum</i>.</p> <p>1241. <i>Sept. 22:</i> Snorri Sturlason, Icelandic poet, <i>d.</i> Choir of Reims Cathedral completed.</p> <p><i>ca. 1241-1260.</i> Sculptures at Mayence, Naumburg, and Meissen by the Master of Naumburg.</p> <p>1243. Ferdinand III of Castile confirms Salamanca University.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
1244. End of persecution of Albigenes.		1244. Aug. 23: Egyptian Khwarazmi take Jerusalem.
1245. Innocent IV declares Sancho II of Portugal dethroned, and his brother Alfonso III successor (-1279).	1245. July 17: Innocent IV declares Frederick II dethroned, at Lyons Council.	
1246. Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX, marries heiress of Provence.	1246. May 22: Henry Raspe, landgrave of Thuringia, set up as anti-king. Frederick II seizes vacant Dukedoms of Austria and Styria.	1246. Vatatzes of Nicaea conquers Salonika.
1246-1282. Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, Prince of Snowdon.	1247. Feb. 16: Henry Raspe <i>d.</i> Oct. 3: William, Count of Holland, elected anti-king.	1246-1266. Nasiruddin Mahmud, Sultan of Delhi.
1247. Alfonso of Poitou succeeds to Toulouse, after the death of Count Raymond VII.	1248. Feb. 18: Lombards defeat Frederick II at Parma.	1247. Georgia reduced to Persian vassalage.
1248. Nov. 22: Ferdinand III of Castile conquers Seville. Simon de Montfort appointed Seneschal of Gascony.	1249. May 26: Enzo captured by Bolognese (<i>d.</i> 1272). Birger Jarl extends Swedish rule in Finland.	1248. Genoese take Rhodes.
1249. Truce between England and France renewed.	1250. Dec. 13: Frederick II <i>d.</i> ; succeeded by Conrad IV (<i>d.</i> 1254).	1248-1254. Sixth Crusade, led to Egypt by Louis IX.
1249-1286. Alexander III of Scotland.	1250-1275. Valdemar I, King of Sweden, till 1266 under regency of Birger Jarl, his father.	1249. June 4: Louis IX lands in Egypt.
1250. Gascony rebels against Simon de Montfort.	1251. Otakar of Bohemia seizes Austria.	1250. Saracens capture Louis IX, who restores Damietta. Beginning of Mameluke rule in Egypt, after murder of the last Ayyubid.
1251. May: De Montfort subdues Gascony. Alfonso III of Portugal conquers Algarve.	1253-1278. Otakar II of Bohemia.	1252-1255. William of Rubruque's journey to Central Asia.
1252-1282. Alfonso X, the Wise, of Castile (<i>d.</i> 1284).	1253. Innocent IV offers Sicily to Richard of Cornwall, who refuses.	
1253. De Montfort secures Gascony for England. Anglo-French truce renewed.	1253-1294. Lewis II, Duke of Bavaria and Count Palatine, guardian and heir of Conradin, son of Conrad IV.	
1254. Apr.: Treaty between Henry III and Alfonso of Castile.	1254. Dec. 2: Manfred, illegitimate son of Frederick II, keeps Sicily through his victory at Foggia.	
	1255. Oct.: Henry III of England accepts Sicily for his son, Edmund.	
	1256. Jan. 28: King William killed in skirmish against rebellious Frisians.	1254. Apr. 24: Louis IX leaves Palestine and returns to France.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1244. Innocent flees to Lyons.</p> <p>1245. First Council of Lyons. <i>Nov. 14:</i> Innocent seizes property of Franciscan Order (<i>Ordinem vestrum</i>).</p> <p>1247. Innocent transforms Carmelites into mendicant friars.</p> <p>1251. <i>July:</i> Innocent returns to Italy.</p> <p>1253. <i>Aug. 11:</i> Clara of Assisi <i>d.</i> Innocent returns to Rome.</p> <p>1254-1261. Pope Alexander IV (Rainald of Segni).</p> <p>1255. Archbishopric of Riga established. <i>Sept. 26:</i> Clara of Assisi canonized.</p> <p>1256. <i>May 4:</i> Alexander IV founds Order of Augustine Hermits (<i>Licet ecclesiae catholicae</i>).</p>	<p>1244. Innocent IV sends Master Martin to England to raise money.</p> <p>1245. <i>July:</i> Master Martin expelled from England by joint action of king, clergy, and barons.</p> <p>1249. Fall of Peter de Vinea, protonotary of Frederick II.</p> <p>1250. First statute of German factory at Novgorod.</p> <p>1252. First privileges for German merchants at Bruges. Florin first coined, at Florence.</p> <p>1254. League of Rhenish Towns formed to maintain public peace. Representatives of towns sit in Portuguese Cortes for the first time.</p> <p>1256-1263. Alfonso X of Castile draws up <i>Siete Partidas</i>.</p>	<p>1245. Alexander of Hales, schoolman, <i>d.</i> Johannes Zemecke Teutonicus, author of <i>Glossa ordinaria</i> to <i>Decretum Gratiani</i>, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1245-1270. Choir and cloisters of Westminster Abbey built.</p> <p>1247. Gautier de Metz: <i>Image du Monde</i>.</p> <p>1248. <i>Aug. 15:</i> Cologne Cathedral begun.</p> <p>1248-1252. Alfonso X of Castile has <i>Tabulae Alfonsinae</i> drawn up by astronomers.</p> <p>1249. University College, Oxford, founded.</p> <p><i>ca. 1250.</i> <i>The Harrowing of Hell</i>, earliest extant English play.</p> <p>1250. Neithard of Reuenthal, lyrical poet, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1250-1275. Nave of Strasbourg Minster built.</p> <p>1251. St. Mary's Church, Lübeck, begun.</p> <p>1253. <i>Oct. 9:</i> Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, philosopher and ecclesiastical politician, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1254. Rudolf of Emis, author of a World-Chronicle, <i>d.</i> Peire de Corbiac: <i>Tezaur</i>.</p> <p>1255. Ulrich of Lichtenstein: <i>Frauentienst</i>. Thomas of Celano, biographer of St. Francis and author of <i>Dies irae</i>, <i>d.</i></p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
<p>1257. Llywelyn styles himself Prince of Wales, after having obtained Anglesey, Snowdon, and Powys. Louis IX unites Perche to the crown.</p> <p>1258. <i>May 11:</i> Treaty of Corbeil between Louis IX and James of Aragon, regulates Pyrenees frontier.</p> <p>1259. <i>Aug. 1:</i> Peace between England and Wales. <i>Nov.:</i> Treaty of Paris; Henry III renounces all claims to French possessions save Gascony, for which he does homage.</p> <p>1262. Llywelyn begins successful border warfare against English. <i>Sept. 14:</i> Alfonso X of Castile takes Cadiz. Louis IX unites Arles, Foix, and Calais to the crown.</p> <p>1263. <i>Oct. 2:</i> Scots defeat Haakon of Norway at Largs; Norway cedes Hebrides.</p> <p>1264. <i>May 14:</i> De Montfort defeats Henry III at Lewes.</p> <p>1265. <i>Aug. 4:</i> Prince Edward defeats De Montfort, who is killed, at Evesham.</p> <p>1266. <i>July 2:</i> Treaty of Perth; Haakon of Norway cedes Suderries and Isle of Man to Scotland.</p>	<p>1257. <i>Jan. 13:</i> Richard of Cornwall elected King of the Romans by 4 Electors. <i>Apr. 1:</i> Alfonso X of Castile elected by 3 Electors. <i>May 17:</i> Richard crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.</p> <p>1258. <i>Aug. 10:</i> Manfred crowned King of Sicily at Palermo. Alexander IV cancels grant of Sicily to Prince Edmund.</p> <p>1260. <i>July 12:</i> Otakar of Bohemia defeats Hungarians at Croissenbrunn. <i>Sept. 4:</i> Florentine Ghibellines defeat Guelphs at Montaperti.</p> <p>1261. Otakar of Bohemia obtains Styria. Urban IV offers Sicily to Charles of Anjou.</p> <p>1262. Otakar recognizes King Richard and is invested with Austria and Styria. Iceland comes under Norwegian rule.</p> <p>1263-1280. Magnus VI of Norway.</p> <p>1264. Venetians defeat Genoese off Trapani.</p> <p>1264-1293. Obizzo II, Marquis of Este, lord of Ferrara, Modena (1288), and Reggio (1289).</p> <p>1265. <i>June 21:</i> Charles of Anjou invested with Naples and Sicily by Clement IV.</p> <p>1266. <i>Jan. 6:</i> Charles of Anjou crowned. <i>Feb. 26:</i> Manfred defeated and killed by Charles of Anjou, at Benevento.</p>	<p>1258. <i>Jan. 17:</i> Mongols take Bagdad and overthrow Caliphate.</p> <p>1260. <i>Sept. 3:</i> Kotuz, Sultan of Egypt, compels Mongols to retreat behind Euphrates.</p> <p>1260-1294. Kublai Khan, founder of Mongol Yuan dynasty in China.</p> <p>1261. <i>July 4:</i> Baibars establishes Sultanate of Egypt. <i>July 25:</i> Michael VIII Palaeologus recovers Constantinople and overthrows Latin Empire.</p> <p>1266-1287. Balban, Sultan of Delhi.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1257. Bonaventura becomes Franciscan General.</p>	<p>1258. <i>June 11:</i> English Barons headed by Simon de Montfort extort Provisions of Oxford from Henry III (Committee for political and economic affairs, three Parliaments every year, aliens expelled from office).</p> <p>1259. Provisions of Westminster, delay reforms of Oxford Provisions. Commercial union between Lubeck, Rostock, and Wismar (origin of the Hansa League).</p>	<p>1257. Robert de Sorbon, chaplain to Louis IX, founds Sorbonne, Paris.</p>
<p>1260-1261. First Flagellant movements in Upper Italy and South Germany.</p>	<p>1261. Alexander IV frees Henry III from Provisions of Oxford and Westminster.</p> <p>1262. Strasbourg frees itself from episcopal overlordship.</p>	<p>1259. Matthew Paris, English chronicler, <i>d.</i> Vincent of Beauvais: <i>Speculum Triplex</i> completed.</p> <p>1260. <i>Oct. 24:</i> Chartres Cathedral consecrated. Cimabue: <i>Madonna</i> for Trinità, Florence. Niccolò Pisano: Pulpit in Pisa Baptistery. Accursius, author of <i>Glossa ordinaria</i> to <i>Corpus iuris civilis</i>, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1260-1280. Nave and East End of Lincoln Cathedral built.</p>
<p>1261-1264. Pope Urban IV (Jacques Pantaléon).</p>	<p>1263. <i>Jan. 23:</i> Louis IX arbitrates between Henry III and Barons, and annuls Provisions of Oxford (Mise of Amiens).</p> <p>1264. Parliament draws up new scheme of Government.</p>	<p>1264. Merton College, Oxford, founded. Vincent of Beauvais <i>d.</i></p>
<p>1263. Urban issues <i>Qui celum</i> on the right of electing the German King.</p>	<p>1264. Parliament draws up new scheme of Government.</p>	<p>1264. Merton College, Oxford, founded. Vincent of Beauvais <i>d.</i></p>
<p>1264. <i>Corpus Christi Day</i> made official feast (<i>Transiturus</i>).</p>	<p>1265. <i>Jan. 20:</i> Parliament, representing shires, cities, and boroughs, summoned by Simon de Montfort.</p> <p>1266. <i>Oct. 31:</i> <i>Dictum de Kenilworth</i> confirms Charters. Louis IX reforms French coinage, creating <i>Gros Tournois</i>.</p>	<p>1265. Dante Alighieri born in Florence.</p> <p>1266. Roger Bacon: <i>Opus Maius</i>.</p>
<p>1265-1268. Pope Clement IV (Guido Fulcodi).</p>	<p>1265. <i>Jan. 20:</i> Parliament, representing shires, cities, and boroughs, summoned by Simon de Montfort.</p> <p>1266. <i>Oct. 31:</i> <i>Dictum de Kenilworth</i> confirms Charters. Louis IX reforms French coinage, creating <i>Gros Tournois</i>.</p>	<p>1265. Dante Alighieri born in Florence.</p> <p>1266. Roger Bacon: <i>Opus Maius</i>.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
<p>1267. <i>Sept. 29:</i> Treaty of Shrewsbury (or Montgomery) between Henry III and Llywelyn, who is recognized as Prince of Wales. Portuguese finally annex Algarve.</p> <p>1270. <i>Aug. 25:</i> Louis IX <i>d.</i>; succeeded by Philip III (-1285).</p> <p>1271. Toulouse and Poitou united to French crown. <i>Mar. 13:</i> Henry of Almaine, son of Richard of Cornwall, murdered by De Montforts at Viterbo.</p> <p>1272. <i>Nov. 16:</i> Henry III <i>d.</i>; succeeded by Edward I (-1307). <i>Dec.:</i> Archbishop of Lyons takes oath of fealty to Philip III.</p> <p>1274. <i>Aug. 19:</i> Edward I crowned at Westminster.</p> <p>1276. <i>Nov.:</i> First Welsh War begins.</p> <p>1276-1285. Peter III of Aragon.</p> <p>1277. <i>Nov. 9-10:</i> Treaty of Conway, reduces Llywelyn's power.</p> <p>1279. Edward seizes Ponthieu. <i>May 23:</i> Philip III recognizes English claims to Ponthieu and Agenais.</p> <p>1279-1325. Diniz the Husbandman, King of Portugal.</p>	<p>1268. <i>Aug. 23:</i> Conradin defeated by Charles of Anjou, at Tagliacozzo; <i>Oct. 29:</i> beheaded at Naples.</p> <p>1269. Otakar acquires Carinthia and Carniola.</p> <p>1270-1272. Stephen V of Hungary.</p> <p>1272. <i>Apr. 2:</i> King Richard of Cornwall <i>d.</i></p> <p>1272-1290. Ladislaus of Hungary.</p> <p>1273. <i>Oct. 1:</i> Rudolf, Count of Hapsburg, elected king. <i>Oct. 24:</i> Rudolf crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.</p> <p>1274. <i>Sept. 26:</i> Pope recognizes King Rudolf.</p> <p>1275-1290. Magnus I of Sweden.</p> <p>1276. <i>June 24:</i> Otakar outlawed by Rudolf. <i>Nov. 21:</i> Otakar submits to Rudolf and keeps only Bohemia and Moravia.</p> <p>1277. Otto Visconti, Archbishop of Milan, obtains Signoria of Milan.</p> <p>1278. Otakar takes up arms. <i>Aug. 26:</i> Otakar defeated by Rudolf, and killed, at Dürnkrut, Marchfeld.</p> <p>1278-1305. Wenceslas II of Bohemia; under guardianship till 1290.</p> <p>1280-1299. Eric II of Norway.</p>	<p>1268. Christians lose Antioch to Baibars of Egypt.</p> <p>1268-1272. Crusade of Prince Edward to Palestine.</p> <p>1270. Seventh (last) Crusade, led by Louis IX to Tunis, where he dies (<i>Aug. 25</i>). Philip III makes treaty with Sultan.</p> <p>1271-1295. Marco Polo of Venice travels through Asia to China.</p> <p>1274. Kublai Khan fails to conquer Japan.</p> <p>1275-1292. Marco Polo in service of Kublai Khan.</p> <p>1279-1368. Mongol dynasty rules China.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1268-1271. Vacancy in the papacy.</p> <p>1271-1276. Pope Gregory X (Tedaldo Visconti).</p> <p>1272. Dec. 13: Bertold of Ratisbon, popular preacher, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1273. Gregory buys County of Venaissin.</p> <p>1274. Mar. 7: Thomas Aquinas <i>d.</i> May-July: Second Council of Lyons, regulates papal election (<i>Ubi periculum maius</i>) and carries out reunion with Orthodox Church. July 15: Johannes Fidanza Bonaventura <i>d.</i></p> <p>1276. Jan. 21-June 22: Pope Innocent V (Peter of Tarentaise); July 11-Aug. 18: Pope Hadrian V (Ottoboni Fieschi); Sept. 15-1277. May 20: Pope John XXI (Peter Juliani).</p> <p>1277-1280. Pope Nicholas III (John Orsini).</p> <p>1278-1279. King Rudolf renounces Romagna.</p> <p>1279. Aug. 14: Nicholas III forbids controversy concerning apostolic poverty (<i>Exiit qui seminat</i>).</p> <p>1280. Nov. 15: Albert the Great, scientist and philosopher, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1281-1285. Pope Martin IV (Simon de Brion).</p>	<p>1267. Statute of Marlborough re-enacts chief Provisions of Westminster.</p> <p>1274. July 28: Treaty of commerce between England and Flanders.</p> <p>1275. Statute of Westminster I, grants duty on wool to the king.</p> <p>1278. Statute of Gloucester restricts feudal jurisdiction by writs <i>Quo Warranto</i>. Special liberties granted to Cinque Ports.</p> <p>1279. Statute of Mortmain forbids grants of land to Corporations.</p> <p>1280. German merchants in England form a Hansa. Glass mirror invented.</p>	<p>1267. Brunetto Latini: <i>Tresor</i> and <i>Tesoretto</i> completed.</p> <p>1268. Henry de Bracton, English jurist, <i>d.</i> Balliol College, Oxford, founded.</p> <p>1273. Djelaleddin Rumi, Persian mystic poet and founder of Order of Dancing Dervishes, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1274. Arnold Fitz-Thedmar: <i>De Antiquis Legibus Liber</i> (London City Chronicle).</p> <p>1275. Swabian Law Code finished. Ratisbon Cathedral begun.</p> <p>1277. Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Paris condemn philosophy of Averroes.</p> <p>1278. Martin of Troppau, chronicler, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1278-1283. Campo Santo, Pisa, built.</p> <p>1278-1350. S. Maria Novella, Florence, built.</p> <p><i>ca.</i> 1280. Niccolò Pisano <i>d.</i> Matilda of Magdeburg, mystic, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1280-1330. Lichfield Cathedral built.</p> <p>1281. Alexander of Roes: <i>Tractatus de translatione Imperii</i>.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
<p>1282. Second Welsh War. <i>Dec. 11</i>: Llywelyn <i>d.</i> Alfonso X of Castile deposed by his son, Sancho IV (-1295).</p> <p>1283. <i>Oct. 1</i>: David, Llywelyn's brother, executed at Shrewsbury.</p> <p>1284. <i>Mar.</i>: Statute of Wales, issued at Rhuddlan, establishes English county administration.</p> <p>1285. <i>Oct. 5</i>: Philip III <i>d.</i>; succeeded by Philip IV the Fair (-1314).</p> <p>1286. <i>Mar. 19</i>: Margaret, 'Maid of Norway', becomes Queen of Scots, under six guardians. Truce between France and Aragon.</p> <p>1287. <i>July 15</i>: Treaty of Oléron between Edward I and Alfonso of Aragon.</p> <p>1289. <i>Nov. 6</i>: Treaty of Salisbury between England, Scotland, and Norway; Scotland under English influence.</p> <p>1290. <i>Mar. 10</i>: Treaty of Brigham; Margaret of Scotland to marry Edward, son of Edward I. <i>Sept. 26</i>: Margaret of Scotland <i>d.</i> Edward I annexes Isle of Man.</p> <p>1291. <i>May 10</i>: Meeting at Norham; Edward I to decide among 13 claimants to Scottish throne. Peace of Tarascon between Aragon and papacy.</p> <p>1291-1327. James II of Aragon.</p> <p>1292. <i>Nov. 17</i>: Edward I awards the Scottish throne to John Baliol.</p> <p>1293. Edward restores Isle of Man to Scotland. <i>May 15</i>: Battle off St. Mahé between English merchant fleet and French fleet. Gascons attack French.</p>	<p>1282. <i>Mar. 30</i>: Sicilian Vespers; French expelled from Sicily, which passes to Peter III of Aragon. <i>Dec. 27</i>: Rudolf invests his sons, Albert and Rudolf, with Austria, Styria, and Carniola.</p> <p>1283. Teutonic Order completes subjection of Prussia. The false Frederick II in Germany (-1285).</p> <p>1284. Genoese defeat Pisans off Meloria; beginning of the decline of Pisa.</p> <p>1286-1319. Eric VI Menved of Denmark.</p> <p>1288. <i>June 5</i>: Battle of Worringen, decides Limburg war of succession in favour of Brabant.</p> <p>1289. Rudolf I subdues Otto of Burgundy.</p> <p>1290-1318. Birger of Sweden, till 1306 under regency of Torkil Knutson.</p> <p>1290-1301. Andrew III of Hungary.</p> <p>1291. <i>July 15</i>: Rudolf I <i>d.</i> <i>Aug. 1</i>: Everlasting League between Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden.</p> <p>1292. <i>May 5</i>: Adolf, Count of Nassau, elected German King. <i>June 24</i>: Adolf crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.</p> <p>1293. Torkil Knutson conquers Karelia and founds Viborg.</p> <p>1293-1295. Adolf seizes Thuringia and Meissen.</p>	<p>1288-1326. Osman I, son of Ertogrul, founder of Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>1290. Kaikobad, Sultan of Delhi, murdered and succeeded by Jalaluddin.</p> <p>1291. <i>May 18</i>: Mamelukes conquer Acre; end of Christian rule in the East.</p> <p>1293. First Christian missionaries in China.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

1282. Andronicus II repeals Union of Eastern and Western Churches.

1285-1287. Pope Honorius IV (Jacopo Savelli).

1287. German National Council at Wurzburg.

1288-1292. Pope Nicholas IV (Hieronimus of Ascoli).

1289. Nicholas IV cedes half of all income of Papal See to College of Cardinals. Concordat with Portugal.

1291. Knights of St. John take up residence in Cyprus.

1292-1295. Guilelmus Durandus: *Pontificale*.

1292-1294. Pope Celestine V (Peter of Murrone; abdicates, *d.* 1296).

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

1282. Lübeck, Riga, and Visby ally to safeguard Baltic trade.

1283. *Jan.*: Edward calls two provincial councils at York and Canterbury. *Oct. 3*: Peter III of Aragon grants General Privilege to Estates. *June 14*: Rostock alliance of Baltic towns headed by Lübeck with several princes for the protection of peace.

1284. Sequins first coined at Venice.

1285. Statute of Westminster II, to preserve public order. Statute of Winchester concerning police.

1286. Edward I issues writ *Circumspecte agatis*.

1287. Alfonso of Portugal issues Privilege of Union, establishing right of resistance. Rudolf I proclaims Public Peace of Würzburg.

1290. Statute of Westminster III (*Quia emptores*). *July*: Jews expelled from England.

1293. *Ordinamenti della giustizia* exclude nobles from Florence government.

1293-1295. Hansa Towns recognize Lübeck as their capital.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1282. Siger of Brabant, Aristotelian philosopher, *d.*

1283. Philip de Beaumanoir: *Coutumes de Beauvoisis*.

1284. Peterhouse, Cambridge, founded.

1284-1298. Giovanni Pisano: Sculptures on façade of Siena Cathedral.

1286. Giovanni Balbi: *Catholicon*.

1287. Conrad of Wurzburg, poet, *d.*

1288. Matfré de Bezier: *Breviari d'amor*.

1288-1309. Palazzo Communale, Siena, built.

1289. *Oct. 26*: Nicholas IV confirms Montpellier University. Worcester College, Oxford, founded.

1290. Lisbon University founded.

1291. Sa'adi, Persian poet, *d.*

1291-1324. Nave of York Minster built.

1292. Dante: *La vita nuova*. Roger Bacon, schoolman, *d.* (*Opus Tertium*, *Compendium Studii Philosophiae*).

1293. Henry of Ghent, schoolman, *d.*

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
<p>1294. <i>Jan.</i>: Philip IV summons Edward I to Paris. Parlement of Paris declares that Edward has forfeited Gascony. <i>June</i>: England declares war on France. Rebellion in Wales.</p> <p>1295. <i>Jan. 22</i>: Welsh defeat at Conway. <i>July 1</i>: Alliance between France and Scotland.</p> <p>1296. <i>Apr. 27</i>: Edward defeats Scots at Dunbar. <i>July 10</i>: John Baliol resigns his crown to Edward I.</p> <p>1297. <i>Apr.</i>: Truce between England and France, which keeps nearly all Gascony. <i>May</i>: Scottish rebellion under William Wallace. <i>Sept. 11</i>: Scots defeat English at Stirling Bridge.</p> <p>1298. <i>Jan. 31</i>: Anglo-French truce at Tournai. <i>July 22</i>: Edward I defeats Wallace at Falkirk.</p> <p>1299. <i>June 19</i>: Anglo-French truce at Montreuil. <i>Nov.</i>: Scots take Stirling Castle.</p> <p>1300. <i>July-Aug.</i>: War between Edward and the Scots.</p> <p>1301. Philip IV acquires part of county of Bar.</p> <p>1302. <i>Jan.</i>: Anglo-Scots truce. <i>July 11</i>: Philip IV defeated by Flemings at Courtrai. <i>Dec.</i>: Bordeaux expels the French and calls in the English.</p> <p>1303. <i>May 20</i>: Treaty of Paris restores Gascony to England. <i>Sept.</i>: Edward I conquers Scotland again.</p> <p>1304. <i>July 20</i>: Edward retakes Stirling Castle, Wallace made prisoner. Philip IV defeats Flemings by land and by sea.</p> <p>1305. <i>July</i>: Treaty of Athis between Philip IV and Flemings (Philip gets Lille, Douai, Béthune, Orchies). <i>Aug. 29</i>: Wallace executed at Smithfield.</p> <p>1306. <i>Mar. 25</i>: Robert Bruce crowned King of Scotland. <i>June 26</i>: English defeat Bruce at Methuen. <i>Aug. 11</i>: Defeat of Bruce at Dairry.</p>	<p>1294. Adolf allies with Edward I against France.</p> <p>1295. Matteo Visconti becomes tyrant of Milan.</p> <p>1296-1337. Frederick II, brother of James II of Aragon, King of Sicily.</p> <p>1297. Genoese defeat Venetians off Curzola.</p> <p>1298. <i>June 23</i>: Electors dethrone King Adolf. <i>July 2</i>: Adolf killed in battle of Göllheim. <i>July 27</i>: Albert I of Austria elected King.</p> <p>1299. <i>Dec. 8</i>: Albert I and Philip IV of France ally.</p> <p>1299-1319. Haakon V of Norway.</p> <p>1300. Wenceslas II of Bohemia becomes King of Poland.</p> <p>1301. <i>Jan. 14</i>: Andrew III of Hungary, last of Arpads, <i>d.</i> Charles of Valois subdues Florentine Ghibellines.</p> <p>1302. Albert I subdues Electors of Mayence, Cologne, Treves, and Palatinate.</p> <p>1303. Albert I recognizes papal supremacy and cancels alliance with Philip IV.</p> <p>1305. <i>June 21</i>: Wenceslas II of Bohemia, Poland, and Hungary, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1306. <i>Aug. 4</i>: Wenceslas III of Bohemia, last of Przemyssls, <i>d.</i> Albert I invests Rudolf, his son, with Bohemia. Vladislav I Lokietek succeeds in Poland (-1333).</p>	<p>1296. <i>July</i>: Jalaluddin of Delhi murdered and succeeded by Alauddin Khilji.</p> <p>1299. Treaty between Venice and Turks.</p> <p>1301. Osman defeats Byzantines at Baphaion.</p> <p>1302-1311. Malik Kafur, general of Alauddin Khilji, conquers Southern India.</p> <p>1303. Emperor Andronicus hires services of the Catalan Grand Company against Turks.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

1294-1303. Pope Boniface VIII (Benedict Gaetani).

1294-1313. Robert Winchelsey, Archbishop of Canterbury.

1296. Feb. 25: Bull *Clericis laicos* forbids ecclesiastics to pay taxes to temporal powers. Philip IV and Edward I oppose it.

1298. Mar. 3: *Liber Sextus* of the Decretals issued (*Sacrosanctae*).

1299. June 27: Boniface VIII claims Scotland (*Scimus, fili*).

1300. Feb. 22: Jubilee Year proclaimed (*Antiquorum habet fide*).

1301. Dec. 5: Bull *Ausculat fili* against Philip IV of France.

1302. Nov. 18: Bull *Unam sanctam* pronounces highest papal claims to supremacy.

1303. Sept. 7: William of Nogaret and Sciarra Colonna take Boniface VIII prisoner at Anagni. Oct. 11: Boniface VIII *d.*

1304. Pope Benedict XI (Nicholas Bocasini).

1305. June 5: Bertrand de Got elected Pope Clement V; continues to reside in France.

1306. Feb. 1: Bull *Meruit* declares *Unam Sanctam* invalid for France.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

1294. Peace of Tonsberg confirms economic control of Norway by German Hanse.

1295. Nov. 27: 'Model Parliament' meets, grants money for French and Scottish wars.

1296. Aug. 8: Scottish Coronation Stone moved from Scone to Westminster.

1297. Oct. 12: *Confirmatio Cartarum*, incl. *Statutum de Tallagio non concedendo*, further limits royal power to raise taxes. Great Council of Venice definitely formed.

1299. Act to repress bad coinage in England.

1300. *Articuli super cartas* published.

1301. Jan. 20: Parliament of Lincoln rejects papal claims on Scotland. Feb. 14: Confirmation of the Charters. Edward I's son created Prince of Wales.

1302. Apr. 10: First meeting of French States General.

1303. June 13: French States General support king against the Pope. *Carta mercatoria* of Edward I grants privileges to foreign merchants.

1306. Philip IV expels Jews from France.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1294. Arnolfo di Cambio begins S. Croce, Florence.

1296. Arnolfo di Cambio begins Florence Cathedral. Philip de Beaumanoir, French jurist, *d.*

1298. Jacobus de Varagine, author of *The Golden Legend*, *d.*

1299-1301. Palazzo Vecchio, Florence, built.

1300. Guido Cavalcanti, representative of the *dolce stil nuovo*, *d.*

1301-1311. Giovanni Pisano: Pulpit in Pisa Cathedral.

1302. July 11: Pierre Flotte, French jurist, killed at Courtrai. Dante exiled from Florence.

1303. Rome University founded. Peter of Abano: *Conciliator*. Cimabue *d.*

1304. Rüdiger Manesse, connoisseur of the minnesingers, *d.*

1305. Giotto di Bondone: Frescoes in S. Maria dell' Arena, Padua.

1306. Dec. 25: Jacopone da Todi, author of *Stabat Mater*, *d.*

I. WESTERN EUROPE

- 1307.** *May 10 and 13:* Bruce defeats English in Ayrshire. *July 7:* Edward I *d.* at Burgh-on-Sands; succeeded by Edward II (-1327). *Dec. 25:* Bruce defeats Earl of Buchan at Staines.
- 1308.** *Feb. 25:* Coronation of Edward II. *May 22 and Aug. 22:* Bruce defeats his Scottish adversaries.
- 1309.** Permanent union of Aragon and Valencia.
- 1310.** *Feb. 24:* Scottish clergy accept Bruce as king.
- 1311.** Scots ravage North of England.
- 1312.** Treaty of Vienne (Lyons incorporated in France). Scots ravage Durham.
- 1312-1350.** Alfonso XI of Castile.
- 1313.** *Jan. 13:* Scots take Perth.
- 1314.** *June 24:* Robert Bruce defeats Edward II at Bannockburn. *Nov. 29:* Philip IV *d.*; succeeded by Louis X (-1316).
- 1315.** *May 25:* Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert, lands in Ulster.
- 1316.** *May 2:* Edward Bruce crowned King of Ireland. *June 4:* Louis X *d.*; succeeded by Philip V (-1322).

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

- 1307.** *May:* Frederick of Meissen defeats Albert I at Lucka. *Aug. 15:* After Rudolf's death, Bohemians elect Henry of Carinthia king (-1310; *d.* 1335). Albert invades Bohemia.
- 1307-1342.** Charles I Robert of Anjou, King of Hungary.
- 1308.** *May 1:* Albert I murdered while advancing against Swiss League. *Nov. 27:* Henry VII, Count of Luxemburg, elected German King.
- 1309.** *June 3:* Henry VII recognizes Swiss League. Grand Master of Teutonic Order moves to Marienburg, Prussia.
- 1309-1343.** Robert of Anjou, King of Naples.
- 1310.** *Aug. 31:* John, Henry VII's son, becomes King of Bohemia. Teutonic Order acquires Danzig and Pomerellen. Expedition of Henry VII to Italy.
- 1311.** Matteo Visconti made Imperial Vicar of Milan.
- 1312.** Can Grande della Scala made Imperial Vicar of Verona and Vicenza (-1329). *June 29:* Henry VII crowned Emperor at Rome; subsequently quarrels with Pope and Naples.
- 1313.** *Aug. 24:* Henry VII *d.* while advancing against Naples.
- 1314.** *Oct. 19-20:* Double election of Frederick of Austria and Lewis IV of Bavaria.
- 1315.** *Nov. 15:* Swiss defeat Leopold of Austria at Morgarten. *Dec. 9:* Swiss League renewed.
- 1316.** *Mar. 29:* Lewis IV confirms and extends Swiss privileges.
- 1316-1341.** Grand Duke Gedimin, founder of Lithuanian Empire.

III. ISLAM AND ASIA

- 1307.** Alauddin III, Sultan of Roum, *d.*; break-up of the power of Roum.
- 1310.** Moslems capture Dwarasamudra, capital of Mysore.
- 1311.** Moslems capture Madura, Pandya capital.
- 1315.** *Jan. 2:* Alauddin Khilji of Delhi *d.*; Malik Kafur murdered.
- 1316-1320.** Mubarak, last of the Khilji rulers of Delhi.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1307. Archbishopric of Pekin (Cambalu) established.</p>	<p>1307-1354. Baldwin of Luxemburg, Archbishop of Treves, leading German statesman.</p>	
<p>1307-1314. Trial of Order of Templars at instigation of Philip IV of France.</p>		
	<p>1308. Apr.: English barons insist on exiling Piers Gaveston, favourite of Edward II.</p>	<p>1308. Lisbon University moved to Coimbra. <i>Nov. 8:</i> John Duns Scotus, schoolman, <i>d.</i></p>
<p>1309. Clement V fixes his residence at Avignon ('Babylonian captivity').</p>	<p>1309. July: Gaveston returns to England.</p>	<p>1309. Orleans University founded (privilege by Clement V, 1305). 1309-1313. Dante Alighieri: <i>De Monarchia</i>.</p>
<p>1310. Knights of St. John move from Cyprus to Rhodes.</p>	<p>1310. Mar.: Thomas of Lancaster and 20 other Lords Ordainers appointed by Parliament. Council of Ten established at Venice.</p>	<p>1310-1340. Palace of the Doges built at Venice.</p>
<p>1311-1312. Council of Vienne reprimands Beguines and Begards.</p>	<p>1311. Lords Ordainers issue Ordinances, transferring government from king to barons.</p>	<p>1311. Duccio di Buoninsegna: <i>Maestà</i> in Siena Cathedral.</p>
<p>1312. Mar. 22: Clement V suppresses Order of Templars. <i>May 6:</i> Decretal <i>Exivi de Paradiso</i> on Franciscan poverty.</p>	<p>1312. June 19: Piers Gaveston executed.</p>	
<p>1313-1327. Walter Reynolds, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p>	<p>1313. Oct.: Edward II reconciled to nobles.</p>	<p>1313. Berthold Schwarz, German Grey Friar, invents gunpowder.</p>
<p>1314. Mar. 11: Jacques de Molay, Grand Master of Templars, burnt in Paris. <i>Apr. 14:</i> Clement V <i>d.</i>; Holy See vacant for 27 months.</p>	<p>1314. Sept.: Edward II confirms Ordinances. French nobles oppose the Crown.</p>	<p>1314. Exeter College, Oxford, founded.</p>
<p>1315. Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit, pantheistic sect, in Upper Rhineland.</p>	<p>1315. Feb.: Ordinances make barons administrators of royal revenues; Dispensers removed from the Council. Louis X gives charters to French provinces. Golden Book of patrician families in Venice closed.</p>	<p>1314-1321. Dante Alighieri: <i>La Divina Commedia</i>.</p>
<p>1316. Dec. 22: Aegidius Colonna (Romanus), Archbishop of Bourges, <i>d.</i></p>	<p>1315. Jan.: Edward II confirms Ordinances of 1315. Lancaster made chief of Council.</p>	<p>1315. Sept. 30: Raymond Lull, schoolman and alchemist, <i>d.</i></p>
<p>1316-1334. Pope John XXII (Jacques Duèse).</p>		

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
<p>1318. <i>Mar. 28:</i> Robert Bruce captures Berwick. <i>Oct. 14:</i> Edward Bruce killed in battle of Faughart near Dundalk.</p> <p>1319. <i>Sept. 20:</i> Scots defeat English at Myton.</p> <p>1320. <i>May 5:</i> Peace of Paris between France and Flanders.</p> <p>1322. <i>Jan. 3:</i> Philip V <i>d.</i>; succeeded by Charles IV (-1328). <i>Oct. 14:</i> Robert Bruce defeats Edward II at Byland.</p> <p>1323. Robert Bruce recognized as king by the Pope. Truce between England and Scotland for 13 years. James I of Aragon takes Sardinia from Pisa.</p> <p>1324. Charles IV sequesters Gascony. Moors recover Baza from Castile.</p> <p>1325-1357. Alfonso IV of Portugal.</p>	<p>1317. <i>Mar. 31:</i> John XXII claims Imperial rights in Italy.</p> <p>1318. Truce between Swiss League and Hapsburgs.</p> <p>1319. <i>Aug. 14:</i> Waldemar of Brandenburg, last of Brandenburg Ascanians, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1319-1363. Magnus II Smek, King of Sweden and Norway.</p> <p>1320. Gedimin of Lithuania conquers Kiev.</p> <p>1320-1326, 1330-1331. Christopher II of Denmark.</p> <p>1322. <i>Sept. 28:</i> Frederick of Austria defeated, and taken prisoner by Lewis IV, at Mühldorf.</p> <p>1323. <i>Dec. 18:</i> Nuremberg Diet rejects papal claim of approbation.</p> <p>1324. <i>Jan. 5:</i> Frankfort Appellation against papal claims. <i>May 22:</i> Sachsenhausen Appellation of Lewis IV against the Pope. <i>June 24:</i> Lewis IV invests his son, Lewis, with Brandenburg.</p> <p>1325. <i>Sept. 5:</i> Lewis IV accepts Frederick of Austria as co-regent.</p> <p>1326. <i>Aug. 15:</i> Valdemar III of Denmark invests Gerard III of Holstein with Slesvig.</p>	<p>1318. Mohammedans defeat Harapala, ruler of West Deccan.</p> <p>1318-1346. George V of Georgia.</p> <p>1320. Kutbuddin Mubarak, Sultan of Delhi, murdered; Ghazi Khan, governor of the Punjab, succeeds.</p> <p>1325-1351. Muhammad Adil, Sultan of Delhi.</p> <p>1326. <i>Nov.:</i> Osman takes Brussa; succeeded by Orkhan (-1359).</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

1317. Oct. 25: *Clementinae Constitutiones* issued (Bull *Quoniam nulla*).

1320. Augustinus Triumphus: *Summa de potestate ecclesiastica*.

1322. Mar. 26: Decretal *Quia nonnunquam* renews dispute on Franciscan poverty.

1323. July 18: Thomas Aquinas canonized. Oct. 8: First trial of Lewis IV by John XXII. Nov. 12: Bull *Cum inter nonnullos* declares Franciscan doctrine of Christ's poverty heretical.

1324. Jan. 7: Second trial of Lewis IV by John XXII. Mar. 23: John XXII excommunicates Lewis IV.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

1317. Feb.: Salic Law, excluding women from succession to throne, adopted in France. Apr. 7: Philip V promises reforms to representatives of the towns. Dec. 7: Edward II confines privileges of German merchants to members of the Hansa.

1318. Aug. 9: Treaty of Leek between Edward II and the factions of the barons.

1318-1320. Philip V tries in vain to establish uniform coinage, weights and measures in France.

1319. Rise of the Despensers.

1320. Lords form League against the Despensers. Aug.: 'Black Parliament' at Scone tries 70 persons for conspiracy against King Robert. Christopher II of Denmark compelled to renounce many royal prerogatives in favour of the Estates.

1321. July: Despensers banished.

1322. Feb.: Edward II recalls Despensers. Mar. 16: Edward II defeats Lancaster at Boroughbridge. Mar. 22: Lancaster executed. May 2: Parliament at York repeals Ordinances and enacts that legislation demands consent of King and Parliament.

1323. Charles IV abolishes the Commune of Laon.

1326. Sept. 24: Queen Isabella and Roger Mortimer raise rebellion against Edward II. Oct. 26: Elder Despenser executed. Nov. 16: Edward II captured. Nov. 20: Death of younger Despenser.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1317. Jean de Joinville, French chronicler, *d.*

1318. Nov. 29: Heinrich Frauenlob, minnesinger, *d.*

1321. Sept. 14: Dante Alighieri *d.* at Ravenna. Pierre Dubois *d.*

1322. Alan of Walsingham finishes octagon of Ely Cathedral. Master John finishes choir of Cologne Cathedral.

1324. Dino Compagni, Florentine chronicler, *d.* Burgos Cathedral consecrated.

1324-1327. Marsilius of Padua and John of Jandun: *Defensor Pacis*.

1325. Johann von Buch: Glosses to Saxon Law-Code.

1326. University Hall (Clare College), Cambridge, and Oriel College, Oxford, founded.

I. WESTERN EUROPE

- 1327.** *Jan. 20:* Edward II resigns throne; succeeded by Edward III (-1377). *June-Aug.:* Scots invade England. *Sept. 21:* Edward II murdered. Charles IV restores Guienne to England, but keeps Agen.
- 1328.** *Feb. 1:* Charles IV, last of the Capets, *d.*; succeeded by Philip VI of Valois. *May 4:* Treaty of Northampton between England and Scotland; Robert Bruce recognized king. *Aug. 23:* Philip VI defeats Flemings at Cassel.
- 1329.** *June 6:* Edward III does homage to Philip VI for Guienne and Ponthieu, at Amiens. *June 7:* Robert Bruce *d.*; succeeded by David II (-1371).
- 1330.** *May 1:* Convention of Vincennes concerning homage and Aquitaine.
- 1331.** *Mar. 30:* Edward III ratifies Treaty of St. Germain concerning Aquitaine. *Mar. 31:* Edward III once more does homage to Philip.
- 1332.** *Aug. 12:* Edward Baliol defeats David II's troops at Dupplin Moor. *Sept. 24:* Baliol crowned king. *Nov. 23:* Treaty of Roxburgh; Baliol recognizes Edward III as overlord. *Dec. 16:* Baliol flees to England.
- 1333.** *July 19:* Edward III defeats Scots at Halidon Hill. Moors recapture Gibraltar from Castile.
- 1334.** *May 14:* David II flees to France. *June 12:* Treaty of Newcastle; Baliol submits completely to Edward and cedes Berwick.
- 1335.** Edward III invades Scotland.
- 1336.** Edward III continues to occupy Scotland. Philip VI attacks Isle of Wight and Channel Islands.
- 1336-1387.** Peter IV, the Ceremonious, of Aragon.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

- 1327.** Lewis IV goes to Italy; Galeazzo Visconti of Milan submits to him.
- 1327-1331.** John of Bohemia acquires Silesia.
- 1328.** *Jan. 17:* Lewis IV crowned Emperor at Rome, according to doctrines of sovereignty of the people expressed in *Defensor Pacis*. Louis Gonzaga establishes his dynasty at Mantua.
- 1328-1340.** Ivan I Kalita, Grand Duke of Vladimir and Novgorod.
- 1329.** *Dec.:* Lewis IV returns to Germany.
- 1330.** *Jan. 13:* Frederick of Austria *d.* *Aug. 6:* Treaty of Hagenau; Hapsburgs recognize Lewis IV.
- 1331.** Gerard the Great of Holstein defeats Danes at Danewerk.
- 1331-1355.** Stephen IV Dushan, founder of Greater Serbia.
- 1332.** Lucerne joins Swiss League. Sweden takes Schonen from Denmark.
- 1333-1370.** Casimir III, the Great, of Poland.
- 1335.** *May:* Lewis IV invests Hapsburgs with Carinthia.
- 1336.** James van Artevelde, head of popular party, rebels against Louis II, Count of Flanders.

III. ISLAM AND ASIA

- 1329.** Indecisive battle between Andronicus and Orkhan at Pelikanon; Orkhan takes Nicaea.
- 1333.** Alauddin, brother of Orkhan and organizer of the Turkish Empire, *d.*
- 1333-1354.** Yussuf I, Khalif of Granada.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1327. Oct. 23: Bull <i>Licet iuxta doctrinam</i> condemns some paragraphs of <i>Defensor Pacis</i>.</p> <p>1328. Apr. 18: Emperor Lewis declares John XXII deposed for heresy and lèse-majesté.</p> <p>1328-1330. Anti-pope Nicholas V (Peter of Corbara; resigns; <i>d.</i> 1333).</p> <p>1329. Mar. 27: John XXII condemns some opinions of Master Eckhart (<i>In agro dominico</i>).</p> <p>1331. Nov. 16: Papal <i>Rota</i> constituted (<i>Ratio iuris</i>).</p> <p>1333. Annual English tribute to Rome, promised in 1213, falls into arrears.</p> <p>1333-1348. John Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1334-1342. Pope Benedict XII (Jacques Fournier).</p> <p>1336. Jan. 29: Bull <i>Benedictus Deus</i> decides dispute about the Beatific Vision. June 20: Reorganization of Benedictine Order (<i>Summi magistri</i>).</p>	<p>1328. Oct: Mortimer created Earl of March.</p> <p>1329. Aug. 4: Wittelsbach family compact of Pavia separates Bavaria and Palatinate.</p> <p>1330. Nov. 29: Mortimer executed.</p> <p>1332. First division of Parliament into two Houses recorded.</p> <p>1336. Count of Flanders prohibits commerce with England. Aug. 12: Edward III prohibits export of wool to Flanders and moves staple from Bruges to Antwerp.</p>	<p>1327. Master Eckhart, philosopher, <i>d.</i> Tolomeo of Lucca, Bishop of Torcello, chronicler, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1328. Giovanni Pisano <i>d.</i></p> <p>1328. Heinrich Suso: <i>Büchlein der Wahrheit</i>.</p> <p>1329. May 31: Albertino Mussato, chronicler and poet, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1330. Abbey Church of Ettal founded by Emperor Lewis.</p> <p>1330-1336. Andrea Pisano: South door of Baptistry, Florence.</p> <p>1332. Company of meistersingers formed at Toulouse.</p> <p>1333-1391. Zenith of Arabic civilization in Granada under Yusuf I and his son Muhammad V.</p> <p>1335. Matthew Blastares: <i>Syntagma Canonum et Legum</i>; compilation of Greek canon and civil law.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE

1337. *Oct.*: Edward III claims French crown. *Nov.*: English defeat Count of Flanders, Philip VI's ally, at Cadsand; beginning of Hundred Years' War, **1337-1453**.

1338. *June*: French burn Portsmouth. *July*: Edward lands in Flanders and allies with Artevelde and Flemish towns.

1339. *Oct.*: Edward invades France from Flanders.

1340. *Jan. 25*: Edward assumes title of King of France, at Ghent. *June 24*: English defeat French off Sluys. French occupy Guienne. *Sept. 25*: Truce of Esplechin between Edward and Philip. *Oct. 30*: Alfonso XI of Castile defeats Moors at River Salado.

1341. *Apr. 30*: John III of Brittany d. War of succession between John de Montfort and Charles of Blois. *June*: David II returns to Scotland; Baliol finally takes refuge in England.

1342. *Aug.*: De Montfort and the English defeat Charles of Blois at Morlaix.

1343. *Jan. 19*: Truce of Malestroit between Edward and Philip. Aragon conquers Mallorca.

1344. Earl of Derby successful in Guienne. Philip VI invests his son Philip with the newly created dukedom of Orleans.

1345. *Oct. 21*: Earl of Derby defeats French at Auberoche.

1346. *Aug. 26*: Edward defeats French at Crecy. Derby takes Poitiers. *Oct. 17*: Edward's Queen Philippa defeats and captures David II at Neville's Cross.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1338. *Sept. 5*: Lewis IV and Edward III conclude alliance at Coblenz.

1340. *Apr. 1*: Gerard of Holstein murdered by Danish nobles. *Dec. 20*: Union of Upper and Lower Bavaria (-1349).

1340-1375. Valdemar IV Atterdag of Denmark.

1341. *Mar. 15*: Alliance between Lewis IV and Philip VI of France.

1342. *Feb. 11*: Lewis IV invests his son, Lewis, with Tyrol and Carinthia.

1342-1382. Louis II, the Great, of Hungary.

1343. Peace of Kalisz; Poland cedes Pomerellen and Kulm to Teutonic Order.

1343-1381. Joan I, Queen of Naples.

1343-1380. Haakon VI of Norway.

1344. Electors desert Lewis IV in favour of Charles of Moravia, son of John of Bohemia.

1345. Lewis IV obtains Holland, Zeeland, Frisia, and Hainault. *July 24*: James van Artevelde murdered.

1346. *July 11*: Charles of Moravia elected German King (-1378). Valdemar IV of Denmark sells Estonia to Teutonic Order. Stephen IV of Serbia crowns himself emperor.

III. ISLAM AND ASIA

1337. Orkhan takes Nicomedia.

1341-1347, 1354-1376, 1379-1391. John V Palaeologus, Eastern Emperor.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1338. <i>Sept. 5</i>: Emperor Lewis annuls all papal verdicts against himself.</p> <p>1342-1352. Pope Clement VI (Peter Roger).</p> <p>1343. <i>Jan. 27</i>: Bull <i>Unigenitus Dei Filius</i> enacts Jubilee Year to be kept every 50th year.</p> <p>1344. <i>Apr. 30</i>: Archbishopric of Prague established (<i>Pro parte carissimi</i>). German Electors reject any papal interference in electing German king.</p> <p>1344-1347. Richard Fitz Ralph: <i>Summa contra Armenos</i>.</p> <p>1346. <i>Apr. 13</i>: Clement VI excommunicates and dethrones Lewis IV.</p>	<p>1338. <i>July 16</i>: Electoral Union of Rense (a legally elected king does not need papal confirmation). <i>Aug. 6</i>: Lewis IV issues decree <i>Licet iuris</i> against papal interference.</p> <p>1340. Robert de Bouchier appointed first lay Chancellor of England. First European paper mill set up at Fabriano, Italy.</p> <p>1341. <i>Jan. 15</i>: Edward III removes all sheriffs. <i>Feb. 10</i>: Edward III issues <i>Libellus famosus</i> against Archbishop Stratford. <i>Apr.</i>: Parliament enforces reconciliation between Edward and Stratford.</p> <p>1343. <i>Apr.</i>: Parliament revokes Royal Acts of 1341. Constitution of Florence changed in favour of the lower guilds. <i>Sept. 9</i>: Magnus of Norway gives privileges to German merchants at Bergen.</p> <p>1345. Harmenopulos: <i>Hexabiblos</i>, Byzantine adaptation of Roman civil law.</p> <p>1346. <i>Jan. 7</i>: Emperor Lewis issues Law Code for Upper Bavaria. Bankruptcy of Florentine bankers Bardi and Peruzzi.</p>	<p>1337. <i>Jan. 8</i>: Giotto di Bondone <i>d.</i> 1337-1339. Ambrogio Lorenzetti: Fresco in Palazzo Comunale, Siena.</p> <p>1339. Grenoble University founded.</p> <p>1340. Queen's College, Oxford, founded.</p> <p>1340-1341. Lupold of Bebenburg: <i>Tractatus de iure regni et imperii</i>.</p> <p>1341. <i>Apr. 8</i>: Petrarch crowned poet on the Capitol, Rome.</p> <p>1342. Marsilius of Padua <i>d.</i></p> <p>1344. St. Guy's Cathedral, Prague, begun by Matthew of Arras (-1352).</p> <p>1346. Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Valladolid University founded.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
<p>1347. <i>June 19:</i> English defeat and capture Charles of Blois at La Roche. <i>Aug. 3:</i> Calais surrenders to Edward. <i>Sept. 28:</i> Anglo-French truce at Calais.</p> <p>1349. Philip VI gains Dauphiné and Montpellier for French crown.</p> <p>1350. <i>Aug. 22:</i> Philip VI <i>d.</i>; succeeded by John II (-1364). <i>Aug. 29:</i> English defeat Spaniards off Winchelsea.</p> <p>1350-1369. Peter the Cruel, of Castile.</p> <p>1352. English capture Guisnes. French defeated in Brittany.</p> <p>1354. Scots ally with France.</p> <p>1355. <i>Aug.:</i> Scots defeat English at Nesbit.</p> <p>1356. English raid Scottish Border (Burnt Candlemas). <i>Sept. 19:</i> Black Prince defeats French at Maupertuis; John II and his son Philip taken prisoners.</p>	<p>1347. <i>Oct. 11:</i> Lewis IV <i>d.</i> Louis of Hungary invades Naples to revenge murder of King Andrew, his brother (<i>Nov. 18, 1345</i>).</p> <p>1348. <i>July 8:</i> Charles IV confers title of Dukes upon Princes of Mecklenburg.</p> <p>1348-1350. The false Valdemar in Brandenburg.</p> <p>1349. <i>Jan. 30-June 14:</i> Anti-king Gunther, Count of Schwarzburg.</p> <p>1349-1352. Casimir of Poland acquires Galicia.</p> <p>1350. <i>Feb. 14:</i> Treaty of Bautzen; Charles IV cedes Brandenburg and Tyrol to the Wittelsbachs for their recognition of him.</p> <p>1351. Zurich joins Swiss League.</p> <p>1351-1382. Winrich of Kniprode, Grand Master of Teutonic Order; the Order at its zenith.</p> <p>1352. Glarus and Zug join Swiss League. Austria wars against Zurich. <i>Jan. 14:</i> Peace between Louis of Hungary and Joan of Naples.</p> <p>1353. Berne joins Swiss League, which now consists of 'the 8 old Cantons.'</p> <p>1353-1390. Rupert I, Elector Palatine.</p> <p>1354. Charles IV grants ducal rank to his brother, Wenzel of Luxembourg.</p> <p>1355. <i>Apr. 5:</i> Charles IV crowned Emperor in Rome. Conspiracy and (<i>Apr. 17</i>) execution of Marino Falieri at Venice. <i>Dec. 20:</i> Stephen Dushan of Serbia <i>d.</i></p> <p>1356. Peace between Austria and Zurich. War between Venice and Hungary. Margravate of Jülich raised to a dukedom.</p>	<p>1347. Hasan Bahmani establishes kingdom of Kulbarga in the Deccan.</p> <p>1347-1354. John VI Cantacuzene, anti-emperor of Byzantium, aided by Turks.</p> <p>1351-1388. Firoz Shah, Sultan of Delhi.</p> <p>1353. Turks begin to invade Europe by settling at Tzympe.</p> <p>1354. Turks take Gallipoli.</p> <p>1355. Iliyas Shah establishes independent kingdom of Bengal.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

- 1347.** *Apr.-Dec.* Nicola di Rienzi, tribune of the people, rules Rome.
- 1348.** Clement VI purchases town of Avignon.
- 1349.** *Oct. 20:* Clement VI forbids Flagellant movement.
- 1349-1366.** Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1350.** Charles IV imprisons Rienzi at Prague.
- 1351.** Statute of *Provisions* forbids papal provisions and reservations.
- 1352.** Charles IV extradites Rienzi to the Holy See. *Jan. 25:* Alvarez Pelayo, advocate of papal omnipotence, *d.*
- 1352-1362.** Pope Innocent VI (Stephen Aubert); restores discipline in the papal courts.
- 1353.** Statute of *Praemunire* forbids appeals of English clergy to Holy See.
- 1353-1357.** Aegidius Albornoz, Cardinal legate, re-establishes papal authority in papal State.
- 1354.** Rienzo re-establishes his tyranny at Rome. *Oct. 8:* Rienzo murdered.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1347.** Organization of Hanseatic merchants at Bruges. King Magnus introduces national law code in Sweden.
- 1347-1351.** Black Death devastates Europe.
- 1348.** *July 21:* Peter IV of Aragon breaks power of Estates by his victory at Epila.
- 1349.** Great persecution of Jews in Germany. Edward III establishes Order of the Garter. Stephen Dushan issues Serbian law code.
- 1351.** Statute of Labourers regulates wages. *June 21:* First coinage of groats (4d.).
- 1352.** Statute of Treasons defines the nature of treason.
- 1353.** Edward III moves wool staple from Bruges to England (*Ordinatio stapularum*).
- 1356.** *Jan. 3:* Wenzel of Luxemburg grants *Joyeuse Entrée* to Estates of Brabant. *Jan. 10 and Dec. 25:* Charles IV issues Golden Bull at Nuremberg and Metz (settles election of German king, and constitution of Empire till 1806). *Sept.:* French States-General meet under Étienne Marcel and demand reforms.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1348.** *Apr. 7:* Prague University founded by Charles IV. Gonville College, Cambridge, founded. Giovanni Villani, Florentine chronicler, *d.*
- 1348-1353.** Giovanni Boccaccio: *Decamerone*.
- 1349-1370.** Choir and staircase of St. Mary's, Erfurt, built.
- 1349.** *Apr. 10:* William of Occam *d.* *Sept. 29:* Richard Rolle of Hampole, mystic, *d.*
- 1350.** Trinity Hall, Cambridge, founded. Frescoes in Campo Santo of Pisa (*Triumph of Death*) begun.
- 1351.** *June 20:* Margaret Ebner, mystic, *d.*
- 1352.** Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, founded. Ranulph Higden: *Polychronicon* (historical standard work in 14th and 15th centuries). Antwerp cathedral begun.
- 1354-1357.** Andrea di Cione, called Orcagna: Altar of the Strozzi Chapel in S. Maria Novella, Florence.
- 1355.** St. Mary's, Nuremberg, endowed by Charles IV, begun.
- 1356.** *Dec. 27:* Christina Ebner, mystic, *d.*
- 1356-1363.** Sultan Hassan mosque, Cairo, built.
- 1356-1364.** Papal Palace built at Avignon.
- 1356-1397.** Peter Parler of Gmünd, architect of Prague Cathedral.

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
<p>1357. <i>Mar. 23:</i> 2 years' truce of Bordeaux. <i>July:</i> De Montfort established as duke of Brittany by the English. <i>Oct. 3:</i> Treaty of Berwick; David II released from captivity.</p> <p>1357-1367. Peter I, the Cruel, of Portugal.</p> <p>1358. <i>Jan.:</i> Preliminary peace between Edward III and John II.</p> <p>1359. <i>Mar. 24:</i> Peace treaty of London, restoring Henry II's French possessions to England; rejected by French Estates. <i>Nov.:</i> Edward invades northern France, Champagne and Burgundy.</p> <p>1360. <i>Jan. 11:</i> Treaty of Guillon between Edward III and Philip of Burgundy. <i>May 8:</i> Preliminary peace of Brétigny. <i>Oct. 24:</i> Final peace of Calais; Edward keeps Calais, Guisnes, Ponthieu, Guienne, Gascony, Poitou, Saintonge, La Rochelle, Limousin, Angoulême, Channel Islands.</p> <p>1362. <i>Apr. 6:</i> Disbanded companies defeat royal French army at Brignais.</p> <p>1363. John II invests his younger son, Philip, with dukedom of Burgundy (-1404).</p> <p>1364. <i>Apr. 8:</i> John II d. in England; succeeded by Charles V (-1380). <i>May 16:</i> French defeat Charles of Navarre at Cocherel. <i>Sept. 29:</i> French defeat Anglo-Breton army at Auray; Charles of Blois killed.</p>	<p>1358. The Hapsburgs, twice defeated at Zurich, make peace with Swiss league. Venetians, defeated by Genoese off Sapientza, cede Dalmatia to Hungary.</p> <p>1358-1365. Rudolf IV of Austria, styles himself (Palatine) archduke.</p> <p>1360. Valdemar IV of Denmark wins Schonen back from Sweden.</p> <p>1361. <i>July 27:</i> Valdemar IV takes Visby, Gotland.</p> <p>1362. <i>July:</i> Valdemar IV defeats Hanse off Helsingborg.</p> <p>1362-1389. Dmitri IV Donskoi, grand duke of Moscow.</p> <p>1363. Rudolf IV of Austria obtains Tirol. Magnus II of Sweden dethroned (<i>d. 1374</i>) and succeeded by Albert of Mecklenburg (-1389; <i>d. 1412</i>).</p> <p>1364. <i>Feb. 10:</i> Family pact of succession between the Luxemburgs and Hapsburgs at Brünn.</p>	<p>1357. Turks take Adrianople.</p> <p>1358-1389. Sikandar Shah, king of Bengal.</p> <p>1359-1389. Murad I, emir of Turks.</p> <p>1360. Firoz Shah founds city of Jaunpur.</p> <p>1361. Murad takes Demotika and Seres.</p> <p>1363. Timur begins conquest of Asia.</p> <p>1364. Revolt of Crete against Venice.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1357. Albornoz issues <i>Constitutiones Aegidianae</i> (Law-code of the Pontifical State, valid till 1816).</p>	<p>1357. Revolution at Paris under Marcel and Robert Le Coq against Dauphin.</p>	<p>1357. Thomas of Strasbourg, schoolman, <i>d.</i> Bartholus, chief jurist of the Post-glossators, <i>d.</i></p>
<p>1358-1367. Second legation of Cardinal Albornoz.</p>	<p>1358. Revolt of French peasants (Jacquerie); this, and revolution at Paris, subdued by Dauphin; Marcel killed.</p> <p>1358-1360. <i>Sept. 29:</i> Hanseatic embargo on Flanders.</p> <p>1359. Edward III grants self-government to English merchants in Netherlands.</p>	<p>1358. John Buridan, schoolman and scientist, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1359. Nave of St. Stephen's, Vienna, begun.</p> <p>1360-1402. Alcazar of Seville built.</p>
<p>1362-1370. Pope Urban V (William Grimoard).</p> <p>1363. <i>Aug. 4:</i> Urban V extends papal right of reservation to all bishoprics and monasteries.</p>	<p>1361. Reappearance of Black Death in England.</p> <p>1362. English Staple fixed at Calais.</p>	<p>1361. Pavia University refounded. <i>June 16:</i> Joan Tauler of Strasbourg, mystic, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1362. William Langland: <i>Piers Plowman</i>. English used henceforth instead of French in parliamentary proceedings and in law courts.</p> <p>1363. Magdeburg Cathedral consecrated.</p> <p>1364. Cracow University founded by Casimir III.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE

- 1365.** *Apr. 12:* Treaty of Guérande; John IV de Montfort recognized as Duke of Brittany. Sir Owen ap Thomas allies with France.
- 1366.** French expel Peter the Cruel from Castile, and install Henry Trastamare as king.
- 1367.** *Feb.:* Black Prince makes expedition to Spain to assist Peter. *Apr. 3:* Black Prince defeats Henry of Trastamara at Najara, and restores Peter.
- 1367-1383.** Ferdinand I of Portugal.
- 1369.** *Mar. 23:* Henry of Trastamara secures Castile by Peter's defeat at Montiel. *May 21:* Charles V declares war on England. *June 3:* Edward III resumes title of King of France. Anglo-Scottish truce for 14 years.
- 1370.** French successes over English near Paris (*Sept.*), in Gascony and Maine (*Dec.*). *Sept. 19:* Black Prince sacks Limoges. Owen ap Thomas styles himself Prince of Wales.
- 1371.** English defeat Flemings off Bourgneuf.
- 1371-1390.** Robert II Stewart, King of Scotland.
- 1372.** *June:* Owen of Wales takes Guernsey and aids French. *June 23:* French and Castilians defeat English off La Rochelle. *Aug. 7:* French take Poitiers. *Sept.:* French take Angoulême and La Rochelle. Treaty of Vincennes between Scotland and France.
- 1373.** Duke of Lancaster invades France from Calais to Bordeaux. Brittany sides with France. Anglo-Portuguese treaty of friendship.
- 1374.** Peace between Aragon and Castile.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

- 1365.** *June 4:* Charles IV crowned King of Burgundy at Arles; allies with France and appoints Dauphin, Imperial Vicar.
- 1366.** Casimir III of Poland acquires Volhynia.
- 1367.** *Nov. 19:* Confederation of Hanse towns against Valdemar of Denmark, at Cologne. Formation of Grisons League of God's House.
- 1368.** Charles IV obtains by treaty Schweidnitz-Jauer, last independent Silesian duchy, and Lower Lusatia. Hapsburgs gain Breisgau. Charles IV's second expedition to Italy.
- 1369.** Charles IV returns to Germany. Venice repels Hungarian invasion.
- 1370.** *Feb. 17:* Teutonic Order defeats Lithuanians at Rudau. *May 24:* Peace of Stralsund between Hansa and Denmark-Norway, secures Hanseatic predominance in Northern Europe.
- 1372.** War between Venice and Genoa. *Aug. 27:* Sicily, under Frederick III of Aragon, separated from Naples.
- 1373.** *Aug. 15:* Treaty of Fürstenwalde; Charles IV gains Brandenburg from the Wittelsbachs.

III. ISLAM AND ASIA

- 1365.** Peter I of Cyprus takes Alexandria, but fails to keep it.
- 1366.** Adrianople made Turkish capital. Amadeus VI of Savoy takes Gallipoli from Turks and Varna from Bulgarians, but fails to keep them.
- 1368.** Mongol Yuan dynasty in China overthrown by national Ming dynasty (-1644).
- 1369.** John V Palaeologus visits Pope, Venice and France to obtain aid against Turks.
- 1369-1405.** Timur Lenk (Tamerlane), ruler of Mongols.
- 1371.** *Sept. 26:* Turks defeat Serbians at Chirmen.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1365. New English statute of <i>Praemunire</i> passed.</p> <p>1366. English Parliament refuses to pay feudal tribute to Pope.</p> <p>1367. Oct. 16: Urban V enters Rome. Militch of Kremsier, Czech reformer: <i>Prophelia de Antichristo</i>.</p> <p>1368. Edward III deposes Simon Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury (<i>d.</i> 1376).</p> <p>1370. Aug. 5: Urban V confirms Order of Bridgittines. Urban V returns to Avignon.</p> <p>1370-1378. Pope Gregory XI (Peter Roger de Beaufort).</p> <p>1373. July 23: Bridget of Sweden, founder of Order of Bridgittines, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1374. Bull <i>Salvator generis humani</i> condemns 14 paragraphs of Saxon law-code of Eike of Repgow.</p>	<p>1366. Statute of Kilkenny, forbids Anglo-Irish intermarriage and Irish laws and customs.</p> <p>1367. Scottish Parliament first sets up a Committee.</p> <p>1368. Casimir III issues Statute of Wislica (central law-code for Poland).</p> <p>1370. Nov. 17: Casimir III <i>d.</i>; Louis of Hungary elected King of Poland (beginning of elective Polish monarchy).</p> <p>1371. Nov. 25: By Westphalian Public Peace, Charles IV transfers jurisdiction to Vehmlic courts.</p> <p>1373. Tunnage and poundage imposed on English and foreign merchants.</p> <p>1374. Sept. 17: Treaty of Kaschau: Louis I grants Polish nobles immunity from taxes.</p>	<p>1365. Vienna University founded by Rudolf IV.</p> <p>1366. Jan. 25: Henry Suso, mystic, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1369. Chaucer: <i>Boke of the Duchesse</i>.</p> <p>1373. Boccaccio accepts newly established chair for explanation of the <i>Divine Comedy</i>, at Florence.</p> <p>1374. July 18: Petrarca <i>d.</i> Mohammed ibn al Chatib, Arabian poet, historian and physician, <i>d.</i></p>

III. ISLAM AND ASIA

1382. Turks capture Sofia.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1377. <i>Jan. 17:</i> Gregory XI enters Rome; end of Babylonian captivity. <i>Feb. 15:</i> Concordat with England.</p> <p>1378. Great Schism begins: Urban VI (Bartolomeo Prignano) elected Pope at Rome (<i>Apr. 8</i>), Clement VII (Robert of Geneva) at Fondi (<i>Sept. 20</i>). England, Italy, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary recognize Urban; France, Spain, Sicily, Scotland, Cyprus recognize Clement</p> <p>1379. Urban VI institutes feast of Visitation of the Virgin. Clement VII moves to Avignon.</p> <p>1380. <i>Apr. 29:</i> Catherine of Siena <i>d.</i> Gerard Groote establishes Brotherhood of Common Life. Wycliffe begins to translate New Testament.</p> <p>1381. Paris University suggests General Council to remove Schism. <i>June 14:</i> Simon Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded by insurgents.</p> <p>1382. Wycliffe expelled from Oxford University; his doctrines condemned by London Synod; persecutions of Wycliffites and Lollards begin.</p> <p>1384. <i>Aug. 20:</i> Gerard Groote <i>d.</i> <i>Dec. 31:</i> John Wycliffe <i>d.</i></p> <p>1385. First French Pragmatic Sanction against papal interference.</p>	<p>1376. Good Parliament: Commons make first impeachments before Lords. <i>June 4:</i> Swabian Town-League founded.</p> <p>1377. Parliament passes a poll-tax. Richard II confirms Hanse privileges.</p> <p>1378. Rising of Ciompi (cloth-weavers) at Florence.</p> <p>1379. Imposition of a graduated poll-tax in England.</p> <p>1380. <i>Jan.:</i> Parliament declares Richard II of age. <i>Nov.:</i> Parliament imposes additional graduated poll-tax. Great Ravensburg Trading Company established.</p> <p>1381. <i>June-July:</i> Peasants' Revolt under Wat Tyler.</p> <p>1382. Rising of Maillotins in Rouen and Paris.</p> <p>1383. <i>Mar. 11:</i> Wenceslas proclaims Nuremberg Public Peace for the Empire.</p> <p>1384. <i>July 26:</i> Heidelberg Agreement among German Estates.</p>	<p>1375. <i>Dec. 21:</i> Giovanni Boccaccio <i>d.</i> Coluccio Salutati appointed Latin Secretary of Florence. John Barbour: <i>Brus.</i></p> <p>1376-1382. Loggia dei Lanzi, Florence, built.</p> <p>1376-1421. Bruges town hall built.</p> <p>1377. Guillaume de Machaut, French poet, <i>d.</i> Cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral built. Ulm Cathedral and the Court of Lions of the Alhambra begun.</p> <p>1378. William of Cologne, painter, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1378-1411. Nave of Canterbury Cathedral rebuilt.</p> <p>1379. William of Wykeham founds New College, Oxford. Master Bertram: Grabow Altar paintings.</p> <p>1380-1400. <i>Theologia Deutsch</i>, by a Teutonic Knight of Frankfurt.</p> <p>1381. <i>Dec. 2:</i> John of Ruysbroek, Dutch mystic, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1382. William of Wykeham founds Winchester College. <i>July 11:</i> Nicholas d'Oresme, French political economist and Bishop of Lisieux, <i>d.</i> <i>July 18:</i> Rulman Merswin, Swabian mystic, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1384. Chaucer: <i>House of Fame.</i></p> <p>1385. Chaucer: <i>Troilus and Criseide.</i> Altichiero da Zevio, Italian painter, <i>d.</i></p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
<p>1386-1388. John of Gaunt supports Portugal against Castile.</p> <p>1387-1395. John I of Aragon.</p> <p>1388. <i>Aug. 19:</i> Scots defeat English at Otterburn (Chevy Chase).</p> <p>1389. Truce of Boulogne between England, France, and Scotland, for 3 years.</p> <p>1390. Philip of Burgundy acquires county of Charolais.</p> <p>1390-1406. Robert (Stewart) III, King of Scotland.</p> <p>1392. Louis, brother of Charles VI, becomes Duke of Orleans. Charles VI seized with madness.</p> <p>1394. Anglo-French truce for 4 years. <i>Sept. 29:</i> Richard II starts on expedition to Ireland.</p> <p>1395. Principal Irish chiefs do homage to Richard.</p>	<p>1386. <i>Feb. 27:</i> Charles III of Naples <i>d.</i>; war of succession between his son, Ladislaus, and Louis II of Anjou. Jagiello of Lithuania marries Jadwiga, heiress to the Polish throne, and becomes King Vladislav II of Poland (-1434). <i>July 9:</i> Leopold III of Austria defeated and killed by Swiss at Sempach. <i>Aug. 15:</i> Gerard IV of Holstein obtains dukedom of Slesvig as hereditary Danish fief, by treaty of Nyborg.</p> <p>1387. <i>Mar. 31:</i> Sigmund of Brandenburg, son of Charles IV, becomes King of Hungary, by marriage. Gian Galeazzo Visconti of Milan expels the Della Scalas from Verona.</p> <p>1387-1412. Margaret, daughter of Valdemar IV, Queen of Denmark and (from 1388) Norway.</p> <p>1388. <i>Apr. 9:</i> Swiss defeat Leopold IV of Austria at Näfels. <i>Aug. 23:</i> Count of Württemberg defeats Swabian Towns at Döffingen. <i>Nov. 6:</i> Rupert, Elector Palatine, defeats Rhenish Towns at Worms.</p> <p>1389. <i>Feb. 24:</i> Danes defeat Albert of Sweden at Falköping; personal union of Sweden, Denmark and Norway.</p> <p>1389-1425. Vassili II, Grand Duke of Moscow.</p> <p>1392. <i>Nov. 19:</i> Third partition of Bavaria.</p> <p>1392-1430. Vitold, Grand Prince of Lithuania.</p> <p>1394. <i>May 8:</i> Wenceslas taken prisoner by his cousin, Jobst of Moravia, and rebellious Bohemian barons.</p> <p>1395. <i>Feb. 14:</i> Upper or Grey League (Grisons) formed. <i>Sept.:</i> Wenceslas appoints Gian Galeazzo Visconti Duke of Milan.</p>	<p>1389. <i>June 15:</i> Turks defeat Serbians at Kossovo; Murad I murdered.</p> <p>1389-1403. Bajazet I, Emir of Turks.</p> <p>1390. Byzantines lose last possessions in Asia Minor to Turks.</p> <p>1391-1425. Manuel II, Eastern Emperor.</p> <p>1392. Timur sacks Baghdad.</p> <p>1393. Bajazet subdues Bulgaria.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1386-1387. Windesheim near Zwolle founded as abbey of Augustine Canons; becomes nucleus of <i>devotio moderna</i>.</p> <p>1388. Severe persecution of Lollards in England.</p> <p>1389. <i>Apr. 14:</i> Urban VI orders Jubilee Year to be celebrated every 33rd year (<i>Salvator Noster</i>). <i>Nov. 2:</i> Boniface IX (Peter Tomacelli) elected Pope at Rome (-1404).</p> <p>1390. Wycliffe's writings begin to circulate in Bohemia.</p> <p>1391. <i>Oct. 7:</i> Bridget of Sweden canonized.</p> <p>1393. <i>Mar. 20:</i> King Wenzel murders St. John of Nepomuk, at Prague.</p> <p>1394. <i>June 6:</i> Nicholas de Clémanges, of Paris University, issues Memorandum on convocation of Council. <i>Sept. 28:</i> Benedict XIII (Peter of Luna) elected Pope at Avignon (-1424).</p> <p>1395. <i>May 16:</i> Boniface IX confirms reformatory activities of Windesheim Congregation.</p>	<p>1386. <i>Oct.:</i> Parliament appoints Council of Eleven.</p> <p>1387. <i>Nov.:</i> Lords Appellant restrict authority of Richard II</p> <p>1388. <i>Feb. 9 - June 4:</i> Merciless Parliament opposes Richard II. <i>July 15-1392. Dec. 13:</i> Hanseatic embargo on Flanders.</p> <p>1389. <i>May:</i> Richard II appoints Bishop Wykeham chancellor. <i>May 5:</i> Public Peace of Eger forbids Leagues of Towns in the Empire.</p> <p>1391. <i>Sept.:</i> Bishop Arundel succeeds Wykeham as chancellor. Statute of Provisors re-enacted.</p> <p>1392. Statute forbidding aliens to sell by retail. Commercial treaty between German Hansa and Novgorod.</p> <p>1393. <i>July 10:</i> Sempach Letter, first military organization of Swiss League. Statute of <i>Praemunire</i> re-enacted.</p> <p>1394. Arundel disgraced. Court of Chancery made permanent.</p> <p>1395. Richard II publishes amnesty in Ireland.</p>	<p>1386. Heidelberg University founded by Rupert I, Elector Palatinate.</p> <p>1387. Milan Cathedral begun.</p> <p>1387-1400. Geoffrey Chaucer: <i>Canterbury Tales</i>.</p> <p>1388. Cologne University founded.</p> <p>1388-1440. Nave of S. Petronio, Bologna, built.</p> <p>1389. Hâfiz, Persian lyrical poet, d.</p> <p>1389-1404. Claus Sluter: Portal and Well of Moses at Champmol Charterhouse near Dijon.</p> <p>1390-1393. John Gower: <i>Confessio Amantis</i>.</p> <p>1392. Erfurt University founded.</p> <p>1394-1486. Nave of Winchester Cathedral rebuilt.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE

- 1396.** *Oct. 25:* Charles VI of France becomes overlord of Genoa. *Nov. 4:* Richard II marries Isabella of France at Calais; truce extended to 28 years.
- 1397.** *Sept. 9:* Duke of Gloucester murdered. *Sept. 21:* Earl of Arundel executed.
- 1399.** *Sept. 29:* Richard II deposed. *Sept. 30:* Henry IV, of Lancaster, son of John of Gaunt, succeeds to throne.
- 1400.** *Jan.:* Henry IV suppresses rebellion of barons. *Feb. 14:* Richard II murdered. *Sept.:* Rebellion of Owain Glyndwr in Wales, lasts till 1415.
- 1402.** *June 22:* English defeat Scots at Nesbit Moor. *Sept. 14:* Percies defeat Scots at Homildon Hill.
- 1403.** *July 21:* Henry IV defeats rebellious Percies at Shrewsbury and subdues Northumberland.
- 1404.** *Apr. 27:* Philip of Burgundy *d.*; succeeded by John the Fearless (-1419). *July 14:* Owain Glyndwr allies with France.
- 1405.** *Aug.:* French land in South Wales to aid Glyndwr.
- 1406.** *Feb. 28:* Treaty of Aberdaron between Percies, Mortimer, and Glyndwr aiming at partition of England. *Apr. 4:* Robert III of Scotland *d.*; James I a prisoner in England (1405-1424). Anthony, son of Philip of Burgundy, inherits Brabant and Limburg.
- 1406-1454.** John II of Castile.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

- 1397.** *July 20:* Union of Kalmar between Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.
- 1398.** *Apr. 5:* Teutonic Order conquers Visby, Gotland.
- 1399.** *Aug. 5:* Mongols defeat Vitold of Lithuania at the River Vorskla.
- 1400.** *Aug. 20:* Rhenish Electors depose Wenceslas and (*Aug. 21*) elect Rupert III of the Palatinate king.
- 1401.** *Jan. 18:* Poland and Lithuania formally united. Rupert makes inglorious expedition to Italy.
- 1402.** Teutonic Order acquires Neumark from Brandenburg. *Sept. 3:* Gian Galeazzo Visconti *d.*
- 1403.** *June 3:* Valais joins Swiss League.
- 1404.** *Aug. 4:* Dithmarschen peasants defeat Count of Holstein. Venice acquires Verona and Vicenza.

- 1405.** *Sept. 14:* Alliance of Marbach against King Rupert, headed by John, Archbishop of Mayence.
- 1406.** Venice acquires Padua. Florentines subdue Pisa.

III. ISLAM AND ASIA

- 1396.** *Sept. 27:* Bajazet defeats Christian army at Nicopolis.
- 1398.** *Dec. 18:* Timur conquers Delhi.
- 1400.** Emperor Manuel II visits France and England to obtain aid against Turks.
- 1400-1440.** Ibrahim, King of Jaunpur.
- 1401.** *Mar. 24:* Timur conquers Damascus. *July 22:* Timur conquers Baghdad.
- 1402.** *July 20:* Timur defeats Bajazet I at Ankara and takes him prisoner.
- 1403.** *Mar. 8:* Bajazet I *d.*; Manuel II makes advantageous treaty with Soliman, one of his sons, who quarrel about succession.
- 1403-1411.** Soliman I, Emir of Turks.
- 1405.** *Feb. 18:* Timur *d.*; succeeded by Shah Rokh (-1447).
- 1405-1432.** Hoshang Shah, King of Malwa.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1396-1414. Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1397. <i>Feb. 11:</i> Heinrich Heimbuch of Langenstein, advocate of General Council, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1398-1399. Archbishop Arundel banished by Richard II.</p> <p>1401. Statute <i>De Heretico Comburendo</i> against Lollard heresies (repealed 1677).</p> <p>1403. Wycliffism spreads in Bohemia, preached by John Huss.</p> <p>1404. Sigmund of Hungary issues <i>Placitum Regium</i> against ecclesiastical courts. <i>Oct. 6:</i> 'Unlearned Parliament' of Coventry demands appropriation of all Church property.</p> <p>1404-1406. Pope Innocent VII (Cosimo de' Migliorati) at Rome.</p> <p>1406-1415. Pope Gregory XII (Angelo Correr) at Rome.</p>	<p>1397. Commons claim right of impeachment.</p> <p>1398. <i>Jan. 31:</i> Parliament of Shrewsbury gives Richard II income for life. <i>Apr. 1:</i> Robert III creates first Scottish Dukes.</p> <p>1399. <i>Sept. 30:</i> Parliament accepts resignation of Richard II and deposes him. <i>Oct. 15:</i> Acts of last Parliament of Richard II annulled.</p> <p>1401. Klaus Störtebeker, pirate, executed at Hamburg.</p> <p>1403. Henry Beaufort, Henry IV's half-brother, appointed chancellor.</p> <p>1405. <i>June 6:</i> Archbishop Scrope of York and Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham executed as rebels.</p> <p>1406. <i>Feb.-Dec.:</i> Long Parliament reorganizes finances, reforms county elections, regulates succession to Crown, controls Privy Council.</p>	<p>1396. Carthusian Convent of Pavia founded by Gian Galeazzo Visconti. <i>Aug. 20:</i> Marsilius of Inghen, schoolman, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1397. Wilton Diptych painted.</p> <p>1398. Confrérie de la Passion formed at Paris to perform religious plays (-1548).</p> <p>1399. Johann von Saaz: <i>Der Ackermann aus Böhmen.</i></p> <p>1399-1419. Tower of Strasbourg Minster built by Ulric of Ensingen.</p> <p>1400. <i>Oct. 25:</i> Geoffrey Chaucer <i>d.</i> <i>Apr. 28:</i> Baldus de Ubaldis, Italian jurist, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1402-1454. Brussels town hall built.</p> <p>1402-1517. Seville Cathedral built.</p> <p>1403-1502. St. Mary's, Danzig, rebuilt.</p> <p>1403-1452. Lorenzo Ghiberti: Northern and Eastern Porches of the Baptistery, Florence.</p> <p>1404. Conrad of Soest: Altar painting at Niederwildungen.</p> <p>1405. Eustache Deschamps, French poet, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1406. <i>Jan.:</i> Claus Sluter, sculptor, <i>d.</i> <i>May 4:</i> Coluccio Salutati, humanist, <i>d.</i> Abd er Rahmân ibn Chaldûn, Arabian historian, <i>d.</i></p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
<p>1407. <i>Nov. 23:</i> Louis, Duke of Orleans, murdered by Burgundian agents.</p> <p>1408. <i>Feb. 19:</i> Rebel Earl of Northumberland killed at Bramham Moor.</p> <p>1409. Martin of Aragon obtains Sicily by marriage.</p> <p>1410. Civil war in France between followers of Dukes of Orleans and Burgundy. <i>May 31:</i> Martin, king of Aragon and Sicily, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1411. Rebellion of the Cabochiens (guilds supporting Burgundy) at Paris. <i>Oct. 31:</i> Peace between Castile and Portugal. <i>Nov.:</i> English and Burgundians defeat Orleanists at St. Cloud.</p> <p>1412. <i>May 18:</i> Henry IV abandons Burgundy and allies with Orleans. Aragon Estates elect Prince Ferdinand of Castile king (-1416).</p> <p>1413. <i>Mar. 20:</i> Henry IV <i>d.</i> <i>Apr. 9:</i> Coronation of Henry V.</p> <p>1414. <i>May 23:</i> Henry V and Burgundy ally. <i>Sept. 29:</i> New Anglo-Burgundian treaty.</p> <p>1415. <i>Sept. 22:</i> Henry V takes Harfleur. <i>Oct. 25:</i> Henry V defeats French at Agincourt.</p> <p>1416. <i>Aug. 15:</i> Treaty of Canterbury between Henry V and the Emperor. <i>Oct. 8:</i> Treaty of Calais between Henry V, Emperor, and Burgundy. Owain Glyndwr <i>d.</i></p> <p>1416-1458. Alfonso V of Aragon and Sicily and (from 1435) of Naples.</p>	<p>1408. <i>Apr. 21:</i> Ladislaus of Naples seizes Rome.</p> <p>1409. Venice wars against Sigmund of Hungary; <i>July 9:</i> recovers Dalmatia.</p> <p>1410. <i>May 18:</i> King Rupert <i>d.</i>; Wenceslas, Sigmund of Hungary, Jobst of Moravia, candidates. <i>July 15:</i> Vladislav II of Poland defeats Teutonic Order at Tanenberg.</p> <p>1411. <i>Jan. 18:</i> Jobst of Moravia <i>d.</i> <i>Feb. 1:</i> First Peace of Thorn (Teutonic Order loses Samogitia). <i>May 19:</i> Louis of Anjou defeats Ladislaus of Naples at Rocca Secca. <i>July 21:</i> Sigmund elected German King (-1437). Appenzell allies with Swiss League.</p> <p>1412-1439. Eric of Pomerania, King of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.</p> <p>1412-1447. Philip Maria, last Visconti Duke of Milan.</p> <p>1413. <i>Oct. 14:</i> Henry of Plauen, Grand Master of Teutonic Order, deposed.</p> <p>1414-1435. Joan II, Queen of Naples.</p> <p>1415. <i>Apr. 30:</i> Sigmund gives Frederick VI, Burgrave of Nuremberg, Electorate of Brandenburg. Swiss take Aargau from Hapsburgs.</p> <p>1416. <i>Feb. 19:</i> Sigmund creates Amadeo VIII, Count of Savoy, a duke.</p>	<p>1411-1443. Ahmad Shah, King of Gujarat; founder of Ahmadabad.</p> <p>1413-1421. Mohammed I, Emir of Turks.</p> <p>1415. <i>Aug. 21:</i> Portuguese conquer Ceuta.</p> <p>1416. Venetians defeat Turks off Gallipoli.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1407. <i>Feb. 18:</i> Ordinance on 'Old liberties of the Gallican Church'; published <i>May 15</i>, 1408.</p> <p>1408. <i>June 29:</i> 13 Cardinals of both parties summon Council to end Schism.</p> <p>1409. Council of Pisa meets: Benedict XIII and Gregory XII deposed. <i>June 26:</i> Alexander V (Peter Philargi) elected Pope; rivalry of three Popes.</p> <p>1410. <i>May 3:</i> Alexander V <i>d.</i> Pisa Council elects John XXIII (Balthasar Cossa). <i>July 18:</i> Archbishop of Prague excommunicates Huss and his followers.</p> <p>1411. John XXIII excommunicates Huss, who had refused to obey his summons.</p> <p>1413. <i>Feb. 8:</i> John XXIII condemns Wycliffe's writings.</p> <p>1414-1443. Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1414-1418. Council of Constance, to settle <i>causa unionis, reformationis, fidei</i>.</p> <p>1415. <i>May 29:</i> John XXIII deposed. <i>July 4:</i> Gregory XII resigns. <i>July 6:</i> Huss burnt as heretic. Council condemns doctrine of tyrannicide as advocated by Jean Petit, of Paris University.</p> <p>1416. <i>May 30:</i> Jerome of Prague, follower of Huss, burnt.</p>	<p>1407. First charter granted to Merchant Adventurers by Henry IV. <i>Oct.:</i> Parliament of Gloucester vindicates right of Commons to originate all money grants. St. George's Bank, Genoa, founded.</p> <p>1409. <i>Sept. 4:</i> Commercial Treaty between England and Teutonic Order.</p> <p>1410. <i>Jan.:</i> Sir Thomas Beaufort appointed chancellor.</p> <p>1411. <i>Nov.:</i> Beauforts, aided by Prince of Wales, aim at deposing Henry IV.</p> <p>1412. <i>Jan. 5:</i> Arundel appointed chancellor, Prince of Wales removed from Council.</p> <p>1413. <i>Mar. 21:</i> Henry Beaufort appointed chancellor.</p> <p>1414. <i>May:</i> Parliament passes Statute against Lollards.</p> <p>1415. <i>Nov.:</i> Parliament grants Henry V customs on wool, tunnage, and poundage for life.</p>	<p>1408. Andrew Rublev: Holy Trinity (painting) at Troiza Sergius Monastery near Moscow.</p> <p>1409. Leipzig University founded by German émigrés from Prague.</p> <p>1410. Jean Froissart, poet and chronicler, <i>d.</i> Paul, Hans, and Hermann of Limburg: <i>Les très riches heures du Duc de Berry</i>.</p> <p>1411-1412. Thomas Occleve: <i>De Regimine Principum</i>.</p> <p>1411-1426. London Guildhall built.</p> <p>1412. St. Andrews University founded.</p> <p>1413. André Beauneveu, miniaturist and sculptor, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1415. Thomas à Kempis: <i>De Imitatione Christi</i>. <i>Apr. 15:</i> Manuel Chrysoloras <i>d.</i> at Constance.</p> <p>1416. Donatello: St. George (sculpture). Alain Chartier: <i>Livre de quatre dames</i>.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. ISLAM AND ASIA
<p>1417. <i>Sept. 20:</i> Henry V takes Caen. <i>Dec. 12:</i> Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, leader of Lollards, burnt.</p> <p>1418. <i>May:</i> Paris receives John of Burgundy.</p> <p>1419. <i>Jan. 19:</i> Rouen capitulates to Henry V. <i>July 29:</i> Peace of Melun between Dauphin and Burgundy. <i>Sept. 10:</i> John of Burgundy murdered by agents of the Dauphin, at Montereau. <i>Dec. 2:</i> Philip II of Burgundy (-1467) allies with Henry V.</p> <p>1420. <i>May 21:</i> Treaty of Troyes; Charles VI recognizes Henry V as Regent and heir apparent. <i>June 2:</i> Henry V marries Catherine of France. <i>Dec. 1:</i> Henry V enters Paris.</p> <p>1422. <i>Aug. 31:</i> Henry V d.; succeeded by Henry VI, 9 months old (-1461). <i>Oct. 21:</i> Charles VI d.; succeeded by Charles VII (-1461).</p> <p>1423. <i>Aug. 1:</i> Salisbury defeats French at Cravant. <i>Nov. 21:</i> James I of Scotland released.</p> <p>1424. <i>Aug. 17:</i> Bedford defeats French and Scots at Verneuil. <i>Oct.-Nov.:</i> Gloucester invades Burgundian Hainault.</p> <p>1425. <i>Aug. 2:</i> Salisbury takes Le Mans.</p> <p>1426. <i>Jan. 19:</i> Philip of Burgundy defeats Gloucester's army.</p> <p>1427. <i>Sept. 5:</i> Dunois defeats English at Montargis.</p> <p>1428. <i>July 3:</i> Treaty of Delft: Philip the Good acquires Holland, Zeeland, and Hainault. <i>Oct.:</i> Salisbury besieges Orleans.</p> <p>1429. <i>May 1-3:</i> Jeanne d'Arc raises siege of Orleans. <i>July 17:</i> Charles VII crowned at Reims. <i>Nov. 6:</i> Henry VI crowned at Westminster.</p>	<p>1417. Sigmund creates Adolf II, Count of Cleves-Mark-Ravensberg, a duke.</p> <p>1418. Venice takes Friuli from Sigmund.</p> <p>1419. <i>Aug. 16:</i> Ex-King Wenceslas d.; Sigmund obtains Bohemia.</p> <p>1419-1436. War between Empire and Bohemian Hussites.</p> <p>1420. <i>Nov. 1:</i> Hussites defeat Sigmund at Vysehrad. Venice acquires Friuli and Belluno.</p> <p>1421. <i>Oct. 2:</i> Hussites defeat Sigmund at Saaz. Florence acquires Leghorn.</p> <p>1422. <i>Jan. 8:</i> Hussites defeat Sigmund at Deutschbrod.</p> <p>1423. <i>Jan. 6:</i> Sigmund gives Frederick V, Margrave of Meissen, Electorate of Saxony.</p> <p>1424. <i>Oct. 11:</i> Zizka, Hussite leader, d. of plague.</p> <p>1425-1462. Vassili III of Moscow.</p> <p>1426. <i>June 6:</i> Hussites win battle of Aussig.</p> <p>1427. <i>July 11:</i> Danes defeat Hansa off Copenhagen. <i>Aug. 3:</i> Hussites win battle of Mies.</p> <p>1428. <i>Apr. 19:</i> Peace of Ferrara; Milan cedes Brescia and Bergamo to Venice.</p>	<p>1421. Peking made capital of China.</p> <p>1421-1451. Murad II, Emir of Turks.</p> <p>1422. First siege of Constantinople by Turks.</p> <p>1424. Turks conquer Smyrna.</p> <p>1425-1448. John VIII, Eastern Emperor.</p> <p>1429. <i>Mar.:</i> Turks take Salonika.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1417. <i>July 26:</i> Benedict XIII deposed. <i>Oct. 9:</i> Council issues 5 decrees of reform. <i>Nov. 11:</i> Martin V (Otto Colonna) elected Pope (-1431).</p>		
<p>1418. <i>Feb. 22:</i> Martin V condemns doctrines of Wycliffe and Huss (<i>Inter cunctas</i>). <i>Mar. 21:</i> Council issues 7 more decrees of reform. <i>May 2:</i> Concordats with France and Germany, <i>May 13:</i> with Castile, <i>July 21:</i> with England.</p>	<p>1418. <i>June 24:</i> Constitution of German Hansa.</p>	
<p>1419. <i>Apr. 5:</i> Vincent Ferrer, preacher of penitence, <i>d.</i></p>		<p>1419. Rostock University founded. Filippo Brunelleschi: Foundling hospital, Florence. <i>Feb. 0:</i> Ulric of Ensingen, architect of Ulm and Strasbourg Minsters, <i>d.</i></p>
<p>1420. <i>July:</i> Four articles of Prague, common confession of Hussites. <i>Aug. 9:</i> Peter of Ailli, conciliar theologian, <i>d.</i></p>		<p>1420-1434. Brunelleschi: Cupola of Cathedral, Florence.</p>
<p>1423-1424. Council of Pavia and Siena.</p>		<p>1421. Brunelleschi begins rebuilding S. Lorenzo, Florence.</p>
<p>1424-1429. Anti-pope Clement VIII (Egidius Muñoz; resigns; <i>d.</i> 1446).</p>	<p>1424. <i>Jan. 17:</i> Meeting of Electors at Bingen. Scottish Parliament constitutes Committee of the Articles.</p>	<p>1422. Thomas Walsingham: <i>Historia Anglicana</i>.</p>
<p>1427. <i>Aug. 30:</i> John I of Portugal issues <i>Concordia</i>.</p>	<p>1427. <i>Dec. 2:</i> Frankfort Diet votes a general and direct tax throughout the Empire, to continue Hussite war.</p>	<p>1423. James I of Scotland: <i>Kingis Quair</i>.</p>
<p>1429. <i>July 12:</i> Jean Le Charlier de Gerson, conciliar theologian, <i>d.</i></p>	<p>1429. <i>Jan. 10:</i> Philip of Burgundy creates Order of Golden Fleece.</p>	<p>1423-1438. Doges' Palace, Venice, enlarged.</p>
		<p>1424. Master Franke (John of Strasbourg?) paints St. Thomas' Altar for the Hamburg merchants trading with England.</p>
		<p>1425. Alain Chartier: <i>La belle dame sans merci</i>.</p>
		<p>1426. Louvain University founded.</p>
		<p>1427. Lincoln College, Oxford, founded.</p>
		<p>1428. Masaccio, painter, <i>d.</i></p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA
<p>1430. <i>May 23:</i> Jeanne d'Arc captured by Burgundians at Compiègne. Philip of Burgundy inherits Brabant and Limburg.</p> <p>1431. <i>May 30:</i> Jeanne d'Arc burnt at Rouen. <i>Dec. 16:</i> Henry VI crowned at Paris. René, Duke of Bar, inherits Lorraine.</p> <p>1433-1438. Edward of Portugal.</p> <p>1434. René of Lorraine inherits Provence and claim to Naples.</p> <p>1435. <i>Sept. 15:</i> Duke of Bedford <i>d.</i> at Rouen. <i>Sept. 21:</i> Peace of Arras between Charles VII and Philip of Burgundy, who obtains Macon, Auxerre and part of Picardy.</p> <p>1436. <i>Apr. 13:</i> French recover Paris.</p> <p>1437. <i>Feb. 21:</i> James I murdered at Perth; succeeded by James II (-1460).</p> <p>1438. <i>July 1:</i> Anglo-Scottish truce for 9 years.</p> <p>1438-1481. Alfonso V of Portugal.</p> <p>1439. <i>Sept. 28:</i> Anglo-Burgundian truce of Calais, for 3 years.</p>	<p>1430. <i>Nov. 10:</i> Union of East Frisia under Cirksena chieftains.</p> <p>1431. <i>Aug. 14:</i> Hussites defeat Crusaders at Taus.</p> <p>1433. <i>May 31:</i> Sigmund crowned Emperor by Eugene IV.</p> <p>1434. <i>May 30:</i> Radical Hussites (Taborites) defeated at Lipan; Procop, their leader, killed.</p> <p>1434-1444. Vladislav III, King of Poland and (from 1440) Hungary.</p> <p>1434-1464. Cosimo de' Medici, founder of Medicean rule over Florence.</p> <p>1435. <i>July 17:</i> Peace of Vordingborg; Eric of Denmark cedes Slesvig to Adolf VIII of Holstein. <i>Dec. 31:</i> Peace of Brest; Teutonic Order cedes Samogitia and Sudauen to Poland.</p> <p>1437. Venetians gain Dalmatian coast from Sigmund. <i>Dec. 9:</i> Sigmund <i>d.</i> <i>Dec. 18:</i> Albert V of Austria becomes King of Hungary and (<i>Dec. 27</i>) Bohemia.</p> <p>1438. <i>Mar. 18:</i> Albert of Austria, Sigmund's son-in-law, elected German King. Swedish Diet appoints Charles Knutson regent.</p> <p>1439. Danish and Swedish Diets depose Eric and elect Christopher of Bavaria. his nephew (-1448). Armagnacs invade Alsace. <i>Oct. 27:</i> King Albert II <i>d.</i></p>	<p>1431-1432. Portuguese discover Azores.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1431-1447. Pope Eugene IV (Gabriel Condulmer).</p> <p>1431-1449. Council of Basle.</p> <p>1433. <i>Nov. 30:</i> Prague Compact, placates Utraquists. Nicholas of Cues: <i>Concordantia Catholica</i>.</p> <p>1434. <i>May 29:</i> Revolt in Rome; Eugene IV flees to Florence.</p> <p>1435. <i>June 9:</i> Basle Council abolishes annates, payment for pallia, and other taxes.</p> <p>1436. <i>July 5:</i> Iglau Compact; peace with Hussites.</p> <p>1437. <i>Jan. 15:</i> Council ratifies Iglau Compact. <i>Sept. 18:</i> Eugene moves Council to Ferrara. Nicholas of Clémanges, conciliar theologian, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1438. <i>July 7:</i> Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, asserts Gallican liberties against papacy.</p> <p>1439. <i>Mar. 26:</i> German Diet accepts reform decrees of Basle Council. <i>May 16:</i> Basle Council makes authority of Council a dogma. <i>June 25:</i> Basle Council deposes Eugene IV. <i>July 6:</i> Union with Greek Church (<i>Laetentur coeli</i>). <i>Sept. 4:</i> Eugene IV condemns reform decrees and excommunicates Basle Council (<i>Moses</i>). <i>Nov. 5:</i> Basle Council elects Amadeo VIII of Savoy Pope (Felix V). <i>Nov. 22:</i> Union with Armenian Church. Number of Seven Sacraments fixed (<i>Exultate Deo</i>). Eugene IV moves Ferrara Council to Florence.</p>	<p>1430. First Disfranchising Statute, fixes 40s. freehold as qualification for voting. <i>Libel of English Policie</i> first shows importance to England of commerce and sea power.</p> <p>1431-1433. First German peasant revolt near Worms.</p> <p>1433. <i>Jan. 9:</i> Vladislav II grants Polish noblemen <i>Habeas Corpus</i> Constitution of Cracow.</p> <p>1435. <i>July 17:</i> Peace of Vordingborg; Eric of Denmark confirming all privileges of the Hansa. First Swedish Riksdag, at Arboga.</p> <p><i>ca. 1435.</i> <i>Reformatio Sigismundi</i>, treatise on political and social reforms.</p> <p>1437. <i>Mar. 22:</i> Henry VI confirms privileges of Hansa. Arnberg reform of Vehmische courts.</p> <p>1438. Diet of Nuremberg begins to reform the Empire.</p> <p>1438-1441. Trade-war between Hansa and Holland.</p> <p>1439. <i>Nov. 2:</i> Charles VII establishes permanent tax (<i>Taille</i>).</p>	<p>1430-1443. Brunelleschi: Pazzi Chapel near S. Croce, Florence.</p> <p>1431. Henry VI founds Caen University; Charles VII, Poitiers University.</p> <p>1432. <i>May 6:</i> Jan van Eyck finishes altarpiece, St. John's, Ghent.</p> <p>1435. Upsala Cathedral consecrated. L. B. Alberti: <i>Treatise on the art of painting</i>.</p> <p>1437. All Souls' College, Oxford, founded.</p> <p>1438. <i>Oct. 20:</i> Jacopo della Quercia, sculptor, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1439. Nicholas de Werwe, sculptor, <i>d.</i></p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA
<p>1440. French Praguerie, headed by Dauphin, suppressed.</p> <p>1443. <i>Feb. 26:</i> Alfonso V of Aragon enters Naples. <i>Dec. 23:</i> Philip II of Burgundy obtains Luxembourg.</p> <p>1444. <i>May 28:</i> Anglo-French truce of Tours, for 2 years.</p> <p>1445. <i>Apr. 22:</i> Henry VI marries Margaret of Anjou.</p> <p>1447. <i>Aug. 13:</i> Filippo Maria Visconti d.; Alfonso of Naples and house of Orleans claim Milan.</p> <p>1448. <i>May:</i> Anglo-Scottish war renewed. French recover Maine and Anjou.</p> <p>1449. <i>Mar. 24:</i> English break truce, capturing Fougères. French recover Normandy.</p> <p>1450. <i>Feb. 26:</i> Francesco Sforza enters Milan and assumes title of duke (-1466). <i>Apr. 15:</i> French defeat English at Formigny. <i>May 2:</i> Suffolk murdered. <i>Aug. 12:</i> French recover Cherbourg.</p> <p>1451. French conquer Guienne.</p> <p>1452. <i>May 18:</i> Frederick III creates Borso, marquis of Este, duke of Modena and Reggio. <i>Oct. 23:</i> English recapture Bordeaux.</p>	<p>1440. <i>Feb. 1:</i> Frederick V, duke of Styria, elected German king (Frederick III; -1493).</p> <p>1440-1457. Vladislav Posthumus, son of king Albert II, succeeds in Hungary and Bohemia.</p> <p>1441. Venice acquires Ravenna.</p> <p>1442. Norwegians expel Eric (<i>d. 1459</i>), who is succeeded by Christopher of Denmark. <i>June 14:</i> Zurich allies with Frederick III against Swiss league.</p> <p>1444. <i>Aug. 26:</i> Armagnacs defeat Swiss at St Jacob, near Basle.</p> <p>1446. <i>Jan. 24:</i> Eugene IV deposes archbishops of Cologne and Trier for their opposition to Frederick III.</p> <p>1447-1492. Casimir IV of Poland and Lithuania.</p> <p>1448. <i>Sept. 28:</i> Christian, count of Oldenburg, elected king of Denmark (-1481). Knutson Bonde elected king Charles VIII of Sweden (-1470).</p> <p>1449-1453. War between towns and princes in south Germany.</p> <p>1450. <i>July 13:</i> Zurich rejoins Swiss league. <i>Aug. 1:</i> Christian of Denmark becomes king of Norway. <i>Oct. 22:</i> Frederick III recognizes Hunyady Janos as regent of Hungary.</p> <p>1451. St Gall allies with Swiss league.</p> <p>1452. <i>Mar. 19:</i> Frederick III crowned emperor. <i>Apr. 27:</i> George Podiebrad elected regent of Bohemia.</p>	<p>1443. <i>Nov. 3:</i> Hunyady Janos defeats Turks at Nish.</p> <p>1444. <i>Nov. 10:</i> Vladislav III of Poland and Hungary killed in battle of Varna against Turks.</p> <p>1445. Diniz Diaz discovers Cape Verde.</p> <p>1447. Scanderbeg defeats Murad II. India, Persia, Afghanistan, gain independence after break-up of Timur's empire.</p> <p>1448. <i>Oct. 19:</i> Murad II defeats Hunyady Janos at Kossovo.</p> <p>1448-1453. Constantine XI, eastern emperor.</p> <p>1451-1489. Bahlol Lodi, first Pathan king of Delhi.</p> <p>1451-1481. Mohammed II, emir of the Turks.</p>

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1441. <i>Feb. 4:</i> Eugene IV ascribes monopoly of all means of grace to Roman Catholic Church (<i>Cantate Domino</i>).</p> <p>1443. <i>Sept. 28:</i> Eugene IV returns to Rome, and moves Florence Council to Rome.</p> <p>1443-1452. John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1444. <i>May 20:</i> Bernardin of Siena <i>d.</i></p> <p>1445. Rome Council dissolved.</p> <p>1446. Joh. Hagen, Abbot of Bursfelde, establishes Bursfelde Congregation of German Benedictine monasteries.</p> <p>1447. <i>Feb. 5-7:</i> Concordats with several German princes. <i>Feb. 23:</i> Eugene IV <i>d.</i>; <i>Mar. 6:</i> succeeded by Nicholas V (Thomas Parentucelli; -1455).</p> <p>1448. <i>Feb. 17:</i> Vienna Concordat with Emperor Frederick III; final failure of conciliar movement. <i>July:</i> Basle Council moves to Lausanne.</p> <p>1449. <i>Apr. 7:</i> Felix V, last antipope, resigns (<i>d. 1451</i>). <i>Apr. 25:</i> Lausanne Council dissolved.</p> <p>1450. Bohemian and Moravian Communion of Brethren (<i>Unitas fratrum</i>) formed.</p> <p>1451-1452. Legation of Cardinal Nicholas of Cues to promote Church reform in Germany.</p> <p>1452 (or 1453). Agreement between ecclesiastical Electors to remedy abuses.</p> <p>1452-1454. John Kemp, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p>	<p>1441. <i>Sept. 6:</i> Peace of Copenhagen between Hansa and Holland.</p> <p>1442. <i>Aug. 14:</i> Reformation of Frederick III (Public Peace of Frankfort).</p> <p>1443. <i>Aug. 15:</i> Commercial treaty between John II of Castile and Hansa.</p> <p>1445. <i>Feb.-Mar.:</i> Charles VII creates standing army in France.</p> <p>1446. <i>Mar. 21:</i> Frankfort Agreement of Electors against papal interference in Empire affairs.</p> <p>1448. Frederick of Brandenburg subdues Berlin, Hansa town, and makes it capital.</p> <p>1450. <i>May-July:</i> Rebellion of Jack Cade in Kent.</p> <p>1451. Jacques Coeur, French financier, disgraced.</p> <p>1451. <i>July 14-1457. Aug.:</i> Commercial war between Hansa and Flanders-Burgundy.</p>	<p>1440. Johann Gensfleisch (Gutenberg) invents art of printing by movable type. Platonic Academy formed at Florence.</p> <p>1441. Jan van Eyck <i>d.</i> King's College, Cambridge, and Eton founded by Henry VI.</p> <p>1441-1447. Gürzenich (public dancing hall) built at Cologne.</p> <p>1442-1458. John of Cologne builds western towers of Burgos Cathedral.</p> <p>1443-1452. Palace of Jacques Coeur built at Bourges.</p> <p>1444. <i>Mar. 9:</i> Leonardo Bruni, humanist, <i>d.</i> <i>Apr. 26:</i> Robert Campin ('Master of Flémalle'), painter, <i>d.</i> Enea Silvio: <i>Euryalus and Lucretia</i>.</p> <p>1445-1471. Choir of St. Lawrence's, Nuremberg, built.</p> <p>1446-1515. King's College Chapel, Cambridge, built.</p> <p>1446. <i>Apr. 15:</i> Brunelleschi <i>d.</i> Konrad Witz <i>d.</i></p> <p>1447. Queens' College, Cambridge, founded. <i>Feb. 28:</i> Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, humanist, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1447-1453. Donatello: Gattamelata monument at Padua.</p> <p>1450. Nicholas V forms Vatican Library. Nicholas of Cues: <i>Idiota de Sapientia</i>. Georgios Gemisthos Plethon, Greek philosopher and philologist, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1451. <i>Jan. 7:</i> Glasgow University founded. Stephen Lochner, Cologne painter, <i>d.</i></p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE

- 1453.** *July 17:* French defeat English at Castillon. *Oct. 19:* Bordeaux surrenders to the French; English hold only Calais and Channel Islands.
- 1454.** *Mar. 27:* Richard duke of York made protector by parliament.
- 1454-1474.** Henry IV of Castile.
- 1455.** *Feb.:* York excluded from council. *May 22:* York defeats royal forces at St Albans (beginning of the Wars of the Roses). *Nov. 12:* York again becomes protector.
- 1456.** *Feb. 25:* York removed from protectorship. *July 7:* Trial of Joan of Arc annulled.
- 1458-1479.** John II of Aragon and Sicily; Naples becomes separate kingdom under Ferdinand I, illegitimate son of Alfonso V (-1494).
- 1459.** *Sept.-Oct.:* Henry VI subduces rebellion of Yorkist lords.
- 1460.** *July 10:* Richard of York defeats Henry VI at Northampton and takes him prisoner. *Aug. 3:* James II killed at Roxburgh; succeeded by James III (-1488). *Dec. 30:* Queen Margaret defeats and kills York at Wakefield.
- 1461.** *Feb. 2:* Edward of York wins battle of Mortimer's Cross. *Feb. 17:* Queen Margaret defeats Warwick at St Albans. *Mar. 4:* Henry VI deposed. *Mar. 29:* Edward IV defeats Henry VI at Towton; Henry flees to Scotland. *June 28:* Edward IV crowned. *July 22:* Charles VII *d.*; succeeded by Louis XI (-1483).
- 1462.** *June 28:* Queen Margaret allies with France. *Sept.-Dec.:* Warwick defeats queen and French. Louis XI acquires Roussillon from Aragon.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

- 1453.** *Apr. 27:* Peace of Lauf between Nuremberg and Albert Achilles of Brandenburg-Kulmbach.
- 1454.** *Apr. 9:* Peace of Lodi between Venice and Milan; Venice secures Brescia, Bergamo, Crema, and Treviglio.
- 1455.** *Feb. 25:* Italian league under protectorate of Nicholas V.
- 1457.** *June 6:* Poles conquer Marienburg; grand master of Teutonic Order moves to Königsberg. *July 2:* Christian of Denmark and Norway crowned king of Sweden.
- 1458.** *Jan. 24:* Mathias Hunyady Corvinus elected king of Hungary (-1490). *Mar. 2:* George Podiebrad elected king of Bohemia (-1471).
- 1460.** *Mar. 5:* Christian I of Denmark becomes duke of Slesvig and Holstein, which are declared indivisible for ever.
- 1461-7463.** Dieter of Isenburg and Adolf of Nassau rivals for archbishopric of Mainz.
- 1461.** *Aug. 21:* Pius II deposes Dieter of Mainz. War between Frederick III and his brother, Albert VI (*d. Dec 2, 1463*).
- 1462.** *June 30:* Elector Palatine and archbishop Dieter defeat Adolf at Seckenheim.
- 1462-1505.** Ivan III of Moscow.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

- 1453.** *May 29:* Turks capture Constantinople.
- 1456.** Turks conquer Athens except the Acropolis. Hunyady Janos successfully defends Belgrade.
- 1457-1504.** Stephen the Great, prince of Moldavia.
- 1458.** *June:* Turks take Acropolis of Athens.
- 1459.** Turks conquer Serbia.
- 1459-1511.** Mahmud Shah Bigarha, king of Gujarat.
- 1460.** Turks conquer Morea. *Nov. 13:* Henry the Navigator, infante of Portugal, *d.*
- 1461.** Turks conquer Trebizond.
- 1462.** Castilians take Gibraltar from Arabs.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1454-1486. Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>1455-1458. Pope Calixtus III (Alfonso Borgia).</p> <p>1455. May 15: Crusade against Turks proclaimed (<i>Ad summi apostolatus apicem</i>).</p> <p>1456. Frankfort meeting of German princes, issue <i>Gravamina Nationis Germanicae</i>. Oct. 23: John of Capistrano d.</p> <p>1458. John of Segovia, conciliar theologian and historian, d.</p> <p>1458-1464. Pope Pius II (Enea Silvio Piccolomini).</p> <p>1459-1460. Congress of Mantua, presided over by Pius II, decides upon Crusade against Turks.</p> <p>1460. Jan. 18: All appeals from the Pope to a Council forbidden (<i>Execrabilis</i>).</p> <p>1461. June 29: Catherine of Siena canonized. Nov. 27: Louis XI temporarily annuls Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges.</p> <p>1462. Mar. 31: Pius II annuls Prague Compact and forbids chalice to the laity.</p>	<p>1453. Jan. 6: Frederick III confirms forged <i>Privilegium Maius</i> in favour of the Hapsburgs. Polish Diet of Petrikau divided into Upper and Lower Houses.</p> <p>1462. Oct. 20: Louis XI diverts French commerce from Geneva to Lyons Fairs. John de Castro discovers alum-mines of Tolfa, Papal State.</p>	<p>1453-1455. Gutenberg and Fust print the 42-line (Mazarin) Bible, at Mayence.</p> <p>1455. Mar. 18: Antonio Pisanello d. Dec. 1: Lorenzo Ghiberti d. Fra Giovanni Angelico da Fiesole d.</p> <p>1457. Freiburg University founded. Aug. 1: Lorenzo Valla, humanist, d.</p> <p>1458. Magdalen College, Oxford, founded.</p> <p>1459. Oct. 30: Giovanni Francesco Poggio Bracciolini, humanist, d.</p> <p>1459-1460. Basle University founded.</p> <p>1460. Hans Rosenplut, Nuremberg meistersinger, d. Palazzo Pitti, Florence, begun.</p> <p>1460-1483. St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, built.</p>

I. WESTERN EUROPE

- 1463.** *Oct. 8:* Truce of Hesdin between Edward IV and Louis XI.
- 1464.** *June 1:* Peace between Edward IV and Scots; Henry VI brought to London.
- 1465.** Formation of the French League of Public Weal. *July 16:* Burgundy and rebels defeat Louis XI at Monthéry. *Oct. 29:* Peace of St. Maur; Louis yields to League.
- 1466.** Louis XI allies with Earl of Warwick.
- 1467.** *June 15:* Philip II of Burgundy *d.*; succeeded by Charles the Bold (-1477). Liège submits to Charles the Bold.
- 1468.** *Oct. 9:* Meeting of Louis XI and Charles the Bold at Péronne.
- 1469.** *July 26:* Warwick defeats Edward IV at Edgecote. Charles the Bold acquires Alsace, Breisgau, and Ghent. *Oct. 19:* Ferdinand of Aragon marries Isabel of Castile.
- 1470.** *Oct. 3:* Edward IV flees to Flanders. Warwick restores Henry VI.
- 1471.** *Feb.:* Louis XI takes Amiens from Charles the Bold. *Feb. 20:* James III annexes Orkney and Shetland. *Apr. 14:* Warwick defeated and killed by Edward IV at Barnet. *May 4:* Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret and kills Prince Edward at Tewkesbury. *May 21:* Edward IV enters London; Henry VI murdered.
- 1472.** Louis XI subdues a new League and checks Burgundy and Aragon.
- 1473.** Charles the Bold acquires Gelderland and Zutphen.
- 1474.** *July 27:* Treaty between Edward IV and Charles the Bold. *Nov.:* Louis XI occupies Franche-Comté.
- 1474-1504.** Isabella, Queen of Castile, heiress of John II.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

- 1463.** *July 24:* Frederick III recognizes Mathias of Hungary, who recognizes Hapsburg claims to succession.
- 1464.** *Dec. 23:* Ulric Cirksena created Count of East Frisia.
- 1465-1508.** Albert IV the Wise, Duke of Bavaria.
- 1466.** *Oct. 19:* Second Peace of Thorn; Teutonic Order cedes Pomerellen, Ermland, and Kulmerland to Poland; East Prussia made Polish fief.
- 1469.** *May 9:* Sigmund of Tyrol pawns Upper Alsace to Charles the Bold, by treaty of St. Omer.
- 1469-1492.** Lorenzo de' Medici, il Magnifico, ruler of Florence.
- 1471.** *May 27:* Vladislav, son of Casimir IV of Poland, becomes King of Bohemia and (1490) Hungary (-1516). *Oct. 10:* Swedes under Sten Sture defeat Christian of Denmark at Brunkeberg.
- 1471-1473.** Naval war of Hansa towns with England.
- 1473.** *Sept. 29:* Frederick III and Charles the Bold meet at Treves.
- 1474.** *Mar. 30-June 11:* Hapsburgs recognize independence of Swiss League.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

- 1463.** Turks conquer Bosnia.
- 1463-1479.** War between Venice and Turks.
- 1467.** Turks conquer Herzegovina.
- 1468.** *Jan. 17:* George Kastrioti, called Skanderbeg, Prince of Albania, *d.*
- 1470.** Turks take Negroponte (Euboea) from Venice.
- 1471.** *Aug.:* Portuguese conquer Tangier.
- 1472.** Dietrich Pining, Danish admiral, discovers Newfoundland.
- 1473.** Mohammed II styles himself Sultan. Cyprus comes under Venetian rule.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL
HISTORY

- 1463.** *Oct. 22:* Pius II proclaims crusade under his own control against Turks.
- 1464-1471.** Pope Paul II (Peter Barbo).
- 1466.** *Dec. 23:* Paul II deposes and excommunicates George Podiebrad of Bohemia.
- 1468.** Paul II abolishes Roman Academy. *Sept. 26:* Cardinal Juan de Torquemada, advocate of papalism, *d.* Bishopric of Vienna established.
- 1470.** *Apr. 19:* Jubilee Year to be commemorated every 25th year.
- 1471.** *Apr. 14:* Paul II creates Borso of Este, Duke of Ferrara.
- 1471-1484.** Pope Sixtus IV (Francesco della Rovere).
- 1472.** *Aug. 17:* St. Andrews made archbishopric. Gregory Heimburg, German ecclesiastical politician, *d.*
- 1474.** *May 23:* Sixtus IV confirms Order of the Hermits of St. Francis of Assisi, founded by Francis of Paula.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND
ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1464.** *June 19:* Louis XI establishes French Royal Mail.
- 1465.** *Jan.:* Parliament grants Edward IV tunnage and poundage. Edward IV first coins the Angel-Noble (6s. 8d.).
- 1471-1476.** Sir John Fortescue: *The Governance of England.*
- 1473.** Albert Achilles decrees indivisibility of Brandenburg Electorate (*Dispositio Achillea*). Fugers begin business dealings with Hapsburgs.
- 1474.** *Feb. 28:* Peace of Utrecht between Hansa and England; Edward IV confirms all privileges and immunities.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1463.** François Villon, French lyrical poet, *d.*
- 1463-1470.** Sultan Mohammed II's mosque built at Constantinople.
- 1464.** *June 16:* Rogier van der Weyden *d.* *Aug. 11:* Cardinal Nicholas Krebs of Cues, German philosopher and ecclesiastical politician, *d.*
- 1465.** *Jan. 4:* Charles, Duke of Orleans, French poet, *d.* Sweynheym and Pannartz set up first printing press in Italy, at Subiaco.
- 1466.** *Dec. 13:* Donatello *d.* Johann Mentel prints first German Bible at Strasbourg.
- 1468.** George Ganghofer begins building St. Mary's, Munich. *Feb. 3:* Johann Gutenberg *d.*
- 1469.** *Oct. 9:* Fra Filippo Lippi, painter, *d.*
- 1470-1480.** Tomb of Frederick III, by Nicholas of Leyden, at St. Stephen's, Vienna.
- 1471.** *July 25:* Thomas Hamerken of Kempen (Thomas à Kempis), religious writer, *d.*
- 1471-1480.** Arnold of Westphalia builds Albrechtsburg at Meissen.
- 1472.** Ingolstadt University founded. *Apr. 25:* Leon Battista Alberti *d.* *Nov. 18:* Cardinal John Bessarion, Greek humanist, *d.*
- 1474.** Andrea Mantegna: Frescoes in Camera degli Sposi, Mantua. *Nov. 27:* Guillaume Dufay, French composer, *d.* Caxton prints first book in English (*Histories of Troy*), at Bruges.

I. WESTERN EUROPE	II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE	III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA
1475. <i>July:</i> Edward IV invades France. <i>Aug. 29:</i> Peace of Picquigny between Edward and Louis. <i>Nov.:</i> Charles the Bold conquers Lorraine.	1475. <i>June 24:</i> An Imperial army relieves Neuss besieged by Charles the Bold.	1476. Bahlol Lodi expels Husain, last King of Jaunpur.
1476. <i>Mar. 2:</i> Swiss defeat Charles the Bold at Grandson and (<i>June 22</i>) Morat.	1477. <i>Aug. 19:</i> Maximilian, son of Frederick III, marries Mary of Burgundy.	
1477. <i>Jan. 5:</i> Charles the Bold killed at Nancy. Louis XI seizes Burgundy and Artois; René II recovers Lorraine.	1478. Ivan III of Moscow subduces Novgorod.	1479. <i>Jan. 26:</i> Peace of Constantinople between Mohammed II and Venice, which cedes Lemnos and her possessions in Albania.
1478. Treaty between France and Castile.	1479. <i>Aug. 7:</i> Maximilian defeats French at Guinegate.	1480. <i>Aug. 11:</i> Turks take Otranto, and besiege Rhodes.
1479. <i>Jan. 19:</i> Union of Aragon and Castile under Ferdinand the Catholic (-1516) and Isabella.	1480. Ivan III throws off Mongol rule and styles himself Tsar.	1481. Turks evacuate Otranto.
1480. <i>Mar. 6:</i> Treaty of Toledo; Spain recognizes conquest of Morocco by Portugal, Portugal cedes claims to Canaries. <i>July 10:</i> René of Lorraine, <i>d.</i> ; Louis XI acquires Anjou, Bar, Maine, and Provence.	1480-1499. Ludovico Sforza the Moor, Regent (from 1494 Duke) of Milan (<i>d.</i> 1508 imprisoned in France).	1481-1512. Bajazet II, Sultan of the Turks.
1481. <i>Apr.:</i> War breaks out between England and Scotland.	1481. <i>Dec. 22:</i> Fribourg and Solothurn join Swiss League.	1482. End of Bahmani kingdom in the Deccan. Portuguese settle on Gold Coast.
1481-1495. John II of Portugal.	1481-1513. John of Denmark and (from 1483) Norway.	
1482. <i>Dec. 23:</i> Peace of Arras divides Burgundy; Maximilian obtains Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Franche-Comté.	1482. War between Alfonso of Naples, Ferrara, Venice, and the Pope.	
1483. <i>Apr. 9:</i> Edward IV <i>d.</i> ; succeeded by Edward V. <i>June 26:</i> Richard of Gloucester usurps the throne. <i>July:</i> Edward V and his brother murdered. <i>Aug. 30:</i> Louis XI <i>d.</i> ; succeeded by Charles VIII (-1498).	1484. <i>Aug. 7:</i> Peace of Bagnolo; Ferrara cedes the Polesina to Venice.	
1484. <i>Sept. 20:</i> Anglo-Scottish truce for 3 years.		

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1475. <i>Mar. 28:</i> Johann Pupper of Goch, Dutch church reformer, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1478. Johann Geiler von Kaysersberg appointed preacher in Strasbourg cathedral.</p> <p>1479-1480. Johann Busch, German church reformer, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1480. Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain authorized by the pope to appoint inquisitors against heresy chiefly among converted Jews.</p> <p>1481. <i>Mar. 21:</i> Nicholas von der Flüe (Brother Claus) <i>d.</i> Johann Ruchrad of Wesel, church reformer, <i>d.</i></p> <p>1482. Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain compel Sixtus IV to make a concordat.</p> <p>1483. <i>Oct. 17:</i> Spanish inquisition comes under joint direction of state and church. <i>Nov. 10:</i> Martin Luther <i>b.</i></p> <p>1484-1492. Pope Innocent VIII (John Baptist Cibò).</p> <p>1484. <i>Dec. 5:</i> Bull <i>Summis desiderantes</i> against witchcraft and sorcery.</p>	<p>1476. Constabulary (<i>Santa Hermandad</i>) reorganized in Castile and Aragon.</p> <p>1477. <i>Feb. 11:</i> Mary of Burgundy grants Great Privilege to Estates of Netherlands.</p> <p>1478. <i>Apr.:</i> Conspiracy of the Pazzi against Medici rule at Florence. <i>May 2:</i> Giuliano de' Medici assassinated.</p> <p>1482. <i>Dec. 14:</i> Eberhard the Bearded unites Württemberg territories.</p> <p>1483. Royal College of Arms, London, established.</p> <p>1484. Parliament passes reform acts on law, trade, and tax-collecting.</p> <p>1484-1504. Bertold of Henneberg, archbishop of Mainz, leader of political reform movement in the empire.</p>	<p>1475. St Catherine's College, Cambridge, and Buda university founded.</p> <p>1475-1479. Aristotle Fioravanti, of Florence, builds Uspensky cathedral in the Kremlin, Moscow.</p> <p>1476. Caxton establishes printing press at Westminster. <i>July 6:</i> Johann Müller Regiomontanus, astronomer <i>d.</i> Uppsala University founded.</p> <p>1477. Mainz and Tübingen universities founded.</p> <p>1477-1481. Michael Pacher: altar at St Wolfgang, Austria.</p> <p>1477-1489. Veit Stoss: carved altar in St Mary's, Cracow.</p> <p>1479. Copenhagen university founded. Hans Memling: altarpiece in St John's hospital, Bruges.</p> <p>1480. <i>Mar. 5:</i> Peter of Andlau, German constitutional jurist, <i>d.</i> Leonardo da Vinci invents parachute. Caxton prints <i>The Chronicles of England</i>.</p> <p>1481. Verrocchio: statue of Bartolommeo Colleoni at Venice (cast by Leopardi in 1493).</p> <p>1481-1483. Botticelli, Gurlandao, Perugino, Pinturicchio, Signorelli and others paint frescoes in Sistine chapel, Rome.</p> <p>1482. <i>Feb. 2:</i> Luca della Robbia <i>d.</i> Hugh van de Goe <i>d.</i></p> <p>1484. Luigi Pulci, poet, <i>d.</i></p>

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1485. *Aug. 7:* Henry of Richmond lands at Milford Haven. *Aug. 22:* Richard III defeated and killed at Bosworth. *Nov. 7:* Henry VII crowned. Brittany revolts against Charles VIII.

1486. *Jan. 17:* 3 years' truce between England and France.

1487. *May 5:* Rebellion of Yorkists. *May 24:* Lambert Simnel, pretender, crowned king in Dublin. *June 16:* Rebels defeated at Stoke-on-Trent.

1488. *June 11:* James III murdered; succeeded by James IV (-1513). *July 14:* Anglo-French truce renewed. *July 28:* Bretons defeated at St. Aubin. *Oct. 5:* 2 years' truce between England and Scotland.

1489. *Feb. 10:* Alliance of Redon between England and Brittany. *Aug. 18:* Ferdinand of Aragon captures Malaga.

1490. *Jan. 20:* Peace between England and Denmark. *July 27:* Treaty between England and Ludovico Sforza of Milan.

1491. *Dec. 6:* Charles VIII marries Anne, heiress of Brittany. *Dec. 21:* 5 years' truce of Coldstream between England and Scotland.

1492. *Jan. 2:* Spaniards conquer Granada. *Apr. 8:* Lorenzo de' Medici *d.* *Oct. 2:* Henry VII lands in France. *Nov. 3:* Peace of Étapes between England and France; France abandons the Pretender, Perkin Warbeck; Henry is bought off.

1493. *Jan. 19:* Peace of Barcelona between France and Spain; France cedes Roussillon and Cerdagne. *May 23:* Peace of Senlis between France and Emperor; France renounces Netherlands and Burgundy.

1494. *Sept. 1:* Charles VIII invades Italy. *Nov. 17:* Charles enters Florence and expels Medici.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1485. *May 22:* Matthias of Hungary captures Vienna. *Aug. 26:* Ernest and Albert of Saxony divide Wettin territories.

1486. *Feb. 16:* Maximilian I elected King of the Romans.

1486-1525. Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony.

1487. Tsar Ivan III subdues Kazan.

1488. *Feb. 14:* Swabian League formed in South Germany. *Nov. 17:* Agreement of Reval between Teutonic Order and Sweden.

1488-1489. Revolt of Flemish towns against Maximilian.

1489. *Feb. 14:* Treaty of Dordrecht between Emperor and England. *Apr. 6:* Hans Waldmann, Burgomaster of Zurich, executed for his dictatorial proclivities.

1490. *Mar. 16:* Sigmund of Tyrol cedes lands to Maximilian. *Apr. 4:* Matthias Corvinus *d.* Hungarians elect Vladislav of Bohemia king.

1491. *Nov. 7:* Treaty of Pressburg; Vladislav of Bohemia and Hungary acknowledges Hapsburgs' right of succession.

1492. Albert IV of Bavaria makes treaty of friendship with Swabian League. *June 7:* Casimir IV of Poland *d.*; succeeded in Poland by John Albert (-1501), in Lithuania by Alexander (-1506).

1493. *Aug. 19:* Emperor Frederick III *d.*; succeeded by Maximilian I (-1519).

1494. Warbeck recognized as King of England by Maximilian.

1494-1535. Walter of Plettenberg, Land Master of Teutonic Order in Livonia.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1487. Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope.

1489. *Mar. 14:* Catherine Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus, cedes her kingdom to Venice.

1489-1517. Sikandar Lodi Shah, Sultan of Delhi.

1491. Portuguese expedition to Angola.

1492. *Aug. 3:* Columbus sails from Palos. *Oct. 12:* Columbus discovers San Salvador.

1493. *May 4:* Alexander VI divides New World between Spain and Portugal (*Inter cetera divina*). Columbus discovers Jamaica.

1493-1518. Husain Shah, King of Bengal.

1494. *June 7:* Treaty of Tordesillas; Spain and Portugal divide New World between themselves. Babar succeeds to throne of Fergana.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

1485. Diet of Kutteneburg grants equal rights to Roman Catholics and Utraquists in Bohemia. *Sept. 15:* Pedro de Arbues, Spanish inquisitor, murdered.

1486-1500. Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury.

1489. Oct. 4: Wessel Gansfort, church reformer, *d.* Ferdinand of Aragon unites to the crown Grand Mastership of Order of Calatrava; **1494**, that of Alcantara; **1497**, that of St. James.

1490. June 3-July 30: Congress in Rome decides upon crusade against Turks.

1492. Jan. 9: Glasgow elevated to an archbishopric.

1492-1503. Pope Alexander VI (Roderigo Borgia).

1494. Disputation of Cardinal Cajetano with Pico della Mirandola.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

1485. Henry VII renews privileges of German Hansa in England. Importation of Bordeaux wines limited to English ships.

1486. Mar. 17: Diet of Frankfort proclaims public peace for 10 years.

1487. Apr. 17: Commercial treaty of Novgorod between Russia and Hansa. *Nov.:* Parliament entrusts wider powers to Court of Star Chamber.

1488. Henry VII grants concessions to Italian merchants.

1489. Mar. 27: Commercial treaty between England and Spain. Act concerning importation of Bordeaux wines made permanent.

1490. Anglo-Danish treaty admits English shipping to Iceland.

1492. Mar. 31: Jews expelled from Spain. Peasants' rebellion in Allgäu.

1493. Commercial war between England and Flanders; *Sept. 18:* Flemings banished from England; Merchant Adventurers move from Antwerp to Calais. First *Bundschuh* (peasants' revolt) in Alsace.

1494. Dec.: Poynings' Laws, make Irish legislature dependent on England. *Nov. 6:* Ivan III closes Hanseatic counter at Novgorod.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1485. Sir Thos. Malory: *Morte d'Arthur*, printed by Caxton. *Oct. 28:* Rudolf Agricola, humanist, *d.*

1486. *Paston Letters* come to a close (from **1440**). H. Institoris and J. Sprenger: *Malleolus Maleficarum*.

1488. Duke Humphrey's Library, Oxford, opened. Giov. Bellini: Altar-piece in S. Maria dei Frari, Venice.

1489. Poliziano: *Miscellanea*. Palazzo Strozzi, Florence, begun by Benedetto da Maiano.

1489-1498. Philip of Commynes: *Memoirs*.

1490. Giuliano da Maiano *d.*

1491. William Caxton *d.* *Feb. 2:* Martin Schongauer *d.*

1492. Lebrija: *Arte de la Lingua Castellana*. *Oct. 12:* Piero della Francesca *d.*

1492-1498. Bramante builds choir and cupola of S. Maria delle Grazie, Milan.

1493. July 12 and Dec. 23: Latin and German versions of Hartmann Schedel's *World Chronicle*, published by Anton Koburger at Nuremberg.

1494. Seb. Brant: *Ship of Fools*; Engl. transl. **1509. Aug. 11:** Hans Memling *d.* *Nov. 17:* Giov. Pico della Mirandola *d.* Venetian press of Aldus Manutius issues its first book.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

- 1495.** *Feb. 22:* Charles VIII enters Naples. *Mar. 31:* Holy League of Emperor, Pope, Spain, Venice, and Milan against Charles, who leaves Italy (*Nov.*). *July 3:* Warbeck fails to land at Deal; goes to Scotland.
- 1495-1521.** Emmanuel the Fortunate of Portugal.
- 1496.** *July 18:* England joins Holy League against France; *Sept.:* Scots invade England.
- 1497.** *July-Sept.:* Rebellion of Perkin Warbeck in England. *Sept. 30:* Truce between England and Scotland.
- 1498.** *Apr. 7:* Charles VIII *d.*; succeeded by Louis XII of Orleans (-1515). *June 15:* Macchiavelli appointed Florentine Secretary (-*Nov. 7, 1512*). *July 14:* Peace of Étampes renewed at Paris.
- 1499.** *Sept. 11:* French expel Ludovico Sforza from Milan. *Nov. 23 and 28:* Warbeck and Edward Earl of Warwick beheaded as Pretenders.
- 1500.** *Nov. 11:* Treaty of Granada between France and Spain concerning partition of Italy.
- 1501.** *July-Aug.:* Louis XII and Ferdinand conquer Naples. *Oct. 19:* Peace of Trento between France and Emperor who recognizes French conquests in Upper Italy.
- 1502.** War breaks out between France and Spain. *Apr. 2:* Arthur, Prince of Wales, *d.* *Aug. 8:* James IV marries Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII.
- 1503.** Spaniards expel French from Naples; *Dec. 29:* Battle of river Garigliano.
- 1504.** *Jan. 31 and Mar. 31:* Treaty of Lyons; France cedes Naples to Aragon (-1713). *Sept. 22:* Treaty of Blois between Maximilian and Louis XII. *Nov. 26:* Queen Isabel of Castile *d.*

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

- 1495.** *July 21:* Württemberg raised to a dukedom.
- 1496.** *Oct. 21:* Philip, son of Maximilian, marries Joan, heiress of Spain.
- 1497.** *Oct. 28:* John II of Denmark defeats Swedes at Brunkeberg, revives Scandinavian Union.
- 1498.** Grisons join Swiss League.
- 1499.** 'Swabian War' of Maximilian against Swiss League. *Sept. 22:* Peace of Basle establishes Swiss independence of Empire.
- 1500.** *Feb. 17:* Dithmarschen peasants defeat Danes at Hemmingstedt and maintain their independence. *Apr. 12:* Maximilian inherits county of Gorizia.
- 1501.** Basle and Schaffhausen join Swiss League. Alexander of Lithuania succeeds to the Polish throne.
- 1503.** *Dec. 1:* George, Duke of Bavaria-Landshut, *d.*; war of succession between Bavaria and Palatinate.
- 1504.** Albert IV of Bavaria defeats Rupert, Count Palatine (*d. Aug. 20*) and re-unites the Bavarian duchies.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

- 1496.** *Mar. 5:* Henry VII gives his patronage to Cabot's voyages to North America.
- 1497.** *Nov. 22:* Vasco da Gama rounds Cape.
- 1498.** *May 27:* Vasco da Gama reaches Calicut. Columbus discovers Trinidad and mainland of South America. Cabot discovers Labrador and east coast of North America.
- 1499.** Amerigo Vespucci and Alonso Hojeda discover Guiana and Venezuela.
- 1500.** *May 3:* Cabral discovers Brazilian coast and secures it for Portugal.
- 1501.** First voyage of Anglo-Portuguese Syndicate to North America. Turks take Durazzo from Venice.
- 1502.** Fourth voyage of Columbus. Second voyage of Anglo-Portuguese Syndicate to Newfoundland. Ismail establishes Safavid dynasty in Persia (-1736).
- 1503.** Third Anglo-Portuguese expedition to Newfoundland.
- 1504.** Fourth Anglo-Portuguese expedition to Newfoundland. Babar occupies Kabul.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

- 1495.** Girolamo Savonarola, preacher of penitence at Florence, summoned to Rome, refuses to obey.
- 1495-1517.** Cardinal Francisco de Ximenes, Archbishop of Toledo, reforms Spanish Church.
- 1497.** Alexander VI confers title of 'Catholic Majesties' on Spanish King and Queen.
- 1498.** *May 23:* Savonarola burnt at Florence. *Oct. 16:* Thomas de Torquemada, Inquisitor General, *d.*
- 1499-1501.** Caesar Borgia, son of Alexander VI, conquers Romagna.
- 1500.** Great Jubilee Year. *June 1:* Alexander VI imposes general tithe and proclaims crusade against Turks.
- 1501.** Persecution of Moors in Spain.
- 1503.** *Sept. 22-Oct. 18:* Pope Pius III (Francesco Todeschini).
- 1503-1513.** Pope Julius II (Giuliano della Rovere).

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1495.** *Aug. 7:* Diet of Worms proclaims Perpetual Peace, sets up Imperial Chamber as Court of Appeal, and imposes general tax (Common Penny). Jews expelled from Portugal.
- 1496.** *Feb. 24:* *Magnus Intercursus* between England and Flanders settles commercial dispute; English merchants return from Calais to Antwerp.
- 1497.** Monopoly for Netherlands granted to Merchant Adventurers.
- 1498.** *Feb. 13:* Maximilian I establishes Imperial Council, Chancery, and Chamber.
- 1500.** *July 2:* Diet of Augsburg establishes Council of Regency for Empire administration.
- 1502.** Peasants' rebellion (*Bundschuh*) in bishopric of Spire.
- 1503.** Parliament passes Statute of Retainers.
- 1504.** Henry VII places guilds and companies under State supervision.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1495.** *Feb. 10:* Aberdeen University founded. Reuchlin: *De Verbo Mirifico*. Boiardo: *Orlando Innamorato*.
- 1495-1497.** Leonardo da Vinci: *Last Supper* in S. Maria delle Grazie, Milan.
- 1496.** Colet begins to lecture in Oxford. Cancelleria, Rome, completed; begun in 1486.
- 1497.** Jesus College, Cambridge, founded. Conrad Celtis introduces Humanism at Vienna, Bebel at Tubingen, Mutianus Rufus at Erfurt.
- 1498.** Erasmus settles in Oxford. Reuchlin: *Henno*, creates Latin play in Germany. Durer: *Apocalypse*. *Dec. 7:* Alex. Hegius, educationist, *d.*
- 1499.** Alcalà University founded. *Oct. 1:* Marsilio Ficino *d.*
- 1499-1504.** Luca Signorelli: Frescoes in Orvieto Cathedral.
- 1500.** Erasmus: *Adagia*. First edition of *Till Owlglass*; Engl. transl. **1528.** Aldus founds Venice Academy for study of Greek classics, and invents *italics*.
- 1501.** Erasmus: *Enchiridion Militis Christiani*. Gawain Douglas: *Palace of Honour*.
- 1501-1504.** Michelangelo: Statue of *David*.
- 1502.** Wittenberg University founded.
- 1503.** Leonardo da Vinci: *Monna Lisa*.
- 1503-1519.** Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster Abbey built.
- 1504.** Sannazaro: *Arcadia*, pastoral romance. Giorgione: *Madonna* at Castelfranco.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1505. *Oct. 10:* Treaty of Blois; France and Spain agree over Naples.

1507. *Mar. 12:* Cesare Borgia *d.* *May 11:* France annexes Genoa.

1508. *Dec. 10:* League of Cambrai between Maximilian I, Louis XII, and Ferdinand of Aragon, against Venice.

1509. *Mar. 23:* Julius II joins League of Cambrai. *Apr. 21:* Henry VII *d.*; succeeded by Henry VIII (-1547). *May 14:* Venetians defeated at Agnadello. Julius II annexes Faenza, Rimini, Ravenna; Ferdinand annexes Otranto and Brindisi.

1510. *Feb. 24:* Agreement between Julius II and Venice.

1511. *Oct. 4:* League between Julius II, Ferdinand, Henry VIII (*Nov. 17*), and Venice against France.

1512. *Apr. 11:* Battle of Ravenna; French expelled from Italy. Spaniards invade Navarre.

1513. French invade Milan; *June 6:* defeated at Novara. *Sept. 9:* Scots allied with France, defeated at Flodden; James IV killed, succeeded by James V (-1542).

1514. *Aug. 6:* Peace between England and France.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1505-1533. Vassili III, Grand Duke of Moscow.

1506. *Sept. 25:* Philip, son of Maximilian, *d.* at Burgos.

1506-1548. Sigmund I, King of Poland.

1507-1530. Margaret, daughter of Maximilian, Governor of Netherlands.

1508. *Feb. 6:* Maximilian assumes title of emperor without being crowned.

1508-1544. Lewis V, Elector Palatine; **1508-1550.** William IV, Duke of Bavaria.

1511. *Feb. 13:* Albert of Hohenzollern elected Grand Master of Teutonic Order.

1512-1522. War between Poland and Russia.

1513. *Apr. 5:* Treaty of Mechlin between Maximilian I, Henry VIII, Ferdinand of Aragon, and Leo X. *Aug. 16:* Maximilian and Henry VIII defeat French at Guinegate (Battle of Spurs).

1514. Principdom of Moldavia comes under Turkish sovereignty. *Aug. 4:* Alliance of Gmunden between Maximilian I and Vassilij III.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1505. Fifth Anglo-Portuguese expedition to Newfoundland.

1505-1507. Portuguese establish factories on east coast of Africa.

1506. *May 21:* Columbus *d.*

1507. Waldseemüller names New World 'America' after Amerigo Vespucci.

1509. *Feb. 2:* Portuguese defeat fleets of Egypt and Gujarat off Diu. *May:* Spaniards conquer Oran.

1510. *Mar. 4:* Albuquerque annexes Goa for Portugal.

1511. *June:* Albuquerque annexes Malacca for Portugal.

1512-1520. Sultan Selim I.

1513. Balboa crosses Isthmus of Panama and reaches Pacific. Ponce de Leon discovers Florida. Portuguese factory established at Diu.

1514-1516. Turks wage war against Persia; Selim I settles Kurds in Armenia.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

- 1505.** *July 17:* Luther enters Augustine monastery at Erfurt.
- 1507.** Julius II proclaims indulgence for helping the rebuilding of St. Peter's.
- 1508.** Luther becomes Professor of Divinity at Wittenberg.
- 1509.** Pfefferkorn, baptized Jew, obtains Imperial order to destroy Jewish books; Reuchlin opposes persecution.
- 1510.** *Mar. 10:* Johann Geiler von Kaysersberg *d.*
- 1510-1511.** Luther in Rome as delegate of his Order.
- 1511.** Vassili III appoints Patriarch of Moscow on his own authority.
- 1512.** Luther lectures on Epistles to Romans and Galatians.
- 1512-1517.** Fifth Lateran Council.
- 1513.** Albert of Brandenburg becomes Archbishop of Magdeburg. Inquisition introduced in Sicily.
- 1513-1521.** Pope Leo X (Giovanni de' Medici).
- 1514.** Albert of Brandenburg becomes Archbishop of Mayence in return for 30,000 ducats. Johann Tetzel begins sale of indulgences.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1505.** Henry VII gives new Charter to Merchant Adventurers. Francis of Taxis establishes first regular mail, between Vienna and Brussels.
- 1506.** *Apr. 30:* Commercial treaty (*Malus intercursus*) between England and Netherlands. *Dec. 6:* Macchiavelli creates Florentine militia, first national Italian troops.
- 1507.** *Apr.-May:* Diet of Constance, establishes Imperial Chamber and territorial taxation according to a fixed Roll.
- 1508.** Jacob Fugger knighted by Maximilian I.
- 1509.** Peter Henle, of Nuremberg, invents watch (*Nuremberg Egg*).
- 1510.** *Jan. 21-Feb. 23:* Parliament grants Henry VIII tonnage, poundage, and wool duties during life-time. *Aug. 17:* Empson and Dudley, tax-collectors of Henry VII, executed.
- 1512.** Diet of Cologne, divides Empire into ten Circles, issues Acts against monopolies. *Sept. 6:* Florentine constitution altered; Medicis restored.
- 1513.** Peasants' rebellion in Breisgau.
- 1514.** Fuggers secure right of selling papal indulgences in Germany.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1505.** Christ's College, Cambridge, founded. Wimpfeling: *Epitome Rerum Germanicarum*, first German history.
- 1505-1507.** Durer's journey to Italy.
- 1506.** Bramante begins to rebuild St. Peter's, Rome. Laocoön group found in Rome. Reuchlin: *Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary*. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder University founded.
- 1507.** Giorgione and Titian paint Fondaco dei Tedeschi, Venice.
- 1508.** *Apr. 4:* First book printed in Scotland (*Chaucer*). Julius II calls Raphael to Rome.
- 1508-1512.** Michelangelo paints roof of Sistine Chapel, Rome.
- 1509.** St. John's, Cambridge, and Brasenose, Oxford, founded. Erasmus: *Encomium Moriae*.
- ca. 1509.* Matthias Grunewald paints Isenheim Triptych.
- 1510.** Erasmus: *Institutio Christiani Principis*, political science. Roger Ascham: *Schoolmaster*. St. Paul's School, London, founded by Colet.
- 1510-1514.** Erasmus, Professor of Greek in Cambridge.
- 1512.** Erasmus: *De Ratione Studii et Instituendi Pueros*. Stobnicza: *Introductio in Ptolemaei Cosmographiam*.
- 1512-1518.** P. Torrigiano: Henry VII's tomb, Westminster Abbey.
- 1513.** Cardinal Bibbiena: *Calandria*, Italian comedy, performed at Urbino. Marx Treizsaurwein: *Weisskumf*, with woodcuts by H. Burgkmair. Macchiavelli: *Il Principe*.
- 1514.** Durer: *Melencholia*. *Mar. 11:* Bramante *d.*

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1515. *Jan. 1:* Louis XII *d.*; succeeded by Francis I (-1547). Francis invades Italy. *Sept. 13-14:* Francis defeats Swiss mercenaries at Marignano, and conquers Milan. Navarre incorporated with Castile.

1516. *Jan. 23:* Ferdinand of Aragon *d.*; succeeded by Charles, his grandson and Maximilian's (-1556). *Aug. 13:* Peace of Noyon between France and Spain. *Dec. 3:* Peace of Brussels between France and Empire; Emperor keeps South Tyrol, cedes Verona to Venice.

1518. *Oct. 2:* Peace of London between England, Empire, France, Spain, and Pope; diplomatic triumph of Wolsey.

1519. Henry VIII and Francis I, candidates for the Imperial crown.

1520. *May 26-29:* Charles V visits Henry VIII at Dover and Canterbury. *June 4-24:* Henry VIII and Francis I meet on the Field of Cloth of Gold. *July 10:* Henry VIII visits Charles V at Gravelines. *July 14:* Secret treaty between Henry VIII and Charles V at Calais.

1521. *Aug. 25:* Secret treaty between Charles V and Wolsey against France, at Bruges.

1521-1557. John III of Portugal; abandons North African possessions.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1515. *July-Aug.:* Vienna treaties between Maximilian, Sigmund of Poland, and Vladislav of Hungary, concerning mutual succession of Hapsburgs and Jagellons.

1516. *Mar. 13:* Vladislav II of Bohemia and Hungary *d.*; succeeded by Louis II under regency of Maximilian I and Sigmund of Poland.

1518. Diet of Augsburg refuses subsidies against Turks.

1519. *Jan. 12:* Maximilian I *d.* *June 28:* Charles of Spain elected emperor. Ulric of Württemberg raids Free City of Reutlingen; subsequently expelled from his dukedom by Swabian League.

1520. *Feb. 6:* Swabian League sells Württemberg to Charles V. Christian II of Denmark invades Sweden. *Oct. 23:* Charles V crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle. *Nov. 7:* 'Blood Bath of Stockholm' by Christian II.

1521. *Apr. 28:* Ferdinand, brother of Charles V, obtains Austrian dominions of the Hapsburgs. *May 28:* Treaty between Charles V and Leo X against France.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1515. Diaz de Salis reaches mouth of River Plate.

1516. Portuguese enter upon commerce with China.

1517. Turks conquer Egypt and intercept traffic route to India.

1517-1526. Ibrahim, Sultan of Delhi.

1518. Barbary States in North Africa founded. Grijalva discovers mainland opposite Cuba.

1518-1532. Nasrat Shah, King of Bengal.

1519-1521. Cortez conquers Mexico.

1519-1522. First circumnavigation of the world by Magellan.

1520-1566. Sultan Sulciman I the Magnificent.

1521. Portuguese reach Molucca Islands. *Apr. 27:* Magellan killed on Philippine Islands. *Aug. 29:* Sulciman conquers Belgrade.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

- 1515.** *Dec. 11-14:* Treaty of Bologna; Leo X surrenders Parma and Piacenza to France.
- 1516.** *Aug. 18:* French Concordat; substantially maintains Gallican privileges of Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, 1438. Erasmus edits New Testament. *Dec. 19:* Leo X reaffirms bull *Unam Sanctam* (Bull *Pastor Aeternus*).
- 1517.** *Oct. 31:* Luther affixes 95 theses against sale of indulgences to door of Wittenberg Palace Church. *Nov. 8:* Cardinal Ximenes, Inquisitor-General, *d.*
- 1518.** Melancthon appointed Professor at Wittenberg. *Oct. 12:* Luther interrogated by Cardinal-legat Cajetan, at Augsburg, refuses to recant.
- 1519.** *Jan.:* Disputation between Luther and Miltitz at Altenburg. *June 27-July 16:* Disputation between Luther and Eck at Leipzig.
- 1520.** *June 15:* Pope declares Luther a heretic (*Exsurge*). *Dec. 10:* Luther burns bull of excommunication. Luther's reform pamphlets: *To the Christian Nobility*; *De Captivitate Babylonica Ecclesiae*; *On the Freedom of a Christian*. Reformation movement in Netherlands.
- 1521.** *Apr. 17-18:* Luther cross-examined by Papal Nuncio Alexander at Diet of Worms. *May 20:* Loyola wounded and converted. *May 26:* Edict of Worms outlaws Luther and his followers. Luther on the Wartburg, translates New Testament. Anabaptist movement at Wittenberg. Melancthon: *Loci Communes*; first Protestant doctrine. *Aug.:* Henry VIII's *Golden Book* refutes Luther's *Babylonish Captivity*.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1515.** *Oct. 10:* Commercial treaty between England and Spain. *Dec. 24:* Wolsey, created Cardinal (*Sept. 10*), becomes Lord Chancellor. Ulric Zasius: *Commentaries on Roman Law*.
- 1517.** Privileges granted to English merchants in Andalusia. Coffee first imported into Europe. Verboczy: *Tripartitum*, codifies Hungarian constitution.
- 1518.** *June 1:* Agreement between English merchants and Antwerp.
- 1519.** 'Fuggerei', settlement for the poor, established at Augsburg.
- 1520.** *July 14:* Commercial treaty between England and Emperor. Rebellion of Spanish communities on behalf of their privileges. Chocolate first imported from Mexico into Europe.
- 1521.** *Apr. 24:* Spanish insurgents defeated at Vilhalar. Manufacture of silk introduced into France. Eberlin of Gunzburg: *The Fifteen Allies*, programme of social reform, dedicated to Charles V.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1515.** Trissino: *Sofonisba*; first play in blank verse. Correggio: *Virgin with St. Francis*.
- 1515-1516.** Michelangelo: *Statue of Moses*.
- 1515-1517.** *Epistolae Obscurorum Virorum*, by Mutianus Rufus, Hutten, and other German humanists.
- 1515-1530.** Hampton Court built.
- 1516.** Thos. More: *Utopia*. Ariosto: *Orlando Furioso*. Corpus Christi College, Oxford, founded. Raphael: *Sistine Madonna*. Macchiavelli: *Discorsi* and *La Mandragola*.
- 1517.** Reuchlin: *De Arte Cabbalistica*.
- 1518.** Erasmus: *Colloquia Familiaria*. Royal College of Physicians founded by Linacre. Titian: *Assumption of the Virgin*.
- 1519.** Beatus Rhenanus: *Commentary on Tacitus's Germania*. *May 2:* Leonardo da Vinci *d.* at St. Cloud.
- 1520.** Scottish New Testament. *Apr. 6:* Raphael *d.* Macchiavelli: *Arte della Guerra*.
- 1520-1534.** Michelangelo builds Tomb Chapel of Medici, Florence.
- 1521.** Major: *History of Scotland*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1522. *Apr. 27:* Spaniards and Germans defeat French and Swiss at Bicocca. Francesco Sforza restored to Milan. *May:* England declares war on France. Alliance between France and Scotland.

1523. Charles of Bourbon, Constable of France, joins Charles V; concentric invasion of France by Allies.

1524. *July-Aug.:* Germans and Spaniards besiege Marseilles; disastrous retreat.

1525. *Feb. 24:* Germans and Spaniards defeat French and Swiss at Pavia; Francis I taken prisoner. *Aug. 30:* Peace between England and France.

1526. *Jan. 14:* Peace of Madrid between Charles V and Francis I. *May 22:* League of Cognac between Pope, France, Venice, Florence, and Milan against Charles V.

1527. *Apr. 30:* Anglo-French alliance of Amiens. *May 6:* Sack of Rome by Germans and Spaniards under Charles of Bourbon, who is killed. *May 16:* Republic restored at Florence.

1528. *Jan. 21:* England declares war on Charles V. *Aug. 30:* French defeat at Aversa. *Sept. 12:* Genoa regains independence under Imperial protection.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1522. *Jan. 30 and Feb. 7:* Treaties of Brussels between Charles V and Ferdinand concerning partition of Hapsburg territories. German knights under Francis of Sickingen attack Treves, but fail.

1523. *May 7:* Sickingen killed; end of activities of knights in Germany. *June 15:* Gustavus Vasa proclaimed King of Sweden (-1560); end of Scandinavian Union. Christian II of Denmark deposed; succeeded by Frederick of Holstein, his uncle (-1533).

1525. *Apr. 10:* Grand Master Albert transforms Prussia into a secular duchy under Polish sovereignty. *May 5:* Frederick the Wise of Saxony *d.*; succeeded by John the Steadfast, his brother (-1532).

1526. *Feb. 27:* Alliance of Gotha and (May 2) Torgau between John of Saxony and Philip of Hesse. *Aug. 29:* Louis II of Hungary defeated and killed by Turks at Mohacs. *Oct. 23:* Ferdinand of Austria elected King of Bohemia. *Nov. 11:* John Zapolya and (Dec. 16) Ferdinand elected Kings of Hungary.

1527. *Aug.:* Ferdinand defeats Zapolya at Tokay.

1528. *Feb. 24:* Zapolya makes treaty with Suleiman. *Aug. 20:* George of Frundsberg, organizer of lansquenets, *d.* *Oct. 23:* Treaty of John Zapolya with France.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1522. *Dec.:* Turks capture Rhodes.

1523. Europeans expelled from China.

1525. Babar conquers the Punjab.

1526. *Apr. 21:* Babar defeats and kills Ibrahim at Panipat; establishes Mogul dynasty at Delhi (-1761). Sebastian Cabot sails to River Plate.

1527. John Rut's voyage to find North-West Passage. *Mar. 16:* Babar defeats Hindu Confederacy at Kanwaha.

1528. German merchants of Augsburg attempt to colonize Venezuela.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

1522. Feb. 2: Leo X bestows title of *Fidei Defensor* upon Henry VIII. Mar. 9-16: Luther preaches against fanatics and iconoclasts at Wittenberg. Sept.: First edition of Luther's New Testament. Zwingli begins reform in Zurich.

1522-1523. Pope Hadrian VI (Adrian Florent; last non-Italian Pope).

1523. Diet of Nuremberg; Pope promises to remove abuses; Diet demands Council to be summoned in Germany within a year. Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, joins Reformation.

1523-1534. Pope Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici).

1524. Thomas Muntzer libels Luther. Diet of Nuremberg orders Edict of Worms to be carried out 'as far as possible'. Luther's first German Hymn Book.

1525. Wm. Tyndale translates New Testament. Matteo di Bassi founds Capuchin Order. May 27: Muntzer beheaded. June 13: Luther marries Catherine von Bora.

1526. June: First Diet of Spire, advises every Estate to so conduct itself 'as it should answer for it towards God and H.I.M.' First Evangelical Church constitution in Hesse. Anabaptists spread throughout South Germany. Luther: *German Mass and Order of Service*.

1527. Sweden, Denmark and Lüneburg reformed. Evangelical Church in Saxon Electorate established after general visitation of schools and churches.

1528. 'Pack Quarrels', forged documents, improve Catholic position in Germany. Mar. 10: Hubmaier, leader of Austrian Anabaptists, burnt at the stake in Vienna. Dec. 11: Luke of Prague, refounder of Bohemian Brethren, d.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

1523. John Fitzherbert: *Husbandry*, first agricultural handbook.

1524. Aug.: Peasants' rebellion begins in South Germany. Esslingen regulation of coinage, attempts to unify German monetary system.

1525. Great Peasants' War in South Germany, Thuringia, Alsace; violently suppressed; end of free peasantry in Germany. Dec. 30: Jacob Fugger the Wealthy d.

1526. Mar.: Rebellion of Austrian peasants quickly suppressed.

1527. Jan. 1: Reorganization of Austrian administration; in force till 1848. June 24: Västerås Recess and Ordinances, regulate Swedish landed properties and religious questions in favour of Royal power.

1528. Mar.: Arrest of English merchants in Spain and Flanders, reprisal against Wolsey's policy in wool trade. Cocoa beans first imported into Europe.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1522. Sannazaro: *De Partu Virginis*; amalgamates Christian and pagan ideas. June 30: Reuchlin d.

1523. Hans Sachs: *Nightingale of Wittenberg*. Aug. 29: Ulric v. Hutten d.

1524. Erasmus: *Diatribes de Libero Arbitrio*. Hans Holbein the Elder d. **1524-1525.** Holbein: *Dance of Death*.

1524-1534. Biblioteca Laurenziana, Florence, built by Michelangelo.

1525. Wolsey founds Cardinal College, Oxford; **1546**, re-endowed as Christ Church. Holbein: *St. Mary with Burgomaster Meier*. Macchiavelli: *Florentine Histories*.

1526. Luther: *De Servo Arbitrio*, against Erasmus. Durer: *Four Apostles*. Holbein goes to England. Hector Boece: *History of Scotland*.

1527. Colet: *Æditio*. Bald. di Castiglione: *Il Cortegiano*. June 22: Macchiavelli d.

1528. Erasmus: *Ciceronianus sive de Optimo Genere Dicendi*; against dominance of Ciceronian style; *De Recta Latini Graecique Sermonis Pronuntiatione*. Marburg University founded by Philip of Hesse. Apr. 6: Durer d.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1529. *June 29:* Treaty of Barcelona, reconciles Emperor and Pope. *Aug. 5:* Peace of Cambrai between Charles V and Francis I; Francis renounces claims in Italy, Charles in Burgundy. *Aug. 27:* Henry VIII accedes to treaty of Cambrai.

1530. *Aug. 12:* Imperial troops restore Medicis at Florence. Knights Hospitallers established in Malta by Charles V.

1531. Francis I allies with Zapolya. *Dec. 17:* Inquisition established in Portugal.

1532. *May 26:* Alliance of Scheyern between Francis I, Bavaria, Saxony, and Hesse against Ferdinand.

1533. *Jan. 25:* Secret marriage of Henry VIII with Anne Boleyn. *Apr. 23:* Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon declared void.

1534. *Mar. 23:* Henry's marriage to Catherine declared valid by papal decree.

1535. *Feb.:* Defensive and offensive alliance between France and Turkey. *Nov. 1:* Francesco II Sforza d.; Charles V occupies Milan.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1529. *Sept. 21-Oct. 14:* First siege of Vienna by Turks. First civil war between Protestant and Catholic Swiss Cantons; Catholic party defeated.

1530. *Feb. 24:* Charles V crowned Emperor by Clement VII at Bologna; last imperial coronation by a Pope. *Dec. 31:* Protestants form League of Schmalkalden.

1531. *Jan. 5:* Ferdinand of Bohemia elected King of the Romans. *Jan. 31:* Truce between Ferdinand and Zapolya. Second civil war in Switzerland; *Oct. 11:* Protestants defeated at Kappel. *Oct. 24:* Bavaria, though Roman Catholic, joins League of Schmalkalden, at Saalfeld.

1532. Christian II of Denmark fails to conquer Norway, is taken prisoner. League of Schmalkalden adopts 'defensive organization'.

1532-1554. John Frederick, Elector of Saxony.

1533. *June 22:* Peace between Ferdinand and Suleiman.

1533-1559. Christian III of Denmark.

1533-1584. Ivan IV the Terrible of Russia; autocrat from 1544.

1534. *June 29:* Ulric of Württemberg restored by Philip of Hesse with French support.

1534-1535. 'Count's War': Lübeck and Holstein against Denmark and Sweden.

1535. *June:* Lübeck navy defeated by Danes and Swedes; end of Hanseatic League as a great power.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1529. *Apr. 22:* Treaty of Saragossa defines Spanish-Portuguese frontier in Pacific; Spain gives up Moluccas. *May 6:* Babar defeats Hindus on the Gogra.

1530. Fuggers attempt colonization in Sunda Archipelago and on west coast of South America. Portuguese definitely begin colonization of Brazil.

1530-1532. Three expeditions to Brazil by William Hawkins.

1530-1556. Humayun, son of Babar, Sultan of Delhi.

1531. Villegagnon discovers Rio de Janeiro. Bahadur Shah of Gujarat conquers Malwa.

1532. *June:* Suleiman invades Hungary; *Aug.:* fails before Güns.

1532-1534. Pizarro conquers Peru.

1534. *Apr. 20:* Cartier reaches Labrador. Humayun conquers Gujarat and Malwa.

1535. *June:* Successful expedition of Charles V to Tunis. Buenos Aires and Lima founded. Cartier discovers St. Lawrence River.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

- 1529.** Second Diet of Spires. *Apr. 19*: Evangelical Estates 'protest' against validity of majority resolutions in religious affairs. *Oct. 1-4*: Disputation between Luther and Zwingli at Marburg; controversy about Eucharist hinders union. Sweden definitely Evangelical.
- 1530.** *June 25*: *Confessio Augustana* read before Diet of Augsburg. *Aug. 3*: *Confutatio*, by Roman Catholics. Melancthon: *Apoloogia*.
- 1531.** *Feb.*: Henry VIII recognized as supreme head of English Church. Strasbourg and South German Free Cities join League of Schmalkalden. *Oct. 11*: Zwingli killed at Kappel. Charles V prohibits Reformation doctrines in Netherlands.
- 1532.** *July 23*: Religious Peace of Nuremberg, caused by Turkish invasion. Calvin begins work for Reformation in Paris.
- 1533.** *Mar. 30*: Cranmer becomes Archbishop of Canterbury. *July 11*: Clement VI excommunicates Henry VIII.
- 1534.** *Aug. 15*: Jesuit Order founded at Paris. Act of Supremacy: Final severance of Church in England from Rome: Restraint of Annates, abolition of Peter's Pence; submission of the clergy to the king. Württemberg and Pomerania become Protestant. Luther's translation of whole Bible completed.
- 1534-1549.** Pope Paul III (Alexander Farnese).
- 1535.** *Jan.*: English bishops abjure papal authority. *Jan. 21*: Visitation of English churches and monasteries ordered. *June 22*: Bishop Fisher of Rochester, and, *July 6*, Sir Thomas More beheaded; both canonised in 1935.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1529.** Jurisdiction of Star Chamber confirmed. *Oct. 17*: Fall of Lord Chancellor Wolsey; *Oct. 25*: succeeded by Thomas More.
- 1529-1536.** Reformation Parliament in England.
- 1530.** English merchants in Spain formed into a company. *Nov. 29*: Wolsey *d.* Police Regulations for Empire. Criminal Code (*Carolina*) for Empire, put into operation in **1532**. Antwerp Exchange built.
- 1531-1535.** Democratic revolution in Lubeck, headed by Geo. Wullenwever.
- 1532.** *May 13*: Scottish College of Justice established. *May 16*: Thomas More resigns. Cultivation of sugar-cane in Brazil begins.
- 1533.** *Apr. 12*: Cromwell appointed Privy Councillor and Secretary of State.
- 1534-1535.** Anabaptist rule at Münster, Westphalia; puts into practice communistic ideals; violently suppressed by Protestant and Catholic princes.
- 1535.** Statute of Uses, restricts testamentary power of landowners. France makes first capitulation to Turkey.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1529.** Guevara: *Libro Aureo de Marco Aurelio*. Budaeus: *Commentarii Linguae Graecae*.
- 1530.** Geo. Agricola: *De Re Metallica*, first systematic mineralogy. Correggio: *Adoration of the Shepherds*.
- 1531.** First complete edition of Aristotle by Erasmus. Sir Thomas Elyot: *The Governor*; Ludovicus Vives: *De disciplinis*, treatises on education. *July 7*: Tilman Riemenschneider *d.* Hans Burgkmair *d.*
- 1532.** First edition of Chaucer's complete works. Rabelais: *Pantagruel*. Joh. Cario: *Chronica*; first Protestant world-history. Rob. Etienne: *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*. Holbein settles in England.
- 1533.** *July 6*: Ariosto *d.* Veit Stoss *d.*
- 1534.** Rabelais: *Gargantua*. *Mar. 5*: Correggio *d.*
- 1534-1541.** Michelangelo: *Last Judgment*, Sistine Chapel.
- 1535.** John Bellenden: *Chronicles of Scotland*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1536. *Feb.-Apr.:* French conquer Savoy and Piedmont. *May 19:* Anne Boleyn beheaded. *May 30:* Henry VIII marries Jane Seymour. *July 14:* Naval treaty of Lyons between France and Portugal against Spain. *July:* Charles V invades Provence. *Sept.:* Disastrous retreat of Charles V from siege of Mar-seilles.

1537. Francis I and Suleiman act in concert against Charles, in Italy and the Mediterranean. *Oct. 24:* Queen Jane Seymour *d.*

1538. *June 18:* Truce of Nice between Charles V and Francis I.

1539. *Feb. 1:* Treaty of Toledo between Charles V and Francis I. *Mar.:* Truce between Venice and Turkey.

1540. *Jan. 6:* Henry VIII marries Anne of Cleves. *July 6:* Henry's marriage declared void. *July 28:* Henry marries Catherine Howard. *Oct. 11:* Charles V invests his son Philip with Milan.

1541. Expedition of Charles V to Algeria fails.

1542. *Feb. 13:* Catherine Howard beheaded. *July 12:* Henry marries Catherine Parr. *July:* Wars between Charles V and Francis I, and between England and Scotland. *Nov. 24:* Scots defeated at Solway Moss. *Dec. 8:* Mary (Queen of Scots) born. *Dec. 14:* James V *d.*; Arran appointed Regent for Mary.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1537. *Oct. 18:* Mutual agreement of succession between Hohenzollerns and Piasts of Silesia.

1538. *Feb. 24:* Peace of Grosswardein between Ferdinand and Zapolya. *June 10:* League of Nuremberg of Catholic German princes.

1539. *Apr. 19:* Truce of Frankfort between Charles V and Protestants.

1540. *July 22:* John Zapolya *d.*; succeeded by his son John Sig-mund.

1541. *Aug. 26:* Turks conquer Buda; Hungary becomes Turkish province (-1688). *Dec. 29:* Treaty of Gyala: Zapolya's widow cedes Hungary to Ferdinand.

1542. *Sept.:* Imperial expedition against Turks in Hungary fails. League of Schmalkalden expels Henry of Brunswick, whose country turns Protestant.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1536. Gujarat and Malwa regain their independence. Asuncion, Paraguay, founded.

1539. Spain annexes Cuba. Afghans defeat Humayun at Chausa.

1540. *May 17:* Humayun defeated at Kanauj and driven out of India by Sher Shah.

1541. Third voyage of Cartier to Canada.

1542. 'New Laws' issued for Spanish colonies in America, abolish Indian slavery.

1542-1552. Francis Xavier's missionary activity in Japan.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

- 1536.** Beginning of dissolution of English monasteries; reform of Universities. Calvin goes to Geneva. *Mar. 27:* Swiss Protestants, Strasbourg, and Constance issue first Helvetic Confession. *May 29:* Wittenberg *Concordia* of Lutherans. *July 18:* Authority of Bishop of Rome declared void for England. Calvin: *Institutio Religionis Christianae*.
- 1537.** Paul III appoints *Consilium de Emendanda Ecclesia*. Christian III issues Danish Church Order. First Roman Catholic Hymn Book by M. Vche.
- 1538.** Destruction of Becket's Shrine at Canterbury, and of other shrines and relics.
- 1538-1541.** Calvin exiled from Geneva, lives at Strasbourg.
- 1539.** *Apr.:* Great English monasteries dissolved. *May:* Henry VIII issues Six Articles. Saxon duchy and Brandenburg become Protestant. Consistory Court established at Wittenberg to be supreme Church office in Saxony.
- 1540.** *July 29:* Thomas Cromwell beheaded. Six new bishoprics created. *Sept. 27:* Paul III confirms Jesuit Order. Conflict among German Protestants caused by bigamy of Philip of Hesse. Cardinal Contarini tries to reconcile Protestants and Roman Catholics.
- 1541.** *Apr. 4:* Ignatius Loyola elected first General of Jesuit Order. *Nov. 20:* Calvin organizes Church at Geneva; Presbyterian Constitution. Knox begins reformation in Scotland.
- 1542.** Hermann von Wied, Archbishop of Cologne, tries to introduce Reformation into Cologne; is deposed. Cardinal Carafa reorganizes Inquisition on Spanish model.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1536.** Unification of English and Welsh systems of government. *July 2:* Cromwell appointed Lord Privy Seal.
- 1536-1538.** Religious and social rebellions in Lincolnshire, Yorks, Cumberland, Westmorland.
- 1537.** *Sept. 24:* Wullenwever, burgo-master of Lubeck, beheaded.
- 1539.** *Feb.:* England grants merchants free trade for 7 years.
- 1539-1592.** Trade war between Brandenburg and Pomerania.
- 1540.** Statute of Wills modifies Statute of Uses. *Feb.:* Charles V destroys liberties of Ghent.
- 1541.** *June:* Henry VIII assumes titles of King of Ireland and Head of the Irish Church. Wales obtains Parliamentary representation.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1536.** *July 12:* Erasmus *d.* at Basle. Dolet: *Commentarii Linguae Latinae*. *Oct. 8:* Joh. Secundus (Jan Everaerts) *d.*, author of *Basia*.
- 1536-1553.** Sansovino builds St. Mark's Library, Venice.
- 1538.** Melancthon: *Ethicae Doctrinae Elementa*. Joh. Sturm opens public school at Strasbourg.
- 1540.** Michael Servetus discovers circulation of blood. Pietro Aretino: *Orazia*, comedy. *May 29:* Francesco Guicciardini, first Italian historian, *d.* Sir David Lindsay: *Satyre of the Three Estates*.
- 1541.** French translation of Psalms by Clément Marot, Protestant poet. *Sept. 24:* Theophrastus Paracelsus, physician and scientist, *d.*
- 1542.** Magdalen College, Cambridge, founded. Pisa University refounded.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1543. *Feb.*: Henry VIII allies with Charles V against Francis I.
July 1: Peace of Greenwich between England and Scotland; Prince Edward to marry Mary.
Dec. 11: Scots Parliament repudiates Greenwich Treaty.

1544. *May*: English invade Scotland, take Leith and Edinburgh.
July: Charles V and Henry VIII take St. Dizier and threaten Paris. *Sept. 14*: Henry takes Boulogne. *Sept. 18*: Peace of Cr py between Charles and Francis.

1545. *Feb. 25*: Scots defeat English at Ancrum Moor. *Aug. 26*: Pier Luigi Farnese becomes Duke of Parma and Piacenza. *Sept.*: English again invade Scotland.

1546. *June 7*: Peace of Ardres between England and France; Boulogne to remain English for 8 years.

1547. *Jan. 28*: Henry VIII *d.*; succeeded by Edward VI (-1553).
Jan. 31: Somerset made protector. *Mar. 31*: Francis I *d.*; succeeded by Henry II (-1559).
Sept. 10: Scots defeated at Pinkie.

1549. *Aug. 9*: England declares war on France.

1550. *Jan.*: Somerset deposed; succeeded by Northumberland.
Mar. 24: Peace of Boulogne between England and France, and England and Scotland; England cedes Boulogne.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1543. *Sept. 7*: Charles V forces Duke of Cleves, ally of Francis I, to yield Guelderland and Zutphen to Netherlands.

1544. *Feb.-Apr.*: Diet of Spires; Empire assists Charles against France and Turkey.

1545. *Nov.*: Truce of Adrianople between Charles and Suleiman.

1546. *June 19*: Maurice of Saxony allies with Charles V. *July 20*: John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, and Philip of Hesse outlawed by the Emperor. *Dec.*: Maurice occupies Saxon Electorate.

1547. *Apr. 24*: League of Schmalkalden defeated by Charles V at Muhlberg, John Frederick and Philip taken prisoners. *May 19*: Saxon Electorate given to Maurice. *June 19*: 5 years' truce with Suleiman. *July*: Duke Henry restored to Brunswick.

1548. *June 26*: Administration of Netherlands made independent of Empire.

1548-1572. Sigmund II Augustus, King of Poland.

1549. *Feb. 14*: Maximilian (II), son of Ferdinand, recognized future King of Bohemia.

1550. *Oct.-1551. Nov.*: Maurice of Saxony besieges Magdeburg.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1543. Fourth voyage of Cartier to Canada.

1545. Humayun captures Kandahar.

1547. Humayun captures Kabul.

1549. First Jesuit missionaries in South America.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1544. Diet of Spire legalizes secularizations effected before 1541.</p> <p>1545. Palatinate becomes Protestant. <i>Dec. 13</i>: Council of Trent opened.</p> <p>1546. <i>Feb. 18</i>: Luther <i>d.</i> <i>May 29</i>: Cardinal Beaton murdered; Scottish revolt from Rome begins. <i>June 6-7</i>: Charles V allies with Paul III against Protestants.</p> <p>1547. Council of Trent transferred to Bologna. Six Articles repealed. Wendish translation of New Testament. Knox exiled to France.</p> <p>1548. <i>May 15</i>: Augsburg <i>Interim</i> concedes chalice to laity and matrimony to priests until final decision of General Council. Loyola: <i>Exercitia Spiritualia</i>.</p> <p>1549. <i>June 9</i>: First Act of Uniformity; First Prayer Book. <i>June</i>: <i>Consensus Tigurinus</i>; Agreement between Calvin and followers of Zwingli about Holy Communion. <i>Sept. 13</i>: Paul III closes Council of Bologna.</p> <p>1550-1555. Pope Julius III (Giov. Maria del Monte).</p>	<p>1544. Silver mines of Potosi, Peru, discovered.</p> <p>1545. Hansa counter at Bruges removed to Antwerp.</p> <p>1546. English Navy Board established. Exchanges established at Lyons and Toulouse.</p> <p>1547. First poor-rate levied in London. <i>Jan. 16</i>: Ivan IV crowned first Russian Tsar at Moscow.</p> <p>1548. Chanceries Act, abolishes guilds and chantries. Silver mines of Zacatecar, Mexico, discovered.</p> <p>1549. <i>June-Sept.</i>: Social and religious risings in Devon, Cornwall, Norfolk, Yorks. Enclosures legalized. Provision-dealers forbidden to combine to keep up prices.</p>	<p>1543. Nich. Copernicus (<i>d. Mar. 24</i>): <i>De Revolutione Orbium Celestium</i>; system of heliocentric astronomy. Hartmann, of Nuremberg, discovers declination of magnetic needle. Andreas Vesalius: <i>De Humani Corporis Fabrica</i>; anatomy. <i>Oct.-Nov.</i>: Holbein <i>d.</i> in London.</p> <p>1544. Königsberg University founded. Margaret of Navarre: <i>Heptameron</i>.</p> <p>1545. First complete edition of Luther's writings. Paré: <i>Manière de traiter les Plaies</i>; modern surgery. R. Ascham: <i>Toxophilus</i>.</p> <p>1546. Trinity College, Cambridge, and Christ Church, Oxford, founded. Farnese Bull found in Thermae of Caracalla, Rome. La Boétie: <i>Sur la Servitude Volontaire</i>. First book in Welsh (<i>Yny Lhyvyr hwnn</i>) printed.</p> <p>1547. <i>Jan. 1</i>: Michelangelo appointed chief architect of St. Peter's. <i>June 21</i>: Sebastiano del Piombo <i>d.</i></p> <p>1549. Joachim du Bellay, leader of the poetic group La Pléiade: <i>Défense et Illustration de la Langue Française</i>; theory and programme of French classicism.</p> <p>1550. Pierre de Ronsard: <i>Odes</i>. Udall: <i>Ralph Roister Doister</i>. Vasari: <i>Lives of the Painters</i>. Seb. Münster: <i>Cosmographia</i>; scientific geography.</p>

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1552. *Jan. 15:* Treaty of Chambord between Henry II and German Protestants, who cede Metz, Toul, and Verdun to France. *Jan. 22:* Somerset beheaded.

1553. *Jan.:* Charles V fails to take Metz. *July 6:* Edward VI d.; succeeded by Mary I (-1558).

1553-1580. Emanuel Philibert of Savoy.

1554. *Feb. 12:* Jane Grey beheaded. *Apr. 12:* Mary of Lorraine succeeds Arran as Scots Regent. *July 25:* Queen Mary I marries Philip (later II of Spain).

1555. *Oct. 25:* Charles V resigns Italy and Netherlands to Philip. *Apr. 17:* Spaniards take Siena and sell it to Cosimo de' Medici.

1556. *Jan. 16:* Charles V resigns Spain to Philip II (-1598). *Feb. 5:* Truce of Vaucelles between Henry II and Philip II.

1557. *June 7:* England declares war on France. *Aug. 10:* English and Spaniards defeat French at St. Quentin.

1557-1578. Sebastian, King of Portugal.

1558. *Jan. 20:* French take Calais and (June 22) Thionville. *Apr. 24:* Mary Queen of Scots marries Dauphin Francis. *July 13:* Egmont defeats French at Gravelines. *Nov. 17:* Mary I d.; succeeded by Elizabeth (-1603).

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1551. *Mar. 9:* Hapsburg family treaty makes Philip II sole heir of Charles V. *July 19:* Treaty of Karlsburg reaffirms Ferdinand's rights to Hungary and Transylvania.

1552. *May:* Maurice of Saxony secedes from Charles V, takes Augsburg, and almost captures Charles at Innsbruck. *Aug. 2:* Treaty of Passau; John Frederick and Philip released.

1553. *July 9:* Maurice of Saxony killed at Sievershausen, while defeating Albert of Brandenburg.

1554. Ivan IV of Russia conquers Astrakhan. Henry II of France invades Netherlands.

1555. *Sept.:* Diet of Augsburg, returns to Public Peace of 1495 as basis of Empire organization. Philip of Spain renounces his claim to the German crown in favour of Maximilian.

1556. *Sept. 7:* Charles V resigns Empire to his brother, Ferdinand I (-1564).

1558. *Jan. 9:* Geneva becomes independent of Bern. *Mar. 14:* Ferdinand I assumes title of Emperor without being crowned by Pope. *Sept. 21:* Charles V d. Russians invade Livonia.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1553-1554. Chancellor's expedition to Russia via Archangel. Willoughby discovers Nova Zembla.

1554. John Locke's voyage to Guinea.

1555. Chancellor's second voyage to Archangel. Humayun regains his Indian Empire.

1556-1605. Akbar the Great, Great Mogul.

1556. *Nov. 5:* Akbar defeats Hindus at Panipat.

1557. Portuguese settlement at Macao.

1558. Akbar conquers Gwalior.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

1551. *Jan.*: Second session of Council of Trent (-1552). Rob. Estienne issues first Bible divided into verses. Bishop Hosius recatholicizes Ermland (-1569).

1552. *Jan.*: Second Act of Uniformity; Second Prayer Book. *Aug. 2*: Treaty of Passau, annuls Augsburg *Interim* and grants Lutherans free exercise of religion. *Aug. 31*: *Collegium Germanicum* founded at Rome for education of German clergy. Calvin: *De Praedestinatione*.

1553. *Aug.-Sept.*: Arrest of Protestant bishops and restoration of Roman Catholic bishops in England. Mich. Servetus: *Christianismi Restitutio*. *Oct. 27*: Servetus burnt at Geneva.

1554. *Nov. 30*: England reconciled with Rome; full restoration of Roman Catholicism.

1555. *May*: Knox returns to Scotland and unites Scots Protestants. *Sept. 25*: Religious Peace of Augsburg; toleration of Lutherans confirmed, Imperial Chamber to be composed equally of Protestants and Catholics. *Oct. 16*: Bishops Ridley and Latimer burnt at Oxford. Petrus Canisius: *Summa Doctrinae Christianae*.

1555-1559. Pope Paul IV (Gian Pietro Carafa).

1556. *Mar. 21*: Archbishop Cranmer burnt. *Mar. 22*: Cardinal Pole becomes Archbishop of Canterbury. *July 31*: Loyola *d.*

1557. *Sept. 11-Nov. 28*: Disputation at Worms; last attempt at reconciliation on part of Empire. *Dec. 3*: First Covenant signed in Scotland.

1558. Fruitless attempt at unification among German Protestants at Diet of Frankfurt. *Nov. 17*: Cardinal Pole *d.* Knox: *First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women*.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

1552. *Feb. 24*: Hansa privileges in England abolished.

1554. State regulations for mines and forges in Saxony.

1555. Charter for Muscovy Company. Commercial treaty between France and Turkey.

1556. *Nov. 17*: Ferdinand I forms military council for German possessions of Hapsburgs.

1557. First national bankruptcies in France and Spain. Stationers' Company incorporated.

1558. *Nov. 20*: William Cecil appointed Chief Secretary of State. Hamburg Exchange established. Manufacture of firearms begins at Ferlach, Carinthia.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1551. Gessner: *Historia Animalium*; first zoological work since the ancients. Palestrina appointed conductor at St. Peter's, Rome. Dedekind: *Grobianus*; mirror of morals.

1552. Bart. Eustachio: *Tabulae Anatomicae*; discovers Eustachian tube and Eustachian valve.

1553. *Apr. 9*: Rabelais *d.* *Oct. 16*: Lucas Cranach *d.*

1554. Trinity College, Oxford, and Dillingen University founded. Bandello: *Novelle*. Antonio Moro appointed Court painter to Queen Mary. Cardano produces absolute alcohol.

1555. St. John's, Oxford, founded. Ronsard: *Hymnes*. Sleidanus: *De Statu Religionis et Reipublicae Carolo V Caesare*; first contemporary history based on documents.

1555-1560. Gray's Inn Hall, London, built.

1556. Matthias Flacius Illyricus: *Catalogus Testium Veritatis*; collection of pre-Lutheran writings against Roman Catholicism.

1557. Gonville College, Cambridge, refounded by Dr. Caius. Repton School founded. Ronsard: *Amours*. Geo. Wickram: *Der Goldfaden*, first German novel.

1558. Jena University founded.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1559. *Apr. 3:* Peace of Câteau-Cambrésis between Philip II and Henry II; France restores Savoy and Piedmont, keeps Saluzzo. *July 10:* Henry II killed in tournament; the Guises seize government for Francis II. *Oct. 21:* Scots Regent deposed.

1560. *Feb. 27:* Treaty of Berwick between Scots Lords and Elizabeth. *June 10:* Mary, Dowager Queen of Scotland, *d.* *July 6:* Treaty of Edinburgh between England and Scotland; Council of Regents established, French troops evacuated; treaty refused by Francis II and Mary. *Dec. 5:* Francis II *d.*; succeeded by Charles IX, his brother (-1574), under regency of Catherine de' Medici, his mother.

1561. *Aug. 19:* Mary Queen of Scots lands in Scotland.

1562. *Jan. 6:* Shane O'Neill, Irish rebel, surrenders to Elizabeth. *Mar. 1:* Massacre of French Protestants at Vassy; outbreak of Huguenot Wars. *Sept. 20:* Treaty of Hampton Court between Elizabeth and Huguenots. *Oct.:* English occupy Havre.

1563. *Feb. 18:* Francis Duke of Guise murdered. *Mar. 19:* Peace of Amboise ends first Huguenot War. *July 28:* French regain Havre.

1564. *Mar. 13:* Philip II recalls Granvela from Netherlands. *Apr. 11:* Anglo-French peace at Troyes.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1559. *June 20:* Denmark conquers peasants' republic of Dithmarschen.

1559-1567. Margaret of Parma, sister of Philip II, Regent in Netherlands.

1559-1588. Frederick II, King of Denmark.

1560-1568. Eric XIV, King of Sweden.

1561. Baltic States of Teutonic Order secularized; Courland becomes duchy, Estonia Swedish, Livonia Polish.

1562. *June 1:* Truce between Ferdinand and Turks for 8 years. *Sept. 20:* Maximilian, son of Ferdinand, crowned as King of Bohemia; *Nov. 24:* elected King of the Romans.

1563. *Sept. 8:* Maximilian elected King of Hungary. Treaty between Brandenburg and Poland concerning Brandenburg succession in Prussia.

1563-1570. War between Denmark and Sweden.

1564. *May 31:* Lübeck and Denmark defeat Swedes off Gotland. *July 25:* Emperor Ferdinand I *d.*; succeeded by Maximilian II (-1576).

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1562. John Hawkins starts slave trade between Africa and America. French attempt to colonize Florida. The Rajah of Jaipur submits to Akbar.

1564. Akbar annexes Malwa. Spaniards occupy Philippines and build Manila.

1564-1565. Second voyage of Hawkins to South America.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

- 1559.** *Jan. 13:* Menno Simons, organiser of Baptists, *d.* *May 8:* Elizabeth assents to Act of Supremacy. *May:* General Synod of French Calvinists at Paris; *Confessio Gallicana* on Geneva model. *June 22:* Elizabeth's Prayer Book issued. *Aug. 1:* Parker made Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1559-1565.** Pope Pius IV (Giovanni Medici).
- 1560.** *Aug.:* Scots Parliament abolishes papal jurisdiction and adopts Calvinistic Confession. Crypto-Calvinists expelled from Saxony. First permanent Nunciature, at Vienna.
- 1561.** Knox: Book of Discipline, establishes Scottish Church Constitution. *Feb. 1:* Ferdinand I compels his son, Maximilian, to renounce Protestant inclinations. Schwenckfeld, founder of the sect of Schwenckfeldians, *d.*
- 1562.** *Jan. 17:* Edict of St. Germain formally recognizes French Protestantism. *Jan. 18:* Council of Trent re-opened.
- 1563.** *Jan. 19:* Calvinistic Heidelberg Catechism introduced in Palatinate. *Mar. 19:* Edict of Amboise grants Huguenots some toleration. *Dec.:* Council of Trent ends. Organization of Calvinism in Netherlands. Counter-reformation begins in Bavaria.
- 1564.** *May 27:* Calvin *d.* Puritan opposition to Anglicanism begins. Counter-reformation begins in Poland. *Nov. 13:* *Professio Fidei*, final definition of Roman Catholic faith. *Nov. 24:* First *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1559.** High Commission Court established. Ferdinand I tries to standardize coinage in Empire.
- 1560.** Currency reform in England; relation of gold to silver 1 : 15½. Jean Nicot imports tobacco into France.
- 1563.** Acts for relief of poor, and concerning labourers and apprentices; valid till 1814.
- 1564.** Trade war between England and Spain; Philip II confiscates English ships; mutual embargo. English factory established at Emden. New Charter for Merchant Adventurers.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1559.** Amyot's French translation of Plutarch. Geneva University founded. *Mar. 30:* Adam Riese, mathematician, *d.* T. Sackville: *Mirror for Magistrates*.
- 1559-1574.** *The Magdeburg Centuries;* Church history, written by orthodox Lutherans under Matth. Flacius.
- 1560.** Westminster School founded. *Apr. 19:* Philip Melancthon *d.*
- 1561.** J. C. Scaliger: *Poetics;* establishes modern literary criticism.
- 1561-1565.** Antwerp town hall built by Cornelius Floris.
- 1562.** Sackville and Norton: *Gorboduc;* first English tragedy in blank verse.
- 1562-1572.** Hall of Middle Temple, London, built.
- 1563.** John Shute: *First and Chief Groundes of Architecture.* Escorial begun. Jesuits take possession of Ingolstadt and Dillingen Universities. John Foxe: *Book of Martyrs*.
- 1564.** Adrien Turnebus: *Adversaria.* Bart. Eustachio: *Opuscula Anatomica.* *Feb. 18:* Michelangelo *d.* Philibert Delorme begins building Tuileries, Paris.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1565. *June 14-July 2:* Alba and Queen Catherine meet at Bayonne. *July 29:* Mary Queen of Scots marries Darnley.

1566. *Mar. 9:* Murder of Rizzio. Beginning of unrest in Netherlands. Rebellion and suppression of Christianized Moors in Spain.

1567. *Feb. 10:* Murder of Darnley. *May 15:* Mary Queen of Scots marries Bothwell. *July 24:* Mary forced to abdicate. *Aug. 8:* Alba arrives in Netherlands. *Sept. 29:* Huguenot conspiracy of Meaux leads to Second Civil War.

1568. *Mar. 23:* Treaty of Longjumeau confirms Edict of Amboise. *May 13:* Mary Queen of Scots defeated at Langside. *May 19:* Mary flees to England. *June 5:* Egmont and Hoorne beheaded. *July 24:* Don Carlos of Spain *d.* *Aug.:* Third Civil War in France.

1569. Fitzmaurice's rebellion in Ireland (-1574). Pope creates Cosimo de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany.

1570. *Jan. 23:* Scottish Regent Moray assassinated. *Jan. 27:* Matthew, Earl of Lennox, becomes Regent of Scotland. *Aug. 8:* Peace of St. Germain, grants Huguenots general amnesty.

1571. *May 20:* League of Pope, Spain, and Venice against Turks. *Sept. 4:* Regent Lennox *d.*; succeeded by John, Earl of Mar, (*Sept. 5*). *Oct. 7:* Don John of Austria defeats Turks off Lepanto; end of Turkish naval power.

1572. Dutch war of liberation begins. *July 18:* William of Orange elected Stadholder. *Oct. 29:* Regent Mar *d.* *Nov. 24:* James, Earl of Morton, becomes Regent of Scotland.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1565. *May-Sept.:* La Valette defends Malta successfully against Turks.

1566. Sulciman takes Chios from Genoa, invades Hungary, fails before Sziget.

1568. *Feb. 17:* Maximilian II yields parts of Hungary to Selim II. *Sept.:* Swedish Estates dethrone Eric XIV (*d.* 1577).

1568-1592. John III, King of Sweden.

1569. *July 1:* Union of Lublin establishes political unity of Poland.

1570. *Aug. 16:* Treaty of Speyer; Zapolya renounces Hungary, keeps Transylvania. *Dec. 13:* Peace of Stettin between Sweden and Denmark.

1571. *Mar. 14:* John Sigmund of Transylvania *d.*; Transylvania elects Stephen Bathory prince. *July 30:* Treaty of mutual succession between Brandenburg and Pomerania.

1572. *July 7:* Sigmund II of Poland *d.*; end of Jagellon dynasty; Poland becomes elective kingdom.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1565. Spaniards destroy Huguenot colony in Florida.

1566. *Sept. 6:* Sultan Suleiman *d.*; succeeded by Selim II (-1574).

1567. Akbar conquers Chitor. Nobunaga becomes supreme in Japan, deposes the Shogun, centralizes government.

1567-1568. Third voyage of Hawkins, to Guinea and the West Indies.

1568. *Sept.:* Spaniards defeat English off Mexican coast.

1571. Turks take Cyprus from Venice, and Tunis from Spain.

1572. Francis Drake begins attacks on Spanish harbours in America.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL
HISTORY

- 1565.** Philip II issues religious edict in Netherlands; opposed by William of Orange, Egmont, and Admiral Hoorne.
- 1566.** *Mar.*: Second Helvetian Confession, by Bullinger; basis of Reformed Churches. *Catechismus Romanus. Confessio Belgica*, issued by Synod of Antwerp.
- 1566-1572.** Pope Pius V (Mich. Ghislieri; formerly Grand Inquisitor).
- 1567.** Nonconformists begin to meet secretly.
- 1567-1568.** Maximilian II establishes Monastery Council to superintend clergy and enforce State control.
- 1568.** English College for education of Catholic priests established at Douai. Brunswick becomes Protestant. Czech translation of Bible. *Aug. 18* and *Dec. 7*: Maximilian II grants religious concessions to Austrian Protestant nobility.
- 1569.** Albert V of Bavaria issues school regulations to bring religious education under Catholic State control.
- 1570.** *Feb. 25*: Bull *Regnans in Excelsis* excommunicates Elizabeth. *Apr. 14*: Consensus of Sendomir unifies Lutherans, Calvinists and Moravian Brethren in Poland.
- 1571.** *Jan. 14*: Religious Assurance for Austrian nobility. *Apr.-May*: Parliament forbids importation of Papal Bulls into England. Convocation sanctions 39 Articles.
- 1572.** *Aug. 23-24*: St. Bartholomew Massacre of French Protestants at Paris. *Nov. 24*: Knox *d.* Mennonites tolerated in Netherlands.
- 1572-1585.** Pope Gregory XIII (Ugo Buoncompagni).

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND
ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1565.** Manufacture of pencils begins in England.
- 1566.** Exchanges established in Rouen and Cologne.
- 1567.** English factory established in Hamburg, breaks Hansa monopoly of trade.
- 1569.** Gerard Mercator's map of the World; founds modern cartography.
- 1571.** *Feb. 25*: Cecil created Lord Burghley. Royal Exchange, London, opened. Acts promoting exportation of grain and prohibiting export of wool. Embargo against England by Spanish Netherlands.
- 1572.** *July*: Burghley appointed Lord High Treasurer. Great land-owners in Brandenburg allowed to expropriate their peasants.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1565.** Jacobus Acontius, Italian living in England: *Stratagemata Satanae*; advocates religious toleration. Cinthio: *Hecatombili*, collection of love stories.
- 1566.** Jean Bodin: *Methodus ad Facilem Historiarum Cognitionem*; positivistic methodology of history. *July 2*: Mich. Nostradamus, French Court Astrologer, *d.*
- 1567.** Rugby School and Helmsstedt University founded. Matth. Flacius: *Clavis Scripturae*; dictionary and hermeneutics of Scripture.
- 1568.** Fernandez de Navarrete appointed Court Painter to Philip II of Spain.
- 1568-1575.** Tomb of Christian II of Denmark, at Roskild, by Corn. Floris.
- 1569.** John Heywood: *The Four P.'s*; interlude. *Sept. 5*: Peter Breughel the Elder *d.*
- 1570.** Maximilian II crowns Geo. Fabricius Poet Laureate. Palladio: *Treatise on Architecture*. Tomb of Albert of Prussia, at Königsberg, by Corn. Floris. *Sept. 27*: Jacopo Sansovino *d.*
- 1571.** Jesus College, Oxford, and Harrow School founded. *Feb. 14*: Benevenuto Cellini *d.* R. Edwards: *Damon and Pythias*.
- 1572.** Society of Antiquaries, London, founded. Ronsard: *La Franciade*. Camoens: *The Lusads*. Etienne: *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*.
- 1572-1575.** Annibale Caro: *Lettere Familiari*; victory of Tuscan literary language in Italy.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1573. *July 6:* Pacification of Boulogne ends fourth Huguenot War. *Sept.:* Alba recalled from Netherlands; succeeded by Requesens (*d. Mar. 5, 1576*).

1574. Fifth war of religion in France. *May 30:* Charles IX *d.*; succeeded by Henry III (-1589).

1575. *Nov. 14:* Elizabeth declines sovereignty of Netherlands.

1576. *May 6:* Edict of Beaulieu, allows reformed religion in France, except in Paris. *Nov. 4:* Spaniards sack Antwerp. *Nov. 8:* Pacification of Ghent unites all Dutch provinces against Spain.

1577. *Feb. 12:* Don Juan issues Perpetual Edict to settle Dutch war; refused by William of Orange. *Mar.-Sept.:* Sixth war of religion in France. *Sept. 17:* Peace of Bergerac confirms peace of Beaulieu.

1578. *Mar. 12:* James VI takes over government. *Aug. 13:* Duke of Anjou declared Defender of Dutch Liberties. *Oct. 1:* Don John of Austria *d.*; succeeded by Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, as governor of Netherlands.

1579. *Jan. 23:* Union of Utrecht, of the seven Northern provinces. *May 17:* Peace of Arras; Southern Netherlands recognize Philip II. Desmond revolts in Ireland (-1583).

1580. Seventh war of religion in France, ended by peace of Fleix (*Nov. 26*). Philip II conquers Portugal.

1581. *July 26:* Northern Netherlands renounce allegiance to Spain. Marriage negotiations between Francis, Duke of Anjou, and Queen Elizabeth.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1573. *Mar. 7:* Peace of Constantinople between Turkey and Venice. *May 9:* Henry of Anjou elected King of Poland.

1574. *June 18:* Henry leaves Poland for France, where he becomes King Henry III.

1575. *Dec. 14:* Stephen Bathory elected King of Poland (-1586).

1576. *Oct. 12:* Emperor Maximilian II *d.*; succeeded by his brother, Rudolf II (-1612).

1579-1597. William V, Duke of Bavaria; strong supporter of Jesuits.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1573. *Feb. 11:* Drake sees Pacific from Isthmus of Panama. Akbar annexes Gujarat.

1574. Portuguese colonize Angola and found San Paulo.

1574-1595. Sultan Murad III.

1575. Sir Humphrey Gilbert: *Discourse*, advocates English colonization. Akbar conquers Bengal.

1576. *July:* Frobisher annexes Frobisher Bay.

1577. Frobisher's second voyage. General patent of colonization granted to Sir H. Gilbert.

1577. *Nov. 15 - 1580.* *Nov. 30:* Francis Drake circumnavigates the world.

1578. Sebastian of Portugal invades Morocco; is defeated and slain at Alcazar. Russians cross Urals. Frobisher's third voyage.

1579. Gilbert's expedition to the West Indies fails. *June 17:* Drake proclaims English sovereignty over New Albion (California). Portuguese trading station in Bengal.

1581. Russians begin conquest of Siberia. Akbar subdues Afghanistan (formally annexed 1585).

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

- 1573.** *Collegium Germanicum* established at Rome. Jesuits begin counter-reformation in Fulda.
- 1574.** Roman Catholic activities in England. Crypto-Calvinism suppressed in Saxony.
- 1575.** May 18: *Confessio Bohemica* of all non-Roman denominations in Bohemia.
- 1576.** May-June: Torgau articles drawn up by Lutheran theologians.
- 1577.** May 28: *Formula Concordiae*, final confession of Lutheranism. Greek College founded at Rome.
- 1578.** English College removed from Douai to Rheims. Protestant preachers expelled from Vienna.
- 1579.** May 1: English College founded at Rome. Sozzini (Socinus) founds Socinian sect in Poland.
- 1580.** June 25: *Book of Concord*, official collection of Lutheran confessional treatises.
- 1581.** Jan. 28: James VI signs second Scottish Confession of Faith. Dec. 1: Three Roman priests executed in England. *Harmonia Confessionum Fidei*, collection of Calvinistic confessional treatises. Claudius Aquaviva becomes General of Jesuits.
- 1581-1582.** Gregory XIII tries in vain to reconcile Russian Church.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1575.** Second national bankruptcy in Spain. Child labour abolished in Hungarian mines.
- 1576.** Feb.-Mar: Poor Relief Act
- 1577.** Mar. 1: State monopoly of colonial trade abolished in Portugal.
- 1579.** Charter for Fellowship of Eastland Merchants for trading in Scandinavia and the Baltic. English privileges to Hansa merchants withdrawn.
- 1580.** First commercial treaty between England and Turkey. Venetians import coffee into Italy.
- 1581.** Levant or Turkey Company formed. Wm. Strafford (?): *Compendious or Brief Examination of Certain Ordinary Complaints of Our Countrymen*; standard work of English mercantilism. Franco-Turkish commercial treaty renewed, including French protectorate over Oriental Christians.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1573.** Fr. Hotman: *Franco Gallia*; political theory of Monarchomachism. Tasso: *Aminta*. Fischart: *Flöhhatz*.
- 1574.** Du Plessis-Mornay (collaborator of Coligny): *Vindiciae contra Tyrannos*; political theory of Huguenots; published in 1579.
- 1575.** Leiden University founded. Wm. Stevenson (?): *Gammer Gurton's Needle*. Turberville: *Book of Falconrie*.
- 1576.** Warsaw University founded. Jean Bodin: *De la République*; theory of absolutism, advocates religious toleration. Three theatres built in London. Vieta introduces decimal fractions. Fischart: *Lucky Ship of Zurich*. Jan. 19: Hans Sachs, Meistersinger of Nuremberg, d. Aug. 27: Titian d.
- 1577.** Raphael Holinshed: *Chronicles*.
- 1578.** Wilna and Altdorf universities founded. Du Bartas: *La Semaine*, Christian epic. John Lyly: *Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit*.
- 1579.** North's translation of Plutarch's Lives. Geo. Buchanan: *De jure regni apud Scotos*. Edmund Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*.
- 1580.** Lyly: *Euphues and his England*. Bodin: *Démonomanie*. Montaigne: *Essais*, vol. i-ii. Last Miracle play performed at Coventry. Jan Kochanowski: *Treny* (Dirges).
- 1581.** Tasso: *Gerusalemme Liberata*. Sidney: *Defence of Poesy*; and *Arcadia*. Cervantes: *Galatea*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1582. *Aug. 22:* Raid of Ruthven; James VI in hands of English party in Scotland.

1583. *Jan. 7:* Anjou sacks Antwerp; *June:* Anjou leaves Netherlands.

1584. *July 10:* William of Orange assassinated; succeeded by his son, Maurice. *Dec. 31:* The Guises and Philip II form League of Joinville against Huguenots.

1585. *Feb.:* Henry III of France refuses sovereignty of Netherlands. *Aug. 17:* Alexander of Parma takes Antwerp, and regains Flanders and Brabant. *Dec.:* English auxiliary corps under Leicester supports the Dutch.

1586. War of the three Henrys in France (Henry III, Henry of Navarre, Henry of Guise). *Aug.:* Babington's conspiracy discovered. *Oct. 14-15:* Trial of Mary Queen of Scots.

1587. *Feb. 8:* Mary Queen of Scots beheaded at Fotheringhay. *Apr. 19:* English expedition under Drake attacks Cadiz. *Aug.:* Leicester fails in Dutch expedition, returns to England.

1588. *May 12:* Barricade-fighting in Paris; Henry III forced to flee, calls States-General to Blois (*Oct.*). *July 31-Aug. 8:* Defeat of Spanish Armada; decline of Spain begins. *Dec. 23 and 24:* Duke Henry and Cardinal Louis of Guise assassinated.

1589. *Jan. 5:* Catherine de' Medici *d.* *Apr. 3:* Peace between Henry III and Henry of Navarre. *Aug. 2:* Henry III murdered; house of Valois extinct; Henry of Navarre claims the crown.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1582. *Jan. 15:* Peace of Jam-Zapolski between Russia and Poland; Russia cut off from the Baltic.

1584-1598. Theodore, Tsar of Russia, last of Rurik dynasty; from **1588** under regency of Boris Godunov.

1586. *Dec. 12:* Stephen Bathory, King of Poland, *d.*

1587. *Aug. 19:* Sigismund III, son of John of Sweden, elected King of Poland (-**1632**).

1588-1648. Christian IV, King of Denmark.

1589. *Mar. 9:* Peace of Beuthen; Archduke Maximilian renounces claims to Polish crown.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1582. Hakluyt's *Voyages* published. Hideyoshi succeeds Nobunaga as supreme in Japan. Todar Mal's revenue settlement, the Mogul Domesday Book.

1583. *Aug.:* Gilbert founds first English colony in Newfoundland.

1584. Raleigh discovers and annexes Virginia.

1585. *Apr.:* Raleigh begins to colonize Virginia; abandoned in **1586**.

1585-1587. John Davis tries to find North-West Passage; discovers Davis Straits.

1586-1588. Third circumnavigation of the world, by Cavendish. **1586-1628.** Abbas the Great, Shah of Persia.

1587. Second English settlement in Virginia, fails in **1591**. Akbar annexes Kashmir.

1588. Charter to English Guinea Company.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

- 1582.** Jesuit mission in China begins. *Oct. 4:* St. Teresa de Jesus, Spanish mystic, *d.*
- 1583-1584.** 'Cologne War' between Catholics and Calvinists for possession of Cologne Archbishopric; Roman Catholic party victorious.
- 1584.** *Nov.:* Parliament passes bills against plotters, expels Jesuits and seminary priests. *Nov. 3:* Cardinal Carlo Borromeo, champion of Counter-reformation, *d.*
- 1584-1602.** Struggle in Strasbourg Chapter; Roman Catholic party victorious.
- 1585.** *Mar.:* Parliament passes Acts for security of the Queen, against Jesuits, priests, etc.
- 1585-1590.** Pope Sixtus V (Felix Peretti).
- 1586.** Sixtus V fixes number of Cardinals at 70. Giordano Bruno at Wittenberg (-1588).
- 1586-1593.** Cardinal Rob. Bellarmine, S.J.: *De Controversiis Christianae Fidei adversus huius Temporis Haereticos.*
- 1587.** *Mar. 1:* Peter Wentworth, M.P., challenges Elizabeth's absolutism in Church affairs. Recatholicization of bishopric of Würzburg completed.
- 1588.** Welsh translation of Bible by Wm. Morgan. Penry: *Martin Marprelate Tracts*, attack English Church system. Luis de Molina, S.J.: *Concordia Liberi Arbitrii cum Gratiae Donis*, attacks Thomism; causes dispute between Jesuits and Dominicans.
- 1589.** Metropolitan of Moscow becomes Patriarch and independent of Constantinople. *Dec.:* Sixtus V clears way for reconciliation of Henry IV of France.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1582.** *Oct. 4-15:* Gregorian Calendar introduced, at first in Roman Catholic countries only. First waterworks in London. Venetian constitution altered; power of Council of Ten restricted.
- 1584.** Potatoes first imported into Europe.
- 1585.** *Aug. 17:* Antwerp, sacked by Spaniards, loses its importance in international trade to Amsterdam.
- 1589.** Standing Committee for Privileges first appointed.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1582.** Edinburgh and Würzburg Universities, and Accademia della Crusca, Florence, founded. Buchanan: *Rerum Scotticarum Historiae.*
- 1583.** J. Scaliger: *De Emendatione Temporum*; criticizes sources of ancient history. Sir Thos. Smith: *De Republica Anglorum*; the *Manner of Government of England.*
- 1584.** Emmanuel College, Cambridge, founded. Green: *Myrror of Modestie.* Justus Lipsius: *De Constantia*; revival of stoicism.
- 1584-1585.** Giordano Bruno: *Spaccio della Bestia Trionfante*; *Della Causa, Principio ed Uno*; *Degli Eroici Furori* (published in England).
- 1585.** Shakespeare leaves Stratford for London. Jesuit University of Graz founded. Guarini: *Pastor Fido.* Quirinale Palace, Rome, built by Dom. Fontana.
- 1586.** Camden: *Britannia.* Warner: *Albion's England.* *Oct. 17:* Sir Philip Sidney *d.*
- 1586-1593.** Cesar Baronius: *Annales Ecclesiastici*; standard work of Roman Catholic history.
- 1587.** Knox: *History of the Reformation in Scotland.* First German book on Dr. Faustus published at Frankfurt; Engl. transl. **1588.**
- 1587-1591.** Rialto Bridge, Venice, built.
- 1588.** Montaigne: *Essais*, vol. iii. *Apr. 19:* Paolo Veronese *d.*
- 1588-1590.** Cupola and lantern of St. Peter's, Rome, finished by Fontana.
- 1589.** Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Academy of Kiev founded. Christopher Marlowe: *Doctor Faustus.*

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1590. *Mar. 14:* Henry IV defeats League at Ivry. *Sept.:* Alexander of Parma attacks Henry IV of France.

1591. English and German troops assist Henry IV.

1592. *Dec. 3:* Alexander of Parma *d.*

1593. *July 25:* Henry IV of France becomes a Roman Catholic.

1594. *Mar. 22:* Henry IV enters Paris. Earl of Tyrone's revolt in Ireland.

1595. *Jan. 17:* Henry IV declares war on Spain.

1596. *Jan.:* End of French League. *Apr.:* Spaniards take Calais. *June 30-July 1:* English sack Cadiz. England, France, and Netherlands ally against Spain.

1597. Spanish naval expeditions against England fail.

1598. *May 2:* Peace of Vervins between France and Spain. Tyrone victorious in Ireland. *Sept. 13:* Philip II of Spain *d.*; succeeded by Philip III (-1621).

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1590. *July 10:* Charles of Inner Austria *d.*; succeeded by Ferdinand III (Emperor Ferdinand II).

1591. *Feb. 3:* German Protestant League of Torgau. *May 15:* Dmitri, son of Ivan the Terrible, *d.*

1592. *Nov. 27:* John III of Sweden *d.*; succeeded by Sigmund of Poland (-1604).

1593. Renewal of war with Turks in Hungary. Michael the Brave becomes Prince of Wallachia; wins independence from Turks.

1594. Turks capture Raab fortress.

1595. *Oct. 28:* Sigmund Bathory defeats Turks at Giurgevo, and subdues Wallachia. *Oct.:* The Protestant Charles IX made Lieutenant-Governor of Sweden, in defiance of his Catholic nephew Sigmund.

1596. Turks conquer Erlau. *Oct. 23-26:* Turkish victory at Keresztes.

1597. *Dec.:* Sigmund Bathory cedes Transylvania to Rudolf II.

1597-1601. Maximilian I of Bavaria.

1598. *Sept. 25:* Charles IX of Sweden defeats Sigmund of Poland at Stangebro.

1598-1605. Boris Godunov, Tsar of Russia.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1590. Emperor of Morocco annexes Timbuctoo and Upper Niger. Akbar conquers Orissa.

1591. Lancaster makes first English voyage to East Indies.

1592. Japanese begin to conquer Korea. Portuguese settle at Mombasa. Akbar conquers Sind.

1594. Lancaster breaks Portuguese monopoly in India. Akbar takes Kandahar. *Nov. 22:* Frobisher *d.*

1595. Dutch begin to colonize East Indies and Sunda Islands. *Jan. 28:* Drake *d.* *Nov. 12:* Hawkins *d.*

1595-1603. Sultan Muhammad III.

1597. Chinese expel Japanese from Korea.

1598. Hideyoshi *d.*; Jeyasu Tokugawa restores Shogunate.

1598-1601. Fourth circumnavigation of the world, by van Noort.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

- 1590.** *Sept. 15-27:* Pope Urban VII (Giov. Batt. Castagna). Bishop Khlesl becomes president of Reformation Committee in Austria; favours Counter-reformation.
- 1590-1591.** Pope Gregory XIV (Niccolò Sfondrato).
- 1591.** *Oct. 29-Dec. 30:* Pope Innocent IX (Ant. Facchinetti). *Dec. 14:* John of the Cross, Spanish mystic, *d.*
- 1592.** Presbyterian system established in Scotland. Definite edition of *Vulgate*.
- 1592-1605.** Pope Clement VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini).
- 1593.** *Feb.:* Parliament passes Act against 'seditious sectaries and disloyal persons'. *May 29:* John Penry and other opponents of royal supremacy executed.
- 1594.** Hooker: *Ecclesiastical Polity* defends Anglican system.
- 1595.** *Feb. 21:* Rob. Southwell, Jesuit poet, hanged. Vadstena monastery, Sweden, destroyed. *May 26:* Filippo Neri, mystic, *d.* *Sept. 17:* Pope absolves Henry IV.
- 1597.** *Dec. 21:* Peter Canisius, first German Jesuit and intellectual head of German Counter-reformation, *d.* *Dec. 22:* Cesare, Duke of Este-Ferrara, excommunicated.
- 1597-1602.** Upper Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola recatholicized by force.
- 1598.** *Jan. 12:* Pope seizes Duchy of Ferrara. *Apr. 13:* Edict of Nantes grants toleration to Huguenots.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1590.** Coal-mining begun in Ruhr district. Zach. Janssen invents microscope.
- 1591.** Philip II suppresses liberties of Aragon.
- 1595-1597.** Peasants' rising in Upper Austria.
- 1596.** Third national bankruptcy in Spain. Enno III of East Frisia plans Imperial Navy.
- 1597.** *Aug. 1:* Hansa secures Act banishing English merchants and goods from Empire. Acts for erection of workhouses and punishment of beggars; valid till 1834.
- 1598.** *Aug. 4:* Hanseatic Steel-yard, London, closed. *Aug. 4:* Lord Burghley *d.*

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1590.** Edmund Spenser: *Faery Queene*, i-iii. Sidney: *Arcadia*. Marlowe: *Tamburlaine*; *Jew of Malta*.
- 1591.** Shakespeare: *Henry VI*. Sidney: *Astrophel and Stella*. Vieta popularizes alphabetical symbols in algebra. Trinity College, Dublin, founded.
- 1592.** Bodin: *Colloquium heptaplo-meres*; advocates toleration of all denominations. Remains of Pompeii discovered. *Sept. 13:* Montaigne *d.* T. Kyd: *Spanish Tragedy*.
- 1593.** Shakespeare: *Richard III*; *Comedy of Errors*; *Venus and Adonis*. Pierre Leroy a.o.: *Satyre Ménippée*. *May 30:* Marlowe murdered.
- 1594.** Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*; *Taming of the Shrew*. *Feb. 2:* Palestrina *d.* *June 14:* Orlando di Lasso *d.*
- 1595.** Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*; *Love's Labour's Lost*. Spenser: *Amoretti*. P. Charron: *De la vraie Sagesse* (moral philosophy).
- 1596.** Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*. Joh. Kepler: *De Admirabili Proportione Coelestium Orbium*. Galileo invents thermometer.
- 1597.** Shakespeare: *King John*; *Merchant of Venice*; *Richard II*; *Romeo and Juliet*. Francis Bacon's first *Essays*. James VI: *Demonologie*.
- 1598.** Shakespeare: *Henry IV*. Francis Mere: *Palladis Tamia*. Abr. Scultetus: *Medulla Theologiae Patrum*; Protestant dissertation on Patristic writers.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1599. *Sept. 8:* Essex, appointed Deputy in Ireland, makes unfavourable treaty with Tyrone.

1600. *Jan.:* New rising of Tyrone.

1601. *Jan. 17:* Treaty of Lyons between France and Savoy; France gains Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex. *Feb. 25:* Essex beheaded for attempted rebellion. *July 15:* Spaniards begin siege of Ostend. *Sept.:* Spaniards land at Kinsale, Ireland.

1602. *Jan. 2:* Spaniards capitulate at Kinsale.

1603. *Mar. 20 (O.S.):* Tyrone submits. *Mar. 24 (O.S.):* Elizabeth *d.* *Apr. 10 (O.S.):* James VI proclaimed King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, as James I (-1625).

1604. *Aug.:* Peace between England and Spain. *Sept. 25:* Spaniards capture Ostend.

1605. *Nov. 5 (O.S.):* Gunpowder Plot discovered.

1606. Henry IV occupies Sedan, capital of the rebellious Duke of Bouillon.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1599. *Apr. 29:* Arrangement of Gera between the branches of the Hohenzollern family concerning mutual succession. Michael of Wallachia conquers Transylvania.

1600. *Feb.:* Charles IX of Sweden has leaders of pro-Polish party beheaded at Linköping.

1601. *Aug. 19:* Michael of Wallachia murdered by Hungarians.

1601-1606. Pseudo-Demetrius in Russia.

1602. *Dec.:* Duke of Savoy fails to conquer Geneva.

1604. *Jan. 21:* Pseudo-Demetrius defeated by Tsar Boris. Successful rising of Hungarian Protestants under Stephen Bocskai. *Mar. 20:* Charles IX assumes title of King of Sweden.

1605. *Apr.:* Stephen Bocskai elected Prince of Transylvania. *Apr. 23:* Tsar Boris *d.* *June 20:* Tsar Theodore II, son of Boris, murdered.

1606. *Apr.:* Archdukes rebel against Rudolf II, who resigns his possessions, except Bohemia and Tyrol, to Matthias. *June 23:* Peace of Vienna between Hapsburgs and Hungary; religious toleration granted, Bocskai acknowledged. *Nov. 11:* Peace of Zsitva-Torok with Turkey.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1599. Akbar begins to subdue Deccan.

1600. *Apr.:* William Adams lands in Japan.

1601. *Feb. 13:* First voyage of East India Company ships under Lancaster. Akbar annexes Khandesh.

1602. Dutch East India Company ejects Portuguese from Moluccas.

1603. Tokugawa family obtains Shogunate (-1867).

1603-1604. Champlain's expedition to Canada.

1603-1617. Sultan Ahmed I.

1604. French settlement in Acadia (Nova Scotia). Sir Henry Middleton leads second voyage of East India Company to Java and Moluccas.

1605. *Oct.:* Jehangir succeeds Akbar. James I proclaimed King of Barbadoes. *Dec. 29:* John Davis killed by Japanese near Singapore.

1606. *Apr. 10:* First Charter of Virginia for London and Plymouth Companies.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL
HISTORY

1599. James VI: *Basilikon Doron*, condemns Presbyterianism and asserts Divine Right of Kings.

1600. *Nov.*: James VI appoints three titular bishops in Scotland. *Dec. 5*: Scottish College founded in Rome.

1601. Disputation between Protestants and Jesuits at Ratisbon.

1602. Persecution of Protestants in Bohemia and Hungary begins.

1602-1603. Violent recatholicization of Lower Austria.

1603. *July 17*: James I grants toleration to Roman Catholics. *Sept.*: Henry IV calls Jesuits back to France.

1604. *Mar. 3*: Fausto Sozzini *d.*

1604-1619. Arminians attack doctrine of predestination in Netherlands.

1605. Pope Leo XI (Alexander de' Medici). Maurice of Hesse-Cassel converted to Calvinism.

1605-1621. Pope Paul V (Camillo Borghese).

1606. Increase of titular bishops in Scotland; many Presbyterian ministers banished. Protestant church at Cracow demolished.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND
ECONOMIC HISTORY

1599. First postal rates fixed in Germany.

1600. *Dec. 31*: East India Company established (*The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies*). Amsterdam Bank founded. First endorsed bill of exchange, at Naples.

1601. Postal agreement between Germany and France. John Wheeler, Secretary of the Merchant Adventurers: *A Treatise of Commerce*.

1602. *Mar. 20*: Dutch East India Company established.

1604. French East India Company established.

1605. Dutch Calvinists admitted to Hamburg.

1606. Commercial treaty between England and France.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1599. Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*. Juan de Mariana: *De Rege et Regis Institutione*, justifies tyrannicide.

1600. Shakespeare: *Henry V*; *As You Like It*; *Much Ado*. Jonson: *Every Man out of His Humour*. William Gilbert discovers terrestrial magnetism. *Feb. 17*: Giordano Bruno burnt at Rome.

1601. Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*; *Troilus and Cressida*. Jonson: *Every Man in His Humour*. *Oct. 24*: Tycho de Brahe, astronomer, *d.*

1602. Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*. Bodleian Library opened. Tommaso Campanella: *Civitas Solis* (publ. 1620).

1602-1604. Galileo discovers laws of gravitation and oscillation.

1603. Shakespeare: *All's Well That Ends Well*; *Hamlet*. Accademia dei Lincei, Rome, founded. Joh. Althusius: *Politica Methodice Digesta*; theory of Monarchomachism.

1604. Shakespeare: *Othello*; *Measure for Measure*. Rob. Cawdrey: *Table Alphabetical*, first English dictionary. J.-A. De Thou: *Historiae sui Temporis*. J. V. Andreae: *Rosicrucian Writings* (anonymously publ. 1614).

1605. Shakespeare: *King Lear*; *Macbeth*. Bacon: *Advancement of Learning*. Cervantes: *Don Quixote*, pt. i (Engl. transl. 1612).

1606. J. Scaliger: *Thesaurus Temporum*. Galileo invents proportional compass. Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*. *Nov.*: John Lyly *d.*

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1607. Ulster estates confiscated and given to English and Scottish settlers. Tyrone flees to Rome.

1608. *June:* Treaty for mutual defence between England and Netherlands.

1609. *Apr. 9:* 12 years' truce between Spain and Netherlands. *June 17:* Netherlands ally with England and France for 12 years. *Sept. 22:* Moors expelled from Spain.

1610. *Feb. 12:* Henry IV allies with German Protestant Union. *May 14:* Henry IV assassinated; succeeded by Louis XIII (-1643), under regency of Mary de' Medici, his mother, until **1617**. *June 9:* Arabella Stuart imprisoned for marrying Wm. Seymour.

1612. *Nov. 5:* Henry, Prince of Wales, *d.*

1613. *Feb. 14:* Elizabeth, daughter of James I, marries Frederick V, Elector Palatine.

1614. Civil war in France, begun by Condé (*Feb. 19*); ended by peace of St. Menchould (*May 15*). War between Spain and Savoy.

1615. *Aug. 9:* Second Civil War in France. *Sept. 27:* Arabella Stuart *d.*

1616. *May 3:* Treaty of Loudun ends rebellion of Condé. *July 20:* Tyrone *d.*, at Rome. *Nov. 25:* Richelieu becomes Secretary of State.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1607. *Mar. 15:* Charles IX crowned King of Sweden.

1608. *Apr. 27:* Diet of Ratisbon broken up by Protestants. *June 25:* Rudolf II cedes Hungary, Austria, and Moravia to his brother Matthias.

1608-1619. John Sigmund, Elector of Brandenburg.

1609. *Mar. 25:* Last Duke of Jülich-Cleves *d.*; quarrel about succession between Brandenburg and Palatinate-Neuburg.

1610. *Sept. 1:* Archduke Leopold driven out of Jülich by Brandenburg, Neuburg, English, and Dutch. *Sept. 19:* Frederick V becomes Elector Palatine. Poles invade Moscow.

1611. *May 23:* Matthias becomes King of Bohemia. *Apr. 4:* Denmark declares war on Sweden. *Oct. 30:* Charles IX *d.*; succeeded by Gustavus II Adolphus (-1632).

1612. *Jan. 20:* Emperor Rudolf II *d.*; succeeded by Matthias (-1619).

1613. *Jan. 20:* Peace of Knaerød between Sweden and Denmark. *Feb. 21:* Michael Romanov elected Tsar (-1645). *Oct. 24:* Gabriel Bethlen becomes Prince of Transylvania.

1614. *Nov. 12:* Treaty of Xanten; Jülich-Cleves divided between Brandenburg and Neuburg.

1615. *May 6:* Peace of Tyrnau; Matthias acknowledges Bethlen.

1616. Archdukes Maximilian and Albert renounce their claims to the Empire in favour of Ferdinand of Styria.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1607. English settlements in Virginia; *May 13:* Jamestown founded.

1608. Jesuit State of Paraguay established. *July:* Champlain founds Quebec.

1609. Charter of East India Company renewed. New Charter for Virginia. *Apr. 16-Nov. 2,* **1611:** Hawkins, first British envoy to Great Mogul.

1610-1611. Henry Hudson explores Hudson Bay.

1611. Dutch allowed to trade with Japan.

1611-1616. Sir Thomas Dale, governor of Virginia, consolidates colony.

1612. Bermudas colonized from Virginia.

1613. Jehangir permits English settlement at Surat.

1614. Virginian colonists prevent French settlements in Maine and Nova Scotia. United New Netherland Company establishes colony at mouth of Hudson.

1615. Dutch seize Moluccas from Portuguese. England claims Spitzbergen.

1615-1618. Sir Thomas Roe, British ambassador to Jehangir.

1616. Manchu Tartars invade China.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

1607. *Dec. 17:* Maximilian of Bavaria occupies Protestant town of Donauwörth.

1608. *May 12-14:* Protestant Union under leadership of Palatinate formed at Auhausen. Francis of Sales: *Introduction à la Vie Dévote*.

1609. *July 9:* Royal Charter issued by Rudolf II, allows freedom of conscience in Bohemia. *July 10:* Catholic League under Bavarian leadership formed at Munich.

1610. Full restoration of Episcopacy in Scotland. *Apr. 15:* Robert Parsons, leader of English Jesuits, d.

1611. *Authorized Version of Bible* issued.

1612. Scots Parliament confirms restoration of Episcopacy. Two Unitarians burnt in England; last time heretics were burnt.

1613. *May 16:* Protestant Union allies with Netherlands. *July:* Wolfgang Wilhelm of Palatinate-Neuburg converted to Roman Catholicism. *Dec. 25:* John Sigmund of Brandenburg converted to Calvinism. Fr. Suarez, S.J.: *Defensio Fidei Catholicae adversus Anglicanae Sectae Errores*.

1614. John Sigmund of Brandenburg prohibits clergy abusing and slandering in pulpits.

1615. David Pareus: *Irenicum*, attempts to reconcile Protestants.

1616. Protestant churches at Posen, Poland, demolished. Francis of Sales: *Traité de l'Amour de Dieu*.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

1607. Emperor Rudolf II confirms English factory at Stade. Fourth national bankruptcy in Spain. Parliament rejects real Union with Scotland.

1608. First mention of the use of forks, in Italy.

1609. Charter of East India Company renewed. Hugo Grotius: *Mare Liberum*, advocates freedom of the sea on behalf of Netherlands.

1610. Dutch East India Company introduces the term *share*. Tea first imported into Netherlands.

1611. Order of Baronets instituted. Permanent settlement of Merchant Adventurers at Hamburg.

1613. Amsterdam Exchange built.

1614. Bankruptcy of commercial firm of Welsers, Augsburg. *Oct.:* Last session of French Estates-General before 1789. Danish East India Company formed.

1615. Montchrétien: *Traité de l'économie politique*; system of mercantilism.

1616. Dutch-Japanese commercial treaty. Serfdom of peasants established in Pomerania.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1607. Shakespeare: *Timon of Athens*. Jonson: *Volpone*. Monteverdi: *Orfeo* (opera). Giessen University founded.

1607-1611. Hatfield House, Herts, built by John Thorpe.

1608. Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*. Lippersheim invents telescope.

1609. Shakespeare: *Sonnets*. Kepler: *Astronomia Nova*; laws of the orbits of planets. First regular newspapers in Germany, at Strasbourg and Wolfenbüttel.

1610. Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*. D'Urfé: *Astrée*; pastoral novel.

1611. Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*. Beaumont and Fletcher: *Philaster*. Kepler invents astronomical telescope. Chapman's translation of *Iliad* completed (from 1598).

1612. Shakespeare: *Tempest*. Jacob Böhme: *Aurora*; mystical philosophy. Rubens: *Descent from the Cross*.

1613. Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*. Cervantes: *Novelas Ejemplares*. Erpenius: *Arabic Grammar*. *Apr. 7:* Domenico Theotocopoulos (El Greco) d. Beaumont and Fletcher: *Knight of the Burning Pestle*.

1613-1618. Bodleian Library, Oxford, built by Thos. Holt.

1614. Napier invents logarithms. Chapman's translation of *Odyssey*, i-xii (completed 1615).

1614-1628. Salzburg Cathedral built by Santino Solari.

1615. Wm. Camden: *Annales*, pt. i (completed 1627). Cervantes: *Don Quixote*, pt. ii.

1615-1620. Elias Holl builds town hall of Augsburg.

1616. *Apr. 23:* Shakespeare d. at Stratford; Cervantes d. in Madrid. Snellius discovers law of refraction. Bernini: *Apollo and Daphne*; his first work.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1617. *Apr.*: Richelieu dismissed. *June 6* and *July 29*: Treaty of succession between Austrian and Spanish Hapsburgs. *Oct. 9*: Peace between Spain and Savoy.

1618. *Feb.*: Peace of Madrid between Venice and Austria.

1619. *Mar. 13*: Oldenbarnevelt, Dutch Secretary of State, assassinated. James refuses to assist Frederick of Bohemia.

1620. *May-Aug.*: Rising of French nobles and Huguenots suppressed; Béarn and Navarre united with France.

1621. *Mar. 31*: Philip III *d.*; succeeded by Philip IV (-1665); who renews war with Netherlands.

1622. *Jan.*: Richelieu re-enters Royal Council. *Oct. 18*: Treaty of Montpellier, confirms Edict of Nantes, leaves La Rochelle and Montauban to Huguenots.

1623. *Mar. 7 - Aug. 30*: Charles, Prince of Wales, at Madrid; fails to secure betrothal to Spanish princess.

1624. *Mar. 10*: England declares war on France. *June 20*: Treaty of Compiègne between France and Netherlands. *Aug. 13*: Richelieu becomes First Minister (-1642).

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1617. *Feb. 27*: Peace of Stolbova between Russia and Sweden; Sweden obtains Karelia and Ingria. *June 29*: Archduke Ferdinand crowned King of Bohemia. War between Sweden and Poland.

1618. Rebellion in Bohemia because of breach of Royal Charter. *May 23*: 'Defenestration' of Prague. *July 1*: Ferdinand crowned King of Hungary. *Dec. 24*: Poland makes truces with Sweden and Turkey. Brandenburg obtains Prussia as Polish fief.

1619. *Mar. 20*: Emperor Matthias *d.* *Aug. 26*: Bohemians depose Ferdinand and elect Frederick V of Palatinate king. *Aug. 28*: Ferdinand elected emperor (-1637). Bethlen besieges Vienna.

1620. *July 3*: Agreement between Protestant Union and Catholic League at Ulm. *Sept. 20*: Turks defeat Poles at Jassy. *Nov. 8*: League under Tilly defeats Frederick of Bohemia at the White Hill near Prague.

1621. *Jan. 22*: Frederick V outlawed. *Apr.*: Protestant Union dissolved. Gustavus Adolphus conquers Livonia.

1622. *Jan. 7*: Peace between Ferdinand and Bethlen. Tilly defeats George Frederick of Baden, Christian of Halberstadt, and Ernest of Mansfeld.

1623. *Feb. 25*: Maximilian of Bavaria obtains electorate of Palatinate.

1624. *May 11*: Treaty of Düsseldorf between Brandenburg and Neuburg. *Nov.*: French, allied with Venice and Savoy, occupy Valtellina.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1617. Raleigh's last expedition to Guiana. Dutch settle on island of Goree.

1618. *Oct. 29*: Raleigh beheaded. English West Africa Company founded; occupies Gambia and Gold Coast.

1619. Dutch found Batavia, Java. *July 30*: First American Parliament meets in Jamestown, Virginia.

1620. *Sept. 17*: Pilgrim Fathers leave Plymouth in the *Mayflower*. *Dec. 22*: *Mayflower* lands; New Plymouth founded. Negro slaves first imported to North America (Jamestown).

1621. Conflict between English and Dutch East India Companies. Scottish settlement in Acadia (Nova Scotia) fails.

1622. First English ambassador to Turkey. English capture Ormuz. Jehangir loses Kandahar to Persia.

1623. *Feb.*: Dutch massacre English colonists at Amboina, Molucca Islands. English and French settlements in St. Kitts.

1623-1640. Sultan Murad IV.

1624. First English settlement in East India. Dutch found New Amsterdam (New York). England effectively occupies Barbadoes. Charter of London Company revoked; Virginia made a crown colony.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

1617. *June 15:* Church lands in Béarn restored to Roman Catholics. *Sept. 25:* Francis Suarez, S.J., Spanish theologian, *d.*

1618. *Aug. 27:* Five Articles of Perth enacted; victory of episcopal party. Benedictine Congregation of St. Maur, at St. Germain, founded; beginning of Patristic studies.

1618-1619. General Synod of Calvinists at Dordrecht; victory of strict Calvinists (Gomarists), condemnation of Arminians (Remonstrants).

1619. Hugo Grotius: *De Veritate Religionis Christianae*. J. Böhm: *On the three Principles of Christianity*.

1620. *June 19:* Massacre of Protestants in Valtellina. Bohemia, Palatinate, and Béarn recatholicized by force.

1621-1623. Pope Gregory XV (Alexander Ludovisi).

1621. *Nov. 16:* Gregory XV settles papal election (*Aeterni Patris*). Papal Chancery first adopts January 1 as beginning of the year; definitely adopted **1691**.

1622. *Apr. 17:* French Huguenots placed under Royal Commissioners.

1623-1644. Pope Urban VIII (Maffeo Barberini).

1623. *Nov. 11:* Philippe Duplessis-Mornay, 'Pope of Huguenots', *d.*

1624. Lazarus Order founded.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

1617. *Mar. 7:* Bacon appointed Lord Keeper. Snellius invents triangulation.

1618. *Jan. 7:* Bacon appointed Lord Chancellor. Declaration of Sports issued.

1619. Hamburg and Venice Banks founded.

1620-1623. Great currency inflation in Germany.

1621. *Apr.-May:* Bacon impeached and deprived of Great Seal. Dutch West India Company founded.

1622. *Feb. 8:* James I dissolves Parliament after 2 meetings. Hamburg creates currency of Mark Banko.

1623. Dutch-Persian commercial treaty.

1624. Parliament declares monopolies illegal.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1617. *Aug. 24:* *Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft* founded at Weimar, on the model of Accademia della Crusca. *Oct. 2:* Isaac Oliver, miniaturist, *d.*

1618. G. R. Weckherlin: *Odes and Hymns*.

1619. Dulwich College founded by Edw. Alleyn. Beaumont and Fletcher: *A King and No King*. *Jan. 7:* Nich. Hilliard *d.*

1620. Francis Bacon: *Novum Organum Scientiarum*.

1621. Rob. Burton: *Anatomy of Melancholy*. J. Barclay: *Argenis*. *June 6:* *Corante*, first English newspaper (-**1641**).

1622. Benedictine University of Salzburg founded. Asellius discovers lacteal vessels.

1623. First Folio edition of Shakespeare's plays. Massinger: *Duke of Milan*. Ch. Sorel: *Francion*.

1624. Herbert of Chisbury: *De Veritate*; standard work on Deism. Martin Opitz: *Buch von der deutschen Poeterey*. Helmont introduces the term *gas*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1625. *Mar. 27:* James I and VI *d.*; succeeded by Charles I (-1649). *Apr. 23:* Maurice of Nassau *d.*; succeeded by Frederick Henry as Stadholder. *May 11:* Charles I marries Henrietta Maria of France. *Sept. 15:* Defeat of Huguenots under Soubise, who flees to England.

1626. *Feb. 6:* Peace of La Rochelle ends Huguenot revolt. *Mar. 5:* Treaty of Monzon between France and Spain confirms independence of Grisons.

1627. Huguenots revolt again. *Aug. 10:* Richelieu begins siege of La Rochelle, which the English fail to relieve. *Dec. 26:* Duke of Mantua *d.*; war of succession between Emperor and France.

1628. *Aug. 23:* Duke of Buckingham assassinated. *Oct. 28:* La Rochelle capitulates.

1629. *Apr. 14:* Peace of Susa between England and France. *June 28:* Peace of Alais ends Huguenot wars; Huguenots obtain religious freedom, dissolve their political organization.

1630. *Nov. 5:* Treaty of Madrid ends war between England and Spain. *Nov. 10:* Richelieu overthrows dangerous conspiracy (Day of Dupes).

1630-1637. Victor Amadeus I of Savoy.

1631. *Jan. 23:* Treaty of Bärwalde between France and Sweden. *June 19:* Treaty of Cherasco; Mantua given to Charles of Nevers. Urban VIII annexes Urbino. Savoy cedes Pinerolo to France.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1625. *Apr. 7:* Wallenstein appointed Imperial generalissimo. *June 13:* Wallenstein created Duke of Friedland. *Dec. 9:* Treaty of the Hague; England and Netherlands subsidize Denmark against Emperor.

1626. *Apr. 25:* Wallenstein defeats Ernest of Mansfeld at Dessau, and occupies Pomerania. *Aug. 27:* Tilly defeats Christian IV of Denmark at Lutter. *Dec. 20:* Treaty of Pressburg between Emperor and Bethlen.

1627. Wallenstein and Tilly occupy Silesia, Holstein, and Jutland.

1628. *Jan. 26:* Wallenstein obtains duchy of Mecklenburg. *Apr. 21:* Wallenstein appointed Admiral of the Baltic. *June 9:* Dukes of Mecklenburg outlawed by Emperor. *Aug.:* Wallenstein fails to take Stralsund.

1629. *May 22:* Peace of Lübeck between Emperor and Denmark; Christian renounces intervention in Empire. *June 16:* Wallenstein created duke of Mecklenburg. *Sept. 25:* Truce of Altmark between Sweden and Poland; Sweden obtains Livonia and parts of Prussia.

1630. *July 6:* Gustavus Adolphus lands in Pomerania. *July:* Electors, backed by France, meet at Ratisbon to defy Emperor and Wallenstein. *Aug. 13:* Wallenstein dismissed.

1631. *May 20:* Tilly sacks Magdeburg. *June 20:* Brandenburg allies with Sweden. *Sept. 11:* Saxony allies with Sweden. *Sept. 17:* Gustavus Adolphus defeats Tilly at Breitenfeld. *Nov. 15:* Saxons take Prague.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1625. French occupy Antilles and Cayenne. Colonial Office established in London.

1626. English occupy St. Kitts.

1627. English occupy Nova Scotia. Korea becomes tributary of China. Japan excludes all foreigners (-1852).

1628. England acquires Nevis. Dutch conquer Java and Malacca.

1628-1658. Shah Jahan, Great Mogul.

1629. English settlements in Massachusetts.

1630. Buccaneers settle in Tortuga, off Hispaniola.

1630-1635. Dutch take Pernambuco from Portuguese.

1631. English colonize Leeward Islands.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

1625. Vincent de Paul founds Order of Sisters of Mercy. Act of Revocation, to recover church property in Scotland for national use.

1626. Irish College founded at Rome.

1626-1628. Rebellion of Protestant peasants in Austria.

1627. Aug. 8: *Collegium de Propaganda Fide* founded at Rome.

1628. David Blondel proves Decretals of Isidore to be forged.

1629. Mar. 6: Edict of Restitution orders all Church property secularized since 1552 to be restored to the Roman Church, and excludes Calvinists from religious peace.

1630. Jan. 13: Pope dissolves Congregation of Female Jesuits, founded in 1609. Congregation of English Ladies founded at Munich.

1631. Feb. 20 - Apr. 12: Leipzig Convention of German Protestants to prevent Catholic attacks.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

1625. June: Parliament grants tonnage and poundage to Charles I for one year.

1626. Feb. 6 - June 15: Second Parliament; Charles continues to levy tonnage and poundage, and collects Forced Loan.

1627. Bohemian Government moved to Vienna. Swedish South Sea Company founded.

1628. June 7: Petition of Right, against arbitrary imprisonment, martial law, forced loans, billeting of soldiers and sailors. Richelieu founds Canada and Senegal Companies. First port equipped with sluices, at Le Havre.

1629. Mar. 2: Parliament dissolved, having voted the Three Resolutions.

1630. Jan.: Distrainment of Knight-hood. Thomas Mun: *England's Treasure by Foreign Trade*; theory of Mercantilism; printed in 1664. **Feb. 24:** Confederation of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck as assigns of Hansa.

1631. Wm. Petty: *Political Arithmetic*; advocates State regulation of economic policy.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1625. Bacon: *Essays*. Grotius: *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*; pioneer work of international law. Racan: *Les Bergeries*.

1626. Sandys's translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; first literary work undertaken in America. Quevedo Villegas: *Vida del gran Tacaño*.

1627. Bacon: *New Atlantis. Daphne*, first German opera, written by Opitz, composed by H. Schütz, performed at Torgau.

1628. Wm. Harvey: *De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis*; discovers double circulation of blood. **Oct. 16:** Malherbe, Court poet of Henry IV, *d.* Taj Mahal built at Agra. **1628-1631.** Amos Comenius: *Informatorium der Mutterschul*, principles of primary education.

1629. Corneille: *Mélie*. Carlo Maderna *d.*; Bernini appointed architect of St. Peter's, Rome. A. Girard introduces brackets and imaginary roots in algebra.

1630. Arrebo: *Hexameron*; initiates modern Danish literature. **Nov. 15:** Kepler *d.*

1631. *Gazette de France* appears. Fr. v. Spee: *Cautio Criminalis*; against trials for witchcraft.

I. WESTERN AND
SOUTHERN EUROPE

1632. Richelieu suppresses insurrection headed by Gaston of Orleans, heir presumptive to the throne, and Montmorency, who is beheaded (*Oct. 30*).

1633. French occupy Lorraine (**-1659**). *June 18*: Charles I crowned King of Scotland at Edinburgh.

1635. *Apr. 28*: France allies with Sweden. *May 19*: France declares war on Spain. *Oct. 27*: Bernard of Weimar in pay of France.

1636. *July*: Piccolomini invades France.

1637. French begin to conquer Artois; completed in **1640**. *Oct. 10*: Dutch recapture Breda, last Spanish stronghold.

1637-1675. Charles Emanuel II of Savoy.

1638. *Feb. 27-Mar. 9*: National Covenant of Scots, protest against church policy of Charles I.

1639. French begin to occupy Alsace. *May 24*: Skirmish of Turriff, first bloodshed in Scottish Civil War. *Oct. 21*: Dutch defeat Spaniards off Downs.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN,
AND EASTERN EUROPE

1632. *Apr. 15*: Gustavus Adolphus defeats Tilly on the Lech, (*May 17*) enters Munich. *Apr. 13*: Wallenstein reinstated in command, drives Saxons out of Bohemia. *Sept. 3-4*: Battle of Nuremberg between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein. *Nov. 16*: Defeat of Wallenstein, death of Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen; succeeded by Christina (**-1654**).

1632-1648. Vladislav IV of Poland.

1633. *Apr. 23*: League of Heilbronn, of South German Protestants with Sweden and France. *Oct. 12*: Wallenstein defeats Swedes in Silesia. *Nov. 14*: Bernard of Weimar seizes Ratisbon.

1634. *Feb. 25*: Wallenstein murdered at Eger. *Sept. 5-6*: Bernard of Weimar and Swedes defeated at Nördlingen.

1635. *May 30*: Peace of Prague between Emperor and Saxony; Saxony obtains Lusatia. *Sept. 12*: Truce of Stuhmsdorf between Sweden and Poland for 20 years.

1636. *Oct. 4*: Swedes defeat Saxons at Wittstock. *Dec. 22*: Ferdinand III elected king.

1637. *Feb. 15*: Emperor Ferdinand II *d.*; succeeded by Ferdinand III (**-1657**). *Mar. 20*: Bogislav XIV, last duke of Pomerania, *d.*

1638. *Dec. 17*: Bernard of Weimar takes Breisach.

1639. *Jan. 24*: George Jenatsch, leader of Grisons, murdered. *July 18*: Bernard of Weimar *d.*

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1632. English colonies in Antigua and Montserrat. Portuguese expelled from Bengal.

1633. *First English factory in Bengal.*

1634. Lord Baltimore founds Maryland for Roman Catholic settlers. Dutch take island of Curaçao.

1635. English colonize Virgin Islands. French occupy Martinique and Guadeloupe. Dutch occupy Formosa. Persians take Erivan from Turks,

1636. Dutch occupy Ceylon. Bijapur becomes tributary to Delhi. English settlements in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

1637. English factory at Canton. Dutch expel Portuguese from Gold Coast. French traders found St. Louis at mouth of Senegal. Portuguese expelled from Japan.

1637-1644. John Maurice of Nassau, Dutch governor of Brazil.

1638. Swedes settle on Delaware (New Sweden). French take Réunion. Turks take Baghdad back from Persia.

1639. English factory at Madras. Turkey and Persia settle Armenian frontier.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL
HISTORY

1632. Jean Daillé: *Traité de l'Emploi des Saints Pères*, against authority of Patristic writers.

1633. Aug. 6: Laud becomes Archbishop of Canterbury. Edition of Bible (*Textus Receptus*) by Elzevir, Leiden.

1634. Panzani, Italian priest, allowed to enter England. First performance of Passion-Play at Oberammergau.

1635. May: Charles authorizes new Book of Canons for Scotland.

1636. Pope sends agent to Queen of England. Dec.: Scottish Council orders use of new Service Book.

1637. Charles attempts to introduce new Prayer Book into Scotland. Outbreak of religious rebellion in Scotland. Aug. 17: Joh. Gerhard, champion of Lutheran orthodoxy, d. at Jena.

1638. May 6: Cornelius Jansen, originator of Jansenism, d. Nov. 21-Dec. 20: General Assembly at Glasgow restores state of Scottish Kirk as before 1580.

1639. Aug.: General Assembly abolishes Episcopacy in Scotland. Common activity of Lutheran and Calvinistic theologians at Frankfort University.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND
ECONOMIC HISTORY

1632. Export of grain from England without Royal licence forbidden.

1632-1644. Oxenstierna, Swedish chancellor.

1633. Oct. 18: Declaration of Sports on Sundays re-issued.

1634. Oct. 20: First writ of ship-money in London, to make the king independent of Parliament.

1635. Aug. 4: Second writ of ship-money, extended to the whole kingdom. Enlargement of Royal forests.

1636. Oct. 9: Third writ of ship-money. Creation of new monopolies and augmentation of taxation. Tea first introduced into Paris.

1637. Speculation in tulips collapses in Holland.

1637-1638. Ship-money case of John Hampden.

1639. Last writ of ship-money. 'Fundamental Orders' of Connecticut, first written constitution in America.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1632. Galileo Galilei: *Dialogo sopra i due massimi sistemi del mondo*. Rembrandt: *The Lesson in Anatomy*. Van Dyck settles in England as Court painter.

1633. Wm. Prynne: *Histrionmastix*; against stage-plays. Rob. Fludd: *Clavis Philosophiae et Alchymiae*. Abr. Cowley: *Poetical Blossoms*. John Donne: *Poems*. Geo. Herbert: *The Temple*. J. Callot: *Misères et Malheurs de la Guerre*; engravings. June 22: Galilei forced by Inquisition to abjure theories of Copernicus.

1634. Milton: *Comus*. Corneille: *La Veuve*; *La Suivante*.

1635. Sir Thos. Browne: *Religio Medici*; publ. **1642.** Jan. 29: Richelieu founds Académie Française. First vol. of Calderon's Comedies published. Aug. 27: Lope de Vega d.

1636. Corneille: *Le Cid*. Harvard College founded as seminary for clergy. Utrecht University founded.

1637. Descartes: *Discours de la Méthode*. First public opera house, at Venice. Milton: *Lycidas*.

1638. Thos. Shelton: *Tachygraphy*. Descartes invents analytical geometry.

1639. First printing press established in America. Poussin appointed French Court painter.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

- 1640.** *May 12:* Revolts in Catalonia and (*Dec. 1*) Portugal; Portugal becomes independent under dynasty of Braganza (-1910).
- 1640-1656.** John IV of Portugal.
- 1641.** *June 1:* France and Portugal ally against Spain. *Aug.:* Treaty of friendship and commerce between Portugal and Sweden. *Oct.:* Outbreak of Irish rebellion.
- 1642.** *Aug. 22:* Royal standard raised at Nottingham; beginning of English Civil War. *Dec. 4:* Richelieu *d.*; Cardinal Mazarin becomes First Minister (-1661).
- 1643.** *May 14:* Louis XIII *d.*; succeeded by Louis XIV (-1715). *May 19:* French defeat Spaniards at Rocroi. *Sept. 15:* 'First Cessation' ends Irish rebellion. *Sept. 25:* Solemn League and Covenant between Parliament and Scots.
- 1644.** *July 2:* Royalists defeated at Marston Moor. *Sept. 2:* Essex's army surrenders to Charles at Lostwithiel. French driven out of Aragon.
- 1645.** *June 14:* Cromwell defeats Royalists at Naseby. *Aug. 25:* Treaty of Glamorgan (concessions to Irish Roman Catholics). *Sept.* Bristol. *Sept. 24:* Montrose defeated at Philiphaugh.
- 1646.** *May 5:* Charles I surrenders to Scottish army at Newark. *June 5:* Victory of Irish Catholics at Benburh.
- 1647.** *Feb. 3:* Scots sell Charles to Parliament for £400,000. *Mar. 14:* Frederick Henry, Dutch Stadholder, *d.*; succeeded by William II. *Aug. 8:* Parliamentary army defeats Irish at Dangan Hill.
- 1648.** *Apr.:* Scots begin Second Civil War. *Aug. 17:* Cromwell defeats Scots at Preston. *Aug.:* Outbreak of the Fronde in France (-1653).

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

- 1640-1688.** Frederick William of Brandenburg, the Great Elector.
- 1641.** *July 24:* Truce between Sweden and Brandenburg.
- 1642.** *Mar.:* Turks renew peace with Emperor. *Nov. 2:* Swedes defeat Imperial army at Breitenfeld.
- 1644.** *Jan.:* Sweden declares war on Denmark. *Nov. 23* and *Dec. 4:* Peace Conferences at Münster and Osnabrück opened.
- 1645.** *Mar. 7:* Swedes defeat Imperial army at Jankau. *Aug. 23:* Peace of Brömsebro between Sweden and Denmark; Denmark loses her possessions in Sweden. Turks begin conquest of Crete (-1669).
- 1645-1676.** Alexis, Tsar of Russia.
- 1646.** *July:* French and Swedes invade Bavaria.
- 1647.** *Mar. 14:* Treaty of neutrality between Bavaria, France, and Sweden, at Ulm. Austria cedes Burgenland to Hungary (-1919). *Sept. 2:* Bavaria sides again with Emperor.
- 1648.** *Jan. 30:* Peace between Spain and Netherlands. *July 26:* Swedes take Prague. *Oct. 24:* Peace of Westphalia, at Münster and Osnabrück; France obtains Alsace, Sweden obtains mouths of Oder, Elbe, and Weser, independence of Switzerland, Netherlands, and all German states guaranteed.
- 1648-1668.** John II Casimir, King of Poland.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

- 1640.** Final English settlement in Bengal. Dutch monopoly of trade in Japan. Dutch destroy Malacca.
- 1640-1649.** Sultan Ibrahim.
- 1641.** *Jan.:* Portuguese surrender Malacca to the Dutch.
- 1642.** Tasman discovers Tasmania (*Nov. 24*) and New Zealand (*Dec. 13*).
- 1643.** Confederation of united colonies of New England; dissolved 1698.
- 1644.** End of the Ming and beginning of the Manchu dynasties in China (-1912). Dutch settlement in Mauritius.
- 1645.** Portuguese in Brazil rebel against Dutch.
- 1646.** English occupy the Bahamas.
- 1648.** Arabs capture Muscat from Portuguese.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

- 1640.** Jansen: *Augustinus*, published.
- 1641.** Oct.: Massacre of Protestants in Ulster.
- 1642.** Dec. 22: Urban VIII reduces annual feast-days to 32 (*Universa per Orbem*). Urban condemns Jansen's *Augustinus* at instigation of Jesuits.
- 1643.** Sept. 25: Assembly of Westminster adopts Presbyterianism.
- 1644.** Antonio Escobar: *Liber Theologiae Moralis*; standard work of Jesuit moral theology.
- 1644-1655.** Pope Innocent X (Giambattista Pamfili).
- 1645.** Syncretistic dispute between Geo. Calixtus, who advocates religious reunion, and Lutheran orthodoxists.
- 1647.** Nov. 11: Lutherans acknowledge Calvinists as co-religionists.
- 1648.** Nov. 20: Innocent X condemns Peace of Westphalia (*Zelo Domus Dei*; published in 1651). George Fox founds Society of Friends.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1640.** Apr. 13-May 5: Short Parliament. Aug. 28: Petition of 12 Peers for new Parliament. Nov. 3: Long Parliament meets. Dec. 11: Root and Branch Petition. Louis d'or first coined.
- 1641.** May 12: Lord Strafford beheaded. Star Chamber and High Commission Court abolished. Nov. 22: Grand Remonstrance.
- 1642.** Jan. 4: Charles attempts to arrest Five Members. Sept. 10: Essex in command of Parliamentary armies. Sept.: Deflation of Spanish currency.
- 1643.** June 24: Hampden defeated and killed at Chalgrove Field. Dec. 3: Pym d. First subscription loan in Austria.
- 1645.** Jan. 10: Archbishop Laud beheaded. Jan. 21: Sir Thomas Fairfax appointed commander of Parliamentary army. Apr. 3: Self-denying Ordinance passed by Lords.
- 1647.** Swedish African Company founded.
- 1648.** Dec. 6: Pride's Purge of House of Commons. Charles Louis, son of Frederick V of Palatinate, created eighth Elector.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1640.** Hobbes: *Elements of Law, Natural and Politique* (publ. 1650). Corneille: *Polyeucte*; *Horace*; *Cinna*. Moscherosch: *Visions of Philander of Sittewald*. Abo University founded. May 30: Rubens d.
- 1641.** Descartes: *Meditationes de Prima Philosophia*. Guevara: *El Diabolo Cojuelo*. Lely comes to England. Dec. 9: Van Dyck d.
- 1642.** Hobbes: *De Cive*. Theatres closed in England, till 1660. Rembrandt: *Night Watch*. Jan. 8: Galileo d. Aug. 8: Guido Reni d.
- 1643.** Joh. Bollandus, S. J., begins to edit *Acta Sanctorum*. Torricelli invents barometer. Herm. Conring: *On the Origin of German Law*; against Roman law.
- 1644.** Milton: *Areopagitica*. Descartes: *Principia Philosophiae*. Pegnitzischer Blumenorden, poetical society, founded at Nuremberg.
- 1645.** Lord Herbert of Cherbury: *De Religione Gentilium Errorumque apud eos Causis*. Edm. Waller: *Poems*. Comenius: *Panergesia*. Philipp von Zesen: *Adriatische Rosemund*. Aug. 28: Grotius d.
- 1646.** Henry Vaughan: *Poems*. Rich. Crashaw: *Steps to the Temple*.
- 1647.** La Calprenède: *Cléopâtre*. Corneille: *Rodogune*. A. Cowley: *The Mistress*.
- 1648.** Royal Academy of Arts founded at Paris. Herrick: *Hesperides*.
- 1648-1650.** Cyrano de Bergerac: *Histoire comique des états de la lune*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

- 1649.** *Jan. 30:* Charles I beheaded. *Apr.:* Cromwell suppresses revolt of Levellers. *Sept. 11:* Cromwell sacks Drogheda and (*Oct. 11*) Wexford, Ireland.
- 1650.** *Sept. 3:* Cromwell defeats Scots at Dunbar. *Nov. 6:* William II of the Netherlands *d.* *Dec. 19:* Edinburgh Castle surrenders to Cromwell.
- 1651.** *Jan. 1:* Charles II crowned at Scone. *Sept. 3:* Cromwell defeats Charles at Worcester. *Oct. 17:* Charles escapes to France. *Oct. 27:* Limerick surrenders.
- 1652.** *June 30:* England declares war on Holland. *Sept.:* Spaniards take Dunkirk. *Nov.:* Fronde ally with Spain.
- 1653.** *July 31:* Bordeaux surrenders; end of Fronde. *Aug 9:* Dutch defeated by English off Texel.
- 1654.** *Apr. 5:* Peace of Westminster between England and Holland which recognizes Navigation Act. *June 7:* Coronation of Louis XIV. *July 10:* Treaty between England and Portugal establishes English control over Portugal. *Aug. 5:* French take Stenay.
- 1655.** *Aug.:* French successes in Spanish Netherlands.
- 1656.** *Feb.:* Spain declares war on England. *Apr.:* Treaty between Philip IV and the exiled Charles II. *Sept. 5:* Treaty of friendship between England and France.
- 1656-1683.** Alfonso VI, King of Portugal.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

- 1648-1670.** Frederick III, King of Denmark.
- 1650.** *June 26:* Exchange of peace treaties between Emperor and Sweden at Nuremberg.
- 1651.** Formation of Catholic and Protestant Leagues in Germany for carrying out Peace of Westphalia.
- 1652.** *Feb.:* Alliance of Hildesheim between North German Protestants and Sweden. *July 20:* Electorate of Saxony divided in four parts (-1746).
- 1653.** *May 24:* Ferdinand IV elected King of the Romans (*d. July 9, 1654*).
- 1654.** *June 6:* Christina of Sweden abdicates in favour of Charles X of Zweibrücken (-1660). War between Russia and Poland; *Sept. 10:* Tsar takes Smolensk.
- 1655.** *July:* Charles X invades Poland, takes Warsaw (*Aug. 30*) and Cracow (*Oct. 8*). *July 27:* Defensive treaty between Brandenburg and Netherlands.
- 1656.** *Jan. 17:* Alliance between Brandenburg and Sweden; Prussia becomes Swedish fief. *June:* Russians invade Swedish territories in the Baltic. *July 28-30:* Swedes and Brandenburgers defeat Poles at Warsaw. *Nov. 3:* Treaty of Vilna between Russia and Poland. *Nov. 20:* Treaty of Labiau between Brandenburg and Sweden; Sweden renounces sovereignty over Prussia.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

- 1649.** *Aug.:* Sultan Ibrahim deposed and murdered; succeeded by Muhammad IV (-1687). Persians recapture Kandahar.
- 1650.** Frontier between English and Dutch colonies in North America defined.
- 1651.** East India Company occupy St. Helena.
- 1652.** Dutch found Cape Town.
- 1654.** Dutch finally lose Brazil to Portugal.
- 1654-1658.** Gambia, colony of James, Duke of Courland.
- 1655.** *May:* England occupies Jamaica. Dutch annex New Sweden. Russians build forts on the Amur. Blake destroys pirate fleet of Bey of Tunis.
- 1656.** Dutch enter upon trade with China. Dutch take Colombo from the Portuguese.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

- 1649.** Richard Baxter: *The Saints' Everlasting Rest*; devotional book of Independents. Maryland assembly passes Toleration Act.
- 1650.** Calixtus: *Judicium de Controversiis*, to reconcile Lutherans and Calvinists.
- 1652.** Jan. 6: Ernest, Landgrave of Hesse, turns Roman Catholic.
- 1653.** Blaise Pascal joins Jansenists at Port Royal. July 22: *Corpus Evangelicorum* formed at Diet of Ratisbon.
- 1654.** Aug. 22: Commissioners ('Ejectors') appointed to remove incapable clergymen.
- 1654-1657.** Bishop Walton of Chester publishes *Polyglot Bible*.
- 1655.** Apr.: Massacre of Protestants in Savoy. Nov. 3: Christina of Sweden turns Roman Catholic. Nov. 24: Cromwell prohibits Anglican services.
- 1655-1667.** Pope Alexander VII (Fabio Chigi).
- 1656-1657.** Pascal: *Lettres Provinciales*, against Jesuits.

V. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

- 1649.** May 29: England declared Free Commonwealth. Russia abolishes English trade privileges. Standing army established in Austria.
- 1650.** Aug. 1: Permanent economic council formed by Cromwell. Tea first imported into England. First coffee-house opened in Oxford.
- 1651.** Oct. 9: First Navigation Act; monopoly for English shipping in foreign trade.
- 1652.** Feb.: Act of Pardon and Oblivion, to reconcile Royalists. Aug. 12: Army rejects Perpetuation Bill.
- 1653.** Mar. 10: Commercial treaty between England and Portugal. Apr. 20: Cromwell expels Long Parliament for attempting to pass Perpetuation Bill. July 4-Dec. 12: Little or Barebones Parliament. Aug. 5: Standing army in Brandenburg. Dec. 16: Instrument of Government; Cromwell made Lord Protector with a Council of State.
- 1654.** Apr. 11: Commercial treaty between England and Sweden. Apr. 12: Scotland and Ireland united with England. Sept. 3: First Protectorate Parliament meets. Sept. 11: Exclusion of irreconcilable republicans. Sept. 14: Commercial treaty between England and Denmark.
- 1655.** Jan. 22: Parliament dissolved. Aug.: Eleven major-generals appointed for the 11 districts into which England was divided. Oct. 24: Commercial treaty between England and France.
- 1656.** June: Commercial treaty between England and Sweden. Sept. 17: Second Protectorate Parliament meets. Hôpital Général opened in Paris, combines poor-house and factory. First manufacture of stockings in Paris.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1649.** Oct. 6: Milton: *Eikonoklastes*. Andreas Gryphius: *Carolus Stuardus*; play. Fr. v. Spee: *Trutznachtigall*; lyrical poems.
- 1650.** Joost van den Vondel: *Manual of Dutch Poetry*. Mar.: Milton: *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio*.
- 1651.** Hobbes: *Leviathan, or, the Matter, Form and Authority of Government*. Scarron: *Roman Comique*.
- 1652.** Winstanley: *Law of Freedom*; communist theory. Otto von Guericke invents air-pump at Magdeburg. June 21: Inigo Jones d. Sept. 2: Jusepe de Ribera d.
- 1653.** Izaak Walton: *Compleate Angler*. Gracián: *Oráculo Manual*. Mme de Scudéry: *Le Grand Cyrus*. Lauremberg: *Comic Poems*, in Low-German dialect.
- 1654.** Comenius: *Orbis Pictus*, first picture-book for children. Cyr. de Bergerac: *Le Pédant Joué*. Fr. v. Logau: *Epigrams*. Duisburg University founded.
- 1655.** Dugdale: *Monasticon Anglicanum* (-1673). John Wallis: *Arithmetica Infinitorum*. Hobbes: *De Corpore*. Huyghens invents pendulum-clock. First newspaper at Berlin.
- 1656.** James Harrington: *Oceana*; political romance. J. Clauberg: *Ontosophia*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1657. *Mar. 23:* Treaty of Paris between England and France against Spain. *Apr. 20:* English destroy a Spanish fleet off Santa Cruz. *Oct. 3:* French capture Mardyeke.

1658. *June 13:* English and French defeat Spaniards at Dunes, take Dunkirk (*June 25*) and Gravelines (*Aug. 24*). *Sept. 3:* Oliver Cromwell *d.*; succeeded by his son Richard.

1659. *May 21:* England, France, and Holland agree at the Hague, to force Denmark and Sweden to make peace. *Nov. 7:* Peace of the Pyrenees between France and Spain; France obtains Roussillon, Cerdagne, Artois, and fortresses in Flanders, Luxemburg, and Hainault; Spain resigns her claims to Alsace.

1660-1685. Charles II King of England.

1660-1673. James Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England.

1661. *Mar. 9:* Mazarin *d.*; personal rule of Louis XIV (-1715).

1662. *Oct. 27:* Charles II sells Dunkirk to France for 2½ million livres.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1657. *Apr. 2:* Emperor Ferdinand III *d.* *Sept. 19:* Treaty of Wehlau; Poland renounces sovereignty of Prussia on behalf of Brandenburg. *Nov. 6:* Brandenburg allies with Poland against Sweden.

1658. *Mar. 8:* Treaty of Roskild between Sweden and Denmark. *Aug. 1:* Leopold I elected Emperor (-1705). *Aug. 15:* Rhenish League founded under French protectorate. *Aug.-Nov.:* Charles X besieges Copenhagen.

1659. The Great Elector drives Swedes out of Pomerania and Prussia.

1660. *Feb. 23:* Charles X of Sweden *d.*; succeeded by Charles XI (-1697). *May 3:* Peace of Oliva finishes 1st Northern War between Brandenburg, Poland, Austria, Sweden. *June 6:* Peace of Copenhagen between Sweden and Denmark. Turks attack Transylvania.

1661. *June 21:* Peace of Kardis between Sweden and Russia. *Nov.:* Ahmad Kiuprili becomes Grand Vizier.

1662. *Apr.:* County of East Frisia becomes a hereditary principality.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1657. Turks capture Tenedos and Lemnos from Venice.

1658. Dutch take Jaffnapatam, last Portuguese possession in Ceylon. *June 7:* Aurangzeb, son of Shah Jahan, secures the succession, through his victory at Samgarh. *June 18:* Shah Jahan imprisoned by Aurangzeb (*d.* 1666).

1659. *May 26:* Aurangzeb formally ascends the throne (-1707).

1660-1669. Dutch subdue Celebes. **1660.** *Dec. 18:* Royal African Company founded.

1661. *June 23:* Portugal cedes Tangier and Bombay to Charles II as dowry of his queen. Autonomy of Formosa (till 1683). *Aug. 6:* Portuguese retain Brazil, the Dutch Ceylon, by English mediation.

1662. English Guinea Company incorporated. Liberal Charter for Connecticut.

1662-1723. K'ang-hsi Emperor of China.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1657. *Mar. 31:* Humble Petition and Advice, offers title of king to Cromwell. *May 25:* New Humble Petition and Advice, creates new House of Lords and increases Cromwell's power. *June 26:* Additional Petition and Advice, enhances power of Parliament.

1658. *Feb. 4:* Parliament dissolved.

1659. *May 7:* Long Parliament restored. *May 25:* Richard Cromwell resigns (*d. 1712*). *Oct. 12:* Army expels Long (Rump) Parliament. *Nov.:* Monk calls Convention in Scotland. *Dec. 26:* Long Parliament meets again.

1660. *Feb. 3:* General Monk enters London and proclaims a free Parliament. *Apr. 15 - Dec. 29:* Convention Parliament. *May 29:* Charles II re-enters London.

1660-1667. Sir Edward Hyde (**1661**, Earl of Clarendon) Lord Chancellor.

1661. *Apr.:* English Coronation of Charles II. *Dec.:* Corporation Act (renunciation of Covenant).

1661. *May 8 - 1679.* *Jan.:* Cavalier Parliament.

1661-1683. Colbert Controller-General of French Treasury.

1662. *May 19:* Press Act (rigid censorship). *May 19:* Act of Uniformity (consent to revised Prayer Book). Louvois appointed French Secretary of State.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1657. Fountain pens manufactured in Paris.

1659. Ordinance for protection of peasants' land in France.

1660. Navigation Act re-enacted. *Nov. 7:* Council of Trade; *Dec. 1:* Council for Foreign Plantations appointed. Organization of Brandenburg postal service between Cleves and Memel.

1661. Huyghens invents manometer.

1662. Act of Settlement. Exportation of leather, skins, and wool, importation of laces and embroideries prohibited. *Mar.:* Hearth-tax revived. Sir William Petty: *Treatise of Taxes and Contributions*.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1657. Durham University founded by Cromwell (suppressed **1660**). Angelus Silesius: *Sinn- und Schlussreime*; later called *Der Cherubinische Wandersmann*.

1658. Socinians expelled from Poland. Dryden: *Heroic Stanzas* (on Cromwell's Death).

1659. Corneille: *Oedipe*. Molière: *Les Précieuses Ridicules*. Samuel Pepys begins his diaries. Last National Synod of French Protestants at Loudun. Hobbes: *De Homine*.

1660. Dryden: *Astraea redux*. Mme de Scudéry: *Clélie*; novel. *Aug. 6:* Velasquez *d.*

1661. Translation of New Testament into Algonquin dialect by John Eliot (first American Bible edition). Rembrandt: *The Syndics of the Cloth Hall*. Rob. Boyle: *Sceptical Chemist*; founds modern chemistry.

1662. *July 15:* Royal Society founded. Mich. Wigglesworth: *The Day of Doom*; poem characteristic of New England Puritanism. Molière: *Ecole des Femmes*. Versailles Palace begun. Thos. Fuller: *Worthies of England*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1663. French alliance with Denmark. *June 8:* English and Portuguese defeat Spaniards at Ameixial.

1664. French alliance with Brandenburg and Saxony.

1665-1667. Second naval war between England and Holland.

1665. *June 17:* Spaniards defeated by Portuguese and English at Montes Claros. *Sept. 17:* Philip IV of Spain *d.*; succeeded by Charles II (-1700).

1666. *June 11-14:* Albemarle defeated by De Ruyter off Dunkirk. *Aug. 4:* Albemarle defeats De Ruyter off North Foreland. *Oct. 25:* Quadruple alliance between Netherlands, Brandenburg, Brunswick, and Denmark.

1667. *Mar. 31:* Secret treaty between Charles II and Louis XIV. *June:* De Ruyter enters mouth of Thames; fails to land at Harwich. *July 31:* Peace of Breda between England and Holland.

1667-1668. French war of Devolution against Spain in the Netherlands.

1668. *Jan. 23:* Alliance of the Hague; England and Holland against France. *Feb.:* France occupies Franche-Comté. *Feb. 13:* Spain recognizes independence of Portugal. *Apr.:* Sweden joins Anglo-Dutch alliance. *May 2:* Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; France obtains 12 Flemish fortresses.

1670. *June 1:* Secret Anglo-French treaty of Dover; France gets hands free in Holland, England receives subsidies from France. *Aug.:* France occupies Lorraine.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1663. *Apr. 18:* Turkey declares war on Austria. *Sept. 25:* Surrender of Neuhausel.

1664. *Aug. 1:* Turkish defeat at St. Gotthard-on-the-Raab. *Aug. 10:* Peace of Eisenburg between Emperor and Turks.

1665. *June:* Extinction of last Hapsburg collateral line (Tyrol).

1666. *Feb. 2:* Danish-Dutch alliance. *Feb. 16:* Brandenburgian-Dutch alliance. The Raskol (Great Schism) breaks out in the Russian Church.

1666-1667. War between Turkey and Poland.

1667. *June 9:* Oldenburg united with Denmark. *Jan. 20:* Truce of Andrussov between Russia and Poland, which cedes Smolensk and Kiev. *Aug.:* Rhenish Confederation of 1658 dissolved.

1668. *Sept. 19:* John Casimir of Poland abdicates (*d.* 1672 *Dec. 16*).

1669. *June 19:* Michael Wisniewski elected King of Poland (-1673). *Sept.:* Turks conquer Crete. *Dec. 31:* Secret treaty between Brandenburg and France.

1670. Conspiracy of Hungarian magnates against Hapsburgs, suppressed.

1670-1699. Christian V, King of Denmark.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1663. *June 10:* Charter for Royal African Company. Royal Charter for Rhode Island.

1664. *Aug. 29:* English annex New Netherland. *Aug.:* Colbert establishes French East India Company, and reorganizes West India Company.

1664-1667. Dutch buy Swedish colonies on Gold Coast.

1665. English privateers capture St. Eustatius, Saba, and Tobago.

1666. Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Christopher captured by French, Surinam by Dutch. *Jan. 22:* Shah Jahan *d.*

1667. *July 31:* Peace of Breda: England obtains Cape Coast Castle, Holland keeps only Guiana. *Oct.:* New Amsterdam renamed New York.

1668. Fort William near Calcutta founded. Bombay made over to East India Company. First French trading station in India.

1669. Dutch conquer Macassar in Celebes. South Carolina founded.

1670. John Locke draws up Constitution of Carolina. Charleston, Ca., founded. Hudson's Bay Company formed by Prince Rupert.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

- 1663.** German Diet at Ratisbon becomes a permanent institution.
- 1664.** *July*: Conventicle Act; against meetings of Nonconformists.
- 1665.** *Oct.*: Five Mile Act; restrictions on Nonconformist ministers. *Nov. 14*: Lex Regia introduces absolutism in Denmark.
- 1666.** Treaty of Cleves divides Julich-Cleves territories between Brandenburg and Neuburg. Louvois appointed French Minister of War.
- 1667.** *Aug. 30*: Fall and banishment of Clarendon (*d. 1674* at Rouen); Cabal Ministry (Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, Lauderdale; till **1673**).
- 1669.** Duke of York proclaims himself Roman Catholic. Colbert appointed French Secretary of State for Navy.
- 1670.** Duke of Monmouth appointed Captain General of the Army.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

- 1663.** Irish shipping excluded from colonial trade. Turnpike Act introduces turnpike-tolls. Importation of linen and curtains prohibited. The guinea first minted.
- 1664.** Colbert's tariff-reform abolishes French inland duties.
- 1665.** Navigation Act again enforced. *June-Sept.*: Great Plague in London. Robert Hooke: *Micrographia*, describes microscope.
- 1666.** Importation of Irish cattle, sheep, and swine to England prohibited. *Sept. 2-7*: Great Fire of London.
- 1667.** Protectionist tariff in France. Excise in Brandenburg towns. Monetary convention of Zinna between Brandenburg, Saxony, Hanover, and Brunswick. First public observatory in Paris.
- 1668.** Colbert introduces provisioning of troops from depots. Oder-Spree Canal, begun in **1661**, completed. Leeuwenhoek discovers red blood corpuscles.
- 1669.** Phosphorus discovered. Sir Josiah Child, Director of East India Company: *A New Discourse of Trade*, from mercantilist point of view.
- 1670.** Louvois introduces uniforms and paper cartridges in French army.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1663.** Leibniz: *De principiis individui*. Gryphius: *Peter Squentz*. **1663-1678.** Sam. Butler: *Hudibras*.
- 1664.** Lord Orrery: *Mustapha*. George Etherege: *Love in a Tub*. Molière: *Tartuffe*. Order of La Trappe founded. Francisco Zurbarán *d.*
- 1665.** Beginning of *London Gazette* and the *Journal des Savants*. Dryden: *The Indian Emperor*. La Rochefoucauld: *Réflexions et maximes*. Lafontaine: *Contes* (**-1674**). *Nov. 19*: Nic. Poussin *d.*
- 1666.** Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*. Molière: *Le Misanthrope*. Newton uses infinitesimal calculus (published in **1692**). *Aug. 26*: Frans Hals *d.* *Sept. 23*: François Mansard, French architect, *d.*
- 1667.** Milton: *Paradise Lost* (2nd enlarged edition, **1674**). Pufendorf: *De Statu Imperii Germanici*. Complete edition of religious lyrics of Paulus Gerhardt. Racine: *Andromaque*.
- 1668.** Dryden: *Essay of Dramatick Poesy*. Etherege: *She Would If She Could*. La Fontaine: *Fables*. Grimmelshausen: *Simplicius Simplicissimus*. *Giornale de Letterati*, first Italian periodical.
- 1669.** W. Penn: *No Cross, No Crown*. *Oct. 4*: Rembrandt *d.* Mariana Alcorado: *Lettres Portugaises*. Dryden: *Conquest of Granada*. Racine: *Britannicus*.
- 1670.** Dryden appointed Poet Laureate and Royal Historiographer. Spinoza: *Tractatus theologico-politicus*. Pascal: *Pensées*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1671. Philip of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV, marries Liselotte, heiress of the Palatinate. *Nov. 1:* Treaty of neutrality between France and Emperor.

1672. *Mar.:* British navy attacks Dutch ships in Atlantic. *Apr. 7:* England and France declare war on Holland. *July 4:* William III becomes Stadholder (-1702). *Aug. 20:* De Witt brothers, leading republican Dutch statesmen, assassinated.

1672-1678. Second war of Louis XIV against Netherlands.

1673. *Aug. 30:* Alliance of the Hapsburgs with Holland and Lorraine against France. *Sept. 16:* Emperor declares war on France.

1674. *Feb. 19:* England withdraws from war against Holland; Spain, Empire, and Pope ally against France. *June-Oct.:* French successes in Franche-Comté, Flanders, and Western Germany.

1675. *July 27:* Turenne killed at Sassbach; end of great French victories.

1675-1730. Victor Amadeus II, Duke of Savoy.

1676. *Feb. 17:* Secret alliance between Charles II and Louis XIV. *Apr. 22:* Defeat of De Ruyter off Messina. *Apr. 29:* De Ruyter d.

1677. *Apr. 11:* William of Orange defeated at Cassel. *Nov. 17:* French take Freiburg.

1678. *Aug. 10:* Peace of Nijmegen between France and Holland; *Status quo.* *Sept. 17:* Peace of Nijmegen between France and Spain which cedes Franche-Comté and 16 Flemish towns.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1671. *Feb.:* Treaty of assistance between Brandenburg and Netherlands; effective *May 6, 1672.*

1672. *Apr. 14:* Alliance between France and Sweden. *June 23:* Alliance between Emperor and Brandenburg; *July 25:* between Emperor and Holland. *Oct. 18:* Treaty of Buczác; Poland cedes Podolia to Turkey.

1672-1676. Turks attack Poland.

1673. *June 6:* Peace of Vossem between Brandenburg and France; Elector promises not to support any enemy of Louis XIV. *Nov. 11:* Sobieski defeats Kiuprili at Khoczim.

1674. John III Sobieski elected King of Poland (-1696). *May 24:* German Diet votes war against France. *Dec.:* Swedes invade Brandenburg and Prussia.

1675. *June 11:* Alliance between France and Poland. *June 25:* Great Elector defeats Swedes at Rathenow and (*June 28*) Fehrbellin.

1676. Denmark declares war on Sweden. *Oct. 27:* Peace of Zurawna between Turkey and Poland, who divide Podolia.

1676-1682. Theodore III, Tsar of Russia.

1677-1679. Great Elector conquers Hither Pomerania and Rügen, pursues Swedes up to Riga.

1677-1682. Hungarians under Count Tököly rebel against Hapsburgs.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1671. Danes take St. Thomas. English West Indies organized (Barbadoes, Leeward and Windward Islands). *Jan.:* Buccaneers destroy Panama.

1672. French occupy Pondicherry and Coromandel Coast. English Guinea Company merged in Royal African Company, which obtains monopoly of slave trade till 1698.

1673. French take Chandarnagar on the Ganges. French Senegal Company formed. Frontenac, Governor of Canada, conciliates Iroquois.

1674. Sivaji, founder of Mahratta State, declares himself independent of Aurangzeb. French expelled from Madagascar by natives. *Feb. 9:* Peace of Westminster between England and Holland; New Netherland and New Sweden definitely English. French Guiana organized.

1675-1676. War with Red Indians in New England.

1675-1708. Guru Gobind Singh, organizer of political power of Sikhs.

1676. Nathaniel Bacon heads rebellion of Virginians against governor.

1678. Holland cedes Goree to France.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1671. Free City of Brunswick subdued by Duke of Wolfenbüttel and subsequently made capital.

1672. *Mar. 15 (O.S.):* Declaration of Indulgence, towards Nonconformists. *Nov. 8:* Colonel Kalckstein, leader of Prussian Estates, beheaded. *Nov. 17:* Ashley (Earl of Shaftsbury) appointed Lord Chancellor (-1673).

1673. *Mar. 22:* Test Act, excludes Roman Catholics from office under the Crown; Duke of York retires as Lord High Admiral. Abrogation of French Parlement's Right of raising objections to royal edicts.

1673-1678. Earl of Danby, chief minister.

1675. Last Piast of Silesia dies; in spite of Brandenburgian claims, Emperor seizes Silesia as Bohemian fief.

1676. *Oct.:* Ahmad Kiuprili, Turkish Grand Vizier, *d.;* succeeded by Kara Mustafa.

1677. *Nov. 15:* William of Orange marries Princess Mary, daughter of James, Duke of York.

1678. Roman Catholic conspiracy falsely alleged by Titus Oates; persecution of Roman Catholics in England. Roman Catholics excluded from Parliament.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1671. Newton constructs reflecting telescope. Malpighi: *Anatomie Plantarum*, histology of plants.

1672. *Jan. 2:* Stop of Exchequer, suspends payment for 12 months. thousands of business men bankrupt. Economic Council reorganized under Shaftesbury as president and Locke as secretary. Newton's law of gravitation.

1673. Huyghens: *Horologium oscillatorium* (determination of centrifugal force).

1674. Earl of Danby, Lord Treasurer, reorganizes English finances.

1675. Royal Observatory instituted at Greenwich. Leibniz invents differential calculus (published 1684).

1676. Barlow invents repeating clocks and watches. Wiseman: *Seven Chirurgical Treatises*; modern surgery. Olaus Römer's observations on velocity of light.

1678-1685. Importation of all French goods into England prohibited.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1671. Milton: *Paradise Regained*; *Samson Agonistes*. Wycherley: *Love in a Wood*. Duke of Buckingham: *The Rehearsal*; satire against Dryden. Académie de Musique founded at Paris, under Lully. Skinner: *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae*.

1671-1676. The Monument erected in London.

1672. Wycherley: *The Gentleman Dancing Master*. Tsar becomes Protector of all Greek Orthodox Christians. *May 5:* Samuel Cooper *d.* *Nov. 6:* Heinrich Schutz, composer, *d.* *Mémoire galant*, first journal for light reading.

1673. Molière: *Le Malade Imaginaire*; *Feb. 17:* Molière *d.* during rehearsal. Dryden: *Amboyna*.

1674. Wycherley: *The Country Wife*; *The Plain Dealer*. Boileau: *Art Poétique*. *Nov. 8:* Milton *d.* Kneller settles in England.

1674-1678. Nic. Malebranche: *De la recherche de la vérité*.

1675. Dryden: *Aurangzebe*. Jacob Spener: *Pia Desideria*; beginning of Pietism. Chr. Wren: St. Paul's Cathedral; completed in 1710.

1676. Thos. Otway: *Don Carlos*. Etherege: *The Man of Mode*. Ben. Thompson (first poet born in America): *New England's Crisis*.

1677. Racine: *Phèdre*. Spinoza: *Ethics*. *Feb. 21:* Spinoza *d.* Innsbruck University founded.

1678. Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress* (2nd part, 1684). Dryden: *All for Love*. Thos. Corneille: *Earl of Essex*. First permanent German opera house at Hamburg.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1679. *Feb. 5:* Peace of Nijmegen between France and the Empire, which cedes Freiburg and Breisach. *Oct.:* Chambers of Reunion installed at Metz, Breisach, Besançon, and Tournai.

1681. *Sept. 30:* French take Strasbourg and Casale in time of peace.

1682. Conflict between France and Pope about Gallicanism. French Protestants excluded from guilds, civil service, and the king's household.

1683. Association of the Hague against France. *July 30:* Maria Theresa, Queen of Louis XIV, d.; he then marries Mme de Maintenon. *Dec.:* War between France and Spain.

1683-1706. Peter II of Portugal.

1684. *June:* French take Treves and Luxembourg. *Aug. 15:* Truce of Ratisbon between Empire and France for 20 years.

1685. *Feb. 6:* Charles II d.; succeeded by James II (-1688).

1686. *July 9:* League of Augsburg between Emperor, Spain, Sweden, Saxony, Palatinate, etc., against Louis XIV. *Dec. 11:* Prince de Condé d.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1679. *June 29:* Peace of St. Germain between Brandenburg and Sweden; Brandenburg loses all her conquests. *Sept. 2:* Peace of Fontainebleau between Denmark and Sweden: Denmark restores all her conquests.

1679-1726. Maximilian II Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria.

1680-1682. Charles XI transforms Sweden into absolute monarchy.

1681. *Jan. 11:* Defensive alliance between Brandenburg and France.

1682-1689. Tsaritsa Sophia, Regent of Russia.

1682. Turks proclaim Tököly King of Hungary.

1683-1699. Austria and Poland at war with Turkey.

1683. Prince Eugene of Savoy enters Imperial army. *July 14-Sept. 12:* Turks besiege Vienna. *Sept. 12:* Charles of Lorraine defeats Turks at the Kahlenberg near Vienna.

1684. *Mar. 5:* Holy League of Linz between Austria, Poland, and Venice against Turkey.

1685. *May 26:* Charles, Elector Palatine, d.; Louis XIV claims Palatinate for his sister-in-law, Liselotte.

1685-1690. Venetians conquer Athens and the Morea.

1686. *Apr. 1:* Alliance between Emperor and Great Elector, who obtains Schwiebus and renounces claims to Silesia. *Sept. 2:* Charles of Lorraine takes Buda.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1679. *Sept. 18:* New Hampshire created a province separate from Massachusetts.

1680. First Brandenburgian expedition to West Africa.

1680-1682. French colonial empire from Quebec to mouth of Mississippi organized.

1681. *Mar. 14:* Royal Charter for Pennsylvania.

1681-1690. Tobago, colony of James, Duke of Courland.

1682. La Salle founds St. Louis. Danes settle on Gold Coast. *July:* Philadelphia, Pa., laid out.

1682-1690. Sir John Child, Governor of Bombay.

1683. Manchus conquer isle of Formosa (Chinese possession till 1895). Brandenburgian factories on Gold Coast. Dutch traders admitted at Canton.

1684. Charter of Massachusetts annulled. French Mississippi Company formed. English lose Tangier to Morocco.

1685. French Guinea Company formed. K'ang-hsi opens all Chinese ports to foreign trade. French embassy sent to Siam.

1686. Siamese embassy sent to France. Aurangzeb annexes kingdom of Bijapur.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

- 1679.** Feb. 28: Duke of York banished to Brussels (-1680). Two general elections; party names of Whig and Tory come into use. May 26: Habeas Corpus Act. Halifax chief Minister. June 22: Battle of Bothwell Bridge; Monmouth subdues insurrection of Scottish Covenanters.
- 1680.** May 21: Exclusion Bill, against succession of Duke of York, passes Commons, rejected by Lords. Archbishopric of Magdeburg incorporated with Brandenburg.
- 1681.** Mar. 19-28: Parliament of Oxford. Nov. 9: Religious toleration granted to Hungarian Protestants.
- 1682.** Plot of radical Whigs under Shaftesbury. Mar.: French Assembly of Clergy defines liberties of Gallican Church. Pennsylvania assembly issues constitution (Great Charter).
- 1683.** Jan. 21: Shaftesbury *d.* June: Rye House Plot discovered; Monmouth exiled to Holland; Lord Wm. Russell (July 21) and Algernon Sidney (Dec. 7) beheaded.
- 1684.** Charters of London and 65 Whig cities remodelled.
- 1685.** May 20: James II's Parliament meets. June 11: Rebellion of Duke of Monmouth; defeated at Sedgemoor (July 6) and beheaded (July 15). Sept.: Bloody Assizes; Jeffreys appointed Lord Chancellor.
- 1686.** July: Court of Ecclesiastical Commission created.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

- 1679.** Sir Wm. Petty: *A Treatise on Taxes and Contributions*. Newton's calculations of the lunar orbit. Colbert's decree to examine every merchant in book-keeping, commercial law, and knowledge of mercantile wares.
- 1680.** Dockwra institutes penny post in London.
- 1681.** May: Canal du Midi, begun in 1664, opened.
- 1682.** Sir Wm. Petty: *Quantulumcunque, or, a Tract concerning Money*. Pierre Baille establishes weaving mill with 100 looms at Amsterdam.
- 1683.** Sept. 6: Colbert *d.*
- 1684.** Portugal prohibits importation of woollen goods. First attempt to light London streets. Hooke invents optical telegraph.
- 1685.** Entails introduced in Scotland. Oct. 18: Louis XIV revokes edict of Nantes; thousands of French refugees arrive in England, Netherlands, and Brandenburg, where they introduce many new industries.
- 1686.** Willoughby and Ray: *Historia Piscium*.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1679.** Gilbert Burnet: *History of the English Reformation*. Lee and Dryden: *Oedipus King of Thebes*. Feb. 2: Jan Steen *d.*
- 1680.** Bunyan: *Life and Death of Mr. Badman*. Otway: *The Orphan of China*. Fléchier: *Oraisons Funèbres*. Comédie Française established. Purcell: *Dido and Aeneas*. Sept. 25: Samuel Butler *d.* Nov. 30: Peter Lely *d.*
- 1681.** Dryden: *Absalom and Achitophel*; *Religio Laici* (2nd part 1684). Bossuet: *Treatise on Universal History*. Mabillon: *De Re Diplomatica*; standard work on diplomatics.
- 1682-1776.** *Acta Eruditorum*; first German learned periodical.
- 1682.** Otway: *Venice Preserved*. Dryden: *The Medal, a Satire against Sedition*. Complete edition of Pierre Corneille. Mar. 13: J. van Ruisdael *d.* Apr. 3: Murillo *d.* Nov. 23: Claude Lorrain *d.*
- 1683.** Wm. Penn: *General Description of Pennsylvania*.
- 1684.** Thos. Burnet: *Theory of Earth*. Ph. W. von Hornigk: *Oesterreich über alles wenn es nur will*.
- 1685.** Dryden: *Albion and Albinus*. M. van Coehoorn: *Nieuwe Vestingsbouw*; theory of fortification.
- 1686.** Mme de Maintenon founds Maison de St. Cyr for poor noble girls. Pufendorf appointed court-historiographer of Brandenburg.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1687. *July 3:* James II receives papal nuncio.

1688. James II recalls British troops from Holland. *Sept. 24:* Louis XIV begins war against Empire without declaration. *Nov. 15:* William of Orange lands at Torbay. *Nov. 26:* Louis XIV declares war on Holland. *Dec. 25:* James II escapes to France. *Dec. 28:* William enters London.

1688-1697. War of League of Augsburg.

1689-1694. Mary II; **1689-1702,** William III, Queen and King of England.

1689. *May 12:* England and Holland join League of Augsburg. Rising of Protestants in Cevennes.

1690. *June 6:* Spain joins Great Alliance. *July 1:* Allies defeated at Fleurus. *Aug. 18:* Piedmontese defeated at Staffarda. *Oct. 20:* Savoy joins Great Alliance.

1691. *July 6:* Louvois *d.*

1692. *May 29:* English defeat French off La Hogue. *Aug. 3:* William III defeated at Steenkerke.

1693. *July 29:* William III defeated at Neerwinden.

1694. *Dec. 28:* Queen Mary II *d.*

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1687. *Aug. 18:* Turkish defeat at Mohács. *Sept. 26:* Venetians bombard Athens and destroy Parthenon and Propylaea. *Nov. 2:* Mohammed IV deposed; succeeded by Suleiman III; Mustafa Kiuprili, Grand Vizier.

1688. *May 9:* Frederick William, the Great Elector, *d.*; succeeded by Frederick III (-1713). *Sept. 6:* Turks lose Belgrade. *Sept. 25:* French invade Palatinate. *Oct. 22:* Magdeburg Convention against Louis XIV. *Oct. 24:* French take Heidelberg.

1689. *Jan.-June:* Mélaç devastates Palatinate. Russia joins war against Turkey.

1689-1725. Peter I, Tsar of Russia.

1690. *Apr. 18:* Charles of Lorraine, Imperial generalissimo, *d.* *Oct. 8:* Turks reconquer Belgrade.

1691. *Aug. 19:* Louis of Baden, imperial generalissimo, defeats Turks at Szlankamen; Mustafa Kiuprili killed in action.

1691-1695. Sultan Ahmad II.

1692. *June 5:* Louis of Baden takes Grosswardein.

1693. *May 22:* French again destroy Heidelberg.

1693-1747. Leopold I, Prince of Anhalt, organizer of Prussian army.

1694-1733. Augustus the Strong, Elector of Saxony.

1694. *Dec. 20:* Frederick of Brandenburg restores Schwiebus to Austria, thereby reviving claims to Silesia.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1687. Arguin, Guinea, established as Brandenburgian colony. French build Fort Niagara against English. Aurangzeb conquers Golkonda.

1687-1689. French Huguenots settle at Cape of Good Hope.

1688. Dutch found Fort Vreedenburg, Gold Coast. Revolution in Siam against French influence. French bomb Algiers and subsequently make treaty. James II revokes Charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

1689. Natal becomes Dutch colony. Boundary convention of Nerchinsk between Russia and China. William and Mary recognize old Charters of colonies.

1690. English factory at Calcutta established.

1691. New East India Company formed. Massachusetts receives new Charter.

1692. K'ang hsi grants free exercise of religion to Jesuits.

1693. Carolina divided into North and South Carolina; constitution on the model of Virginia. Dutch take Pondicherry.

1694. Venetians attack Chios, defeated by Turks.

1694-1721. Husain, Shah of Persia.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

- 1687.** *Jan.*: Tyrconnel appointed Viceroy of Ireland. *Apr. 2*: Declaration of Indulgence. *July 2*: Parliament dissolved. Dispute between Louis XIV and Pope (-1689). *Oct.*: Hungarian Diet renounces right of resistance.
- 1688.** *May 4*: Declaration of Indulgence reissued. *June 29-30*: Trial and acquittal of the Seven Bishops opposing Declaration. *June 30*: Seven Lords invite William of Orange to England.
- 1689.** *Feb. 12*: Declaration of Rights. *Mar. 12*: James II arrives in Ireland. *Apr. 20-Aug. 1*: Siege of Londonderry. *May 24*: Toleration Act. *July 27*: Scottish Jacobites defeated at Killiecrankie. *Oct.*: Bill of Rights. Reich Law Court established at Wetzlar.
- 1690.** *July 11*: William defeats James II at the Boyne.
- 1691.** *July*: Limerick capitulates; Protestant farmers settled in Ireland. *Dec. 4*: Diploma Leopoldinum confirms political and religious liberties of Transylvania.
- 1692.** *Feb. 13*: Massacre of Highlanders at Glencoe. *Dec. 19*: Duke Ernest Augustus of Hanover made ninth Elector.
- 1693.** *Mar. 14*: William vetoes bill for Triennial Parliaments. Charles XI of Sweden formally declares himself absolute monarch. Gallican Church reconciled with Papacy.
- 1694.** *Dec. 3*: Triennial Bill becomes law.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

- 1687.** Newton: *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*.
- 1688.** Abraham Thevart first casts plate-glass.
- 1689.** Export duties on corn abolished in England.
- 1690.** Huyghens's theory of undulation of light.
- 1691.** Sir Wm. Petty: *Political Survey, or, Anatomy of Ireland; Essays in Political Arithmetic*.
- 1692.** Lloyd's coffee-house becomes office for marine insurance.
- 1693.** New Charter for Old East India Company. National Debt established. Halley composes first scientific astronomical tables.
- 1694.** *July 27*: Bank of England established.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1687.** Dryden: *The Hind and the Panther*. Fénelon: *De l'éducation des filles*. Thomasius lectures for the first time in German, at Leipzig University.
- 1688.** Thomas Shadwell: *The Squire of Alsatia*. Boileau: *Les Héros de Roman*. Ziegler: *Asiatische Banise*. *Aug. 31*: John Bunyan d. La Bruyère: *Caractères*.
- 1688-1703.** Prime of Japanese art and science in the Genroku era.
- 1689.** John Locke: *On Civil Government*. Casper von Lohenstein: *Arminius and Thusnelda*.
- 1690.** Locke: *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*. Nath. Lee: *Massacre of St. Bartholomew*. Poetical circle of Arcadia formed in Rome.
- 1691.** Claude Fleury: *Histoire de l'église*; from the Gallican point of view. C. Stieler: *Treasure of German Language*; grammar and dictionary. Purcell: *King Arthur*.
- 1692.** Purcell: *Fairy Queen*.
- 1693.** Locke: *Ideas on Education*. Pufendorf: *The Achievements of the Great Elector*. W. Penn: *Essay on the Present and Future Peace of Europe*; suggests European federation.
- 1694.** Halle University founded. Purcell: *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1695. *Jan. 4:* Marshal Luxembourg *d.* *Sept. 1:* William III takes Namur.

1696. *Oct. 6:* Savoy withdraws from Great Alliance; obtains Pinerolo back from France.

1697. *Sept. 20:* Treaty of Ryswyck between France, England, Holland, and Spain; France recognizes William III as king, and Anne as his heir presumptive.

1698. *Oct. 11:* First Partition Treaty regarding Spain; Spanish possessions to be divided between Electoral Prince of Bavaria, Dauphin, and Archduke Charles.

1699. *Feb. 6:* Josef Ferdinand, Electoral Prince of Bavaria, *d.*

1700. *Mar. 25:* Second Partition Treaty; Archduke Charles to have Spain, her colonies, the Netherlands, and Sardinia; Dauphin, Italian territories. *Oct. 9:* Charles II of Spain appoints Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV, his only heir. *Nov. 1:* Charles II *d.*

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1695-1703. Sultan Mustafa II.

1696. *July 29:* Peter of Russia takes Azoff from Turks.

1697. *June 27:* Augustus of Saxony elected King of Poland. *Sept. 11:* Prince Eugene defeats Turks at Zenta. *Oct. 30:* Peace of Ryswyck between France and Empire; France restores right bank of Rhine, and is bought off as regards her claims to Palatinate.

1697-1718. Charles XII, King of Sweden.

1698. *Sept.-Oct.:* Peter of Russia executes rebel musketeers (Strieltzy).

1698-1727. George Lewis, Elector of Hanover.

1699. *Jan. 26:* Peace of Karlowitz between Austria-Hungary, Poland, Venice, and Turkey, which cedes Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia to the Hapsburgs, Podolia and Ukraine to Poland, and Morea to Venice.

1699-1730. Frederick IV of Denmark.

1700-1721. Second Northern War.

1700. *June 23:* Truce between Russia and Turkey, which cedes Azov. *Aug. 9:* Peter invades Livonia. *Aug. 18:* Charles XII enforces peace of Travendal on Denmark. *Nov. 30:* Charles XII defeats Peter at Narva.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1696. Fort William, Calcutta, built.

1696-1706. Russians conquer Kamchatka.

1697. *Sept. 20:* Peace of Ryswyck; Fort Albany restored to Hudson's Bay Company; Pondicherry and Acadia to France; Spain keeps in the West Indies only East San Domingo, Cuba, and Porto Rico. China conquers Western Mongolia.

1697-1702 and 1714-1720. Governor De Brue attempts to establish French colonial empire in West Africa.

1698. African trade opened to all British subjects. Scottish colony established on Isthmus of Darien.

1698-1700. First French legation to China.

1699. Scottish settlement in Darien fails. Dampier explores N.W. coast of Australia.

1700. Administrative organization of Bengal under Sir Charles Eyre.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1695. End of Press censorship in England.</p> <p>1696. Habeas Corpus Act suspended. Board of Trade and Plantations established.</p> <p>1697. <i>June 2:</i> Augustus of Saxony turns Roman Catholic. <i>Dec. 4:</i> Fall of E. von Danckelmann, Brandenburg Chancellor. Somers appointed Lord Chancellor of a wholly Whig Ministry.</p> <p>1699. Administrative reforms of Peter the Great begin.</p> <p>1700. Resumption Bill. <i>Nov. 16:</i> Crown Treaty between Emperor and Elector of Brandenburg.</p>	<p>1695. Window tax imposed in England.</p> <p>1696. English currency restored under direction of Locke and Newton.</p> <p>1697. <i>Mar. - 1698. Sept.</i> First visit of Peter I of Russia to Prussia, Holland, England, and Vienna.</p> <p>1698. Charter for New East India Company. First Eddystone lighthouse.</p> <p>1700. Sewall: <i>Selling of Joseph</i>; first American protest against slavery. Sauveur measures and explains musical vibrations.</p>	<p>1695. Congreve: <i>Love for Love</i>. Leibniz: <i>Système nouveau de la nature</i>. Purcell: <i>Indian Queen</i>. Quesnel: <i>Moral Reflexions on the New Testament</i>. Fénelon made Archbishop of Cambrai; controversy with Boileau. Breslau University founded. <i>Nov. 21:</i> Henry Purcell <i>d.</i></p> <p>1695-1697. Pierre Bayle: <i>Dictionnaire historique et critique</i>.</p> <p>1696. Academy of Arts established at Berlin. Christian Reuter: <i>Schelmuffsky</i>. Vanbrugh: <i>The Relapse</i>.</p> <p>1697. Leibniz: <i>Thoughts on Improving German Language</i>. D'Herbilot: <i>Bibliothèque Orientale</i>.</p> <p>1698. Fénelon: <i>Télémaque</i> (published and immediately suppressed in 1699). Francke endowments at Halle founded by H. A. Francke. New Palace, Bamberg, finished.</p> <p>1698-1706. Berlin Palace built by Andreas Schluter.</p> <p>1699. Innocent XII condemns Fénelon's <i>Maximes des Saints</i>. <i>Apr. 22:</i> Racine <i>d.</i> G. Farquhar: <i>Love and a Bottle</i>. Richard Bentley: <i>Phalaris</i>.</p> <p>1700. German Protestants adopt Gregorian Calendar. <i>Apr. 30:</i> Dryden <i>d.</i></p>

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1701-1714. War of the Spanish Succession.

1701. Feb.: Philip enters Madrid; French occupy southern Spanish Netherlands. *Apr.-Sept.:* Prince Eugene defeats French in Lombardy. *Sept. 16:* James II *d.*; Louis XIV recognizes Old Pretender as James III. *Sept. 17:* England, Holland, and the Emperor ally against France.

1702. Mar. 19: William III *d.*; succeeded by Queen Anne (-1714) in England; no Stadholder in Holland. *May 4:* England, Holland, and the Emperor declare war on France. Marlborough victorious in Netherlands, French in Lombardy. Rebellion of Protestant Camisards in Cevennes (-1705).

1703. May 26: Portugal joins Great Alliance. Marlborough occupies Electorate of Cologne. *Nov. 4:* Savoy joins Great Alliance.

1704. Aug. 4: English take Gibraltar. *Aug. 13:* Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeat French and Bavarians at Blenheim.

1705. Oct. 14: English navy takes Barcelona; Charles (III) recognized in Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon.

1706. May 22: English raise siege of Barcelona by the French. *May 23:* Marlborough defeats French at Ramillies, and conquers Spanish Netherlands. *June 27:* English and Portuguese enter Madrid. *Sept. 7:* Prince Eugene defeats French at Torino.

1707. Apr. 25: English defeat at Almanza. *Aug.* Unsuccessful siege of Toulon by Allies; Imperial troops take Naples.

1708. Mar.: Unsuccessful expedition of Old Pretender to Scotland. *July 11:* Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeat French at Oudenarde. *Aug.:* English take Sardinia. *Sept.:* English capture Minorca. *Oct. 21:* Allies take Lille.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1701. Jan. 18: Frederick of Brandenburg crowned king in Prussia, as Frederick I. *Mar. 9:* Electors of Bavaria and Cologne side with France. *June-July:* Charles XII occupies Livonia and Courland, and invades Poland.

1702. May 14: Charles XII takes Warsaw. *July 19:* Charles XII defeats Poles at Klissow; seizes Cracow. Frederick I of Prussia acquires countships of Lingen and Mörs. *Sept 28:* Imperial Diet decides on war against France.

1703. May 1: Charles XII defeats Peter at Pultusk. Hungarians, supported by France, revolt against Emperor. *May 27:* St. Petersburg founded. Campaign in Rhineland and South Germany.

1704. July 15: Stanislas Leszczinski elected King of Poland at Charles XII's instigation. Peter fortifies Kronstadt and takes Dorpat and Narva.

1705. May 5: Emperor Leopold I *d.*, succeeded by Josef I.

1706. Feb. 13: Charles XII defeats Russians and Saxons at Fraustadt. *Sept. 24:* Peace of Altranstadt between Sweden and Saxony; Augustus renounces Polish crown.

1707. Jan. 4: Louis of Baden *d.* Prussia acquires principality of Neuchâtel and countship of Tecklenburg. Charles XII takes Vilna, and allies with Cossacks under Mazepa.

1708. Charles XII takes Mohilev and invades Ukraine. Hungarian rebels defeated by Austrians. Emperor claims reversion of Duchy of Mantua.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1703. Delaware becomes a separate colony.

1705. Husseinite dynasty of Beys become rulers of Tunis.

1706. Successful defence of Charleston, S.C., against French and Spaniards.

1707. Mar. 3: Aurangzeb *d.*; succeeded by Bahadur (-1712).

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL
HISTORY

- 1701.** *Mar. 8:* Mecklenburg divided into Schwerin and Strelitz (-1934). *June 12:* Act of Settlement, provides for Protestant succession of house of Hanover.
- 1704.** *Apr.:* Harley and St. John, moderate Tories, join Ministry.
- 1705.** *Aug. 28:* George William, Duke of Lüneburg-Celle, d.; his country united with Hanover. *Oct. 25:* Parliament with Whig majority meets; Cowper appointed Lord Chancellor.
- 1706.** *Apr. 29:* Electors of Bavaria and Cologne outlawed by the Emperor. *Dec. 3:* Sunderland appointed Secretary of State.
- 1707.** *May 1:* Union between England and Scotland. Union between Castile and Aragon.
- 1708.** *Feb.:* Ministry made wholly Whig. *Oct. 28:* Prince Consort, George of Denmark d. Russia divided into 8 governments.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY
AND NATURAL SCIENCE

- 1702.** Asiento Guinea Company formed to transport negroes to America. Serfdom abolished on royal estates in Denmark.
- 1703.** *May 16:* Methuen Treaty between England and Portugal.
- 1704.** Newton: *Optics*; corpuscular theory of light. Newcomen erects first steam-engine.
- 1706.** Mill invents carriage-springs.
- 1707.** Vauban: *Projet d'une Dîme Royale*, on social and economic defects of France; burnt by command of king. Denis Papin invents steamboat; destroyed by mob.
- 1708.** East India and New East India Companies merged.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1701.** Steele: *The Christian Hero*. Yale College, Newhaven, Conn., founded. Russian Patriarchate abolished. Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts founded.
- 1702.** *Daily Courant*, first English daily newspaper. J. Kersey: *New English Dictionary*.
- 1702-1714.** Vanbrugh builds Castle Howard, Yorks.
- 1703.** Schlüter's statue of the Great Elector, Berlin.
- 1704.** Swift: *Tale of a Tub*. Defoe starts *Weekly Review*, first American newspaper, at Boston. *Oct. 28:* John Locke d. *Oct. 29:* *Vossische Zeitung* first published at Berlin (-1933).
- 1705.** B. de Mandeville: *Fable of the Bees*; political satire. Vanbrugh builds Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire. Peter the Great founds Moscow University.
- 1706.** Excavations begun at Pompeii and Herculaneum. G. Farquhar: *The Recruiting Officer*.
- 1707.** Fénelon exiled from French court. G. Farquhar: *The Beaux' Stratagem*.
- 1708.** Handel: *Agrippina*. Montfaucon: *Palaeographia Graeca*. First permanent German theatre at Vienna.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1709. *July 30:* Marlborough and Prince Eugene take Tournai, defeat French at Malplaquet (*Sept. 11*), and take Mons (*Oct. 20*).

1710. *July 27:* English victories at Almenara and (*Aug. 20*) at Saragossa. *Sept. 28:* Charles (III) enters Madrid. *Dec. 9:* Defeat of English at Brihuega. *Dec. 10:* French defeat Austrians at Villa Viciosa; Philip V master of Spain.

1711. *Apr. 13:* Dauphin *d.* *Sept. 27:* Charles (III) leaves Spain.

1712. *Jan. 12:* Peace Congress opened at Utrecht. *Feb. 18:* Louis, Duke of Burgundy, heir apparent to Louis XIV, *d.* *Mar. 8:* Duke of Brittany, next heir, *d.* *July 16:* English-French truce. *July 24:* Dutch defeat at Denain; Holland joins truce with France.

1713. *Apr. 11:* Peace of Utrecht between France and Britain, Holland, Savoy, and Portugal; France dismantles Dunkirk, recognizes Protestant succession in Britain; France gains fortresses on northern frontier, Holland establishes barrier against France, Sicily to be ceded to Savoy as kingdom. *June 13:* Peace of Utrecht between England and Spain; Spain cedes Gibraltar and Minorca.

1714. *June 26:* Peace of Utrecht between Spain and Holland. *Aug. 1:* Queen Anne *d.*; succeeded by George Lewis, Elector of Hanover, as George I (-1727). *Sept. 11:* Duke of Berwick storms Barcelona, last stronghold of partisans of Charles (III). *Sept. 16:* Philip V of Spain marries Elizabeth Farnese; Alberoni, leading Minister.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1709. *July 8:* Peter I defeats Charles XII at Poltava (Pultowa). Charles flees to Turkey. Augustus of Poland expels Stanislas.

1710. *Mar. 31 and May 4:* Alliance of the Hague, establishes neutrality of Swedish possessions in Germany. *Nov. 30:* Turkey declares war on Russia, at Charles XII's instigation.

1711. *Apr. 17:* Josef I *d.*; succeeded by Charles III of Spain, as Charles VI (-1740). *Apr. 29:* Agreement between Emperor and Hungarian rebels. *July 21:* Peter I, surrounded by Turks at the Pruth, makes peace and restores Azov.

1712. Russians and Danes defeat Swedes in Baltic and Scandinavia.

1713. *Apr. 11:* Peace of Utrecht between France and Prussia, which obtains Upper Gelderland and Neuchâtel. *Apr. 19:* Charles VI issues Pragmatic Sanction (female right of succession in Hapsburg possessions). Charles XII prisoner of Turks.

1713-1740. Frederick William I, King of Prussia.

1714. *Mar. 7:* Peace of Rastatt between France and Emperor; France recognizes Italian possessions of Hapsburgs, Electors of Bavaria and Cologne are restored. *Sept. 7:* Peace of Baden between France and Empire; France keeps Alsace with Strasbourg. *Nov. 22:* Charles XII arrives at Stralsund after 16 days' ride from Adrianople.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1709. First mass emigration of Germans to America, from Palatinate to Pennsylvania. Russian prisoners first sent to Siberia.

1710. Mauritius becomes French. English take Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia.

1711. *May-Oct.:* Unsuccessful English expedition to Canada. English South Sea Company formed.

1712. War of succession between Bahadur's 4 sons.

1713. *Mar. 21:* Spain grants England privileges in slave-trading, by Asiento Treaty. *Apr. 11:* Peace of Utrecht; France cedes Newfoundland, Acadia, and Hudson Bay to England; Spain cedes San Sacramento, north of River Plate, to Portugal.

1714. Tripoli becomes independent of Constantinople.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

- 1710.** *June 14:* Sunderland dismissed. *Aug. 8:* Fall of Whig Ministry; Harley and St. John form Tory Ministry. *Sept. 28:* Parliament dissolved. *Nov. 25:* Parliament with Tory majority meets.
- 1711.** *Feb. 22:* Administrative Senate formed in Russia. *May 23:* Harley created Earl of Oxford. *Dec. 31:* Marlborough dismissed from office.
- 1712.** *Jan. 17:* Walpole sent to Tower. *July 7:* St. John created Viscount Bolingbroke. *Nov. 5:* Philip V of Spain renounces claims to French throne.
- 1713.** *Mar.:* Dukes of Berry and Orleans renounce claims to Spanish throne.
- 1714.** *Feb. 14:* Paris Parlement registers Bull *Unigenitus*. *July 27:* Lord Oxford dismissed. *Sept.:* Whig Ministry under Townshend, including Walpole, Sunderland, Orford, Halifax.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

- 1709.** Böttger produces first European porcelain at Meissen. Abraham Darby produces coke and uses it to smelt iron.
- 1710.** English South Sea Company formed. Le Blon invents three-colour printing. *Jan. 27:* First budget in Russia.
- 1711.** Partels constructs first ventilator, John Shore first tuning-fork. Queen Anne establishes Ascot races.
- 1712.** Newspaper Stamp Act. Last execution for witchcraft in England. Jan Kruse begins cultivation of moorlands in East Friesland.
- 1714.** Fahrenheit constructs mercury thermometer.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1709.** Berkeley: *New Theory of Vision*. First Copyright Act.
- 1709-1711.** Richard Steele: *The Tatler*.
- 1710.** Leibniz: *Théodicée*. Handel: *Rinaldo*. Berkeley: *Principle of Human Knowledge*.
- 1711.** Alex. Pope: *Essay on Criticism*. Shaftesbury: *Philosophical Writings*. London Academy of Arts opened under Kneller. Berlin Academy established, Leibniz president.
- 1711-1712.** Steele and Addison: *The Spectator*.
- 1711-1722.** The Zwinger, Dresden, built by Pöppelmann.
- 1712.** Pope: *The Rape of the Lock*. John Arbuthnot: *History of John Bull*.
- 1713.** Addison: *Cato*. Steele and Addison: *The Guardian*. Abbé de St. Pierre: *Projet de paix perpétuelle*. Gravina: *Della Tragedia*. Clement XI condemns Quesnel's Jansenist *Moral Reflections* (Bull *Unigenitus*).
- 1713-1716.** Prince Eugene's Belvedere palace, Vienna, built.
- 1714.** Leibniz: *Monadology*. Spanish Academy of Science founded. G. Arnold: *Impartial History of Church and Heresy*. Worcester College, Oxford, founded.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1715. *Feb. 6:* Peace of Madrid between Spain and Portugal. *Sept. 1:* Louis XIV *d.*; succeeded by Louis XV, his great-grandson (-1774), till 1723 under regency of Philip, Duke of Orleans. *Sept. 6:* Jacobite rising in Scotland. *Nov. 13:* Defeat of Jacobites at Preston and Sheriffmuir.

1716. *Jan. 2-Feb. 4:* James (III) in Scotland. *May 25:* Treaty of Westminster between England and Austria for mutual defence. *Nov. 28:* Defensive alliance at the Hague between England and France.

1717. *Jan. 4:* Triple alliance between England, France, and Holland. *Aug. 17:* Convention of Amsterdam between France, Russia, and Prussia, to maintain treaties of Utrecht and Baden. *Aug. 22:* Spain attacks Sardinia.

1718. *Aug. 2:* Quadruple alliance between the Emperor, England, France, and Holland against Spain. *Aug. 11:* Byng defeats Spaniards off Cape Passaro. *Dec. 28:* England declares war on Spain.

1719. *Jan. 9:* France declares war on Spain. *Apr. 13-June 10:* Spanish invasion of Scotland fails. *Dec. 5:* Fall of Alberoni.

1720. *Feb. 17:* Peace between Quadruple Alliance and Spain; Savoy obtains Sardinia from Austria in exchange for Sicily.

1721. *June 21:* Defensive alliance between England, France, and Spain.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1715. *May:* Alliance between Prussia, Denmark, Hanover, Saxony, and Poland against Sweden completed; *May 1:* Declaration of war. *Nov. 15:* Barrier Treaty between Austria and Holland; Austria obtains Spanish Netherlands; 8 fortresses occupied by Dutch garrisons. *'Dec. 24:* Prussians take Stralsund from Swedes. Charles XII attacks Norway.

1716. *Apr. 13:* Emperor declares war on Turkey. *Aug. 5:* Prince Eugene defeats Turks at Peterwardein. *Oct.:* Russians occupy Mecklenburg.

1717. *Aug. 18:* Prince Eugene captures Belgrade.

1718. *June 26:* Tsarevitch Alexis *d.* *July 21:* Peace of Passarowitz between Austria and Turkey; Austria obtains Belgrade, the Banat, and part of Serbia; Turkey keeps Morea. *Dec. 11:* Charles XII killed before Frederikshall; succeeded by his sister, Ulrica Eleanor.

1719. *Jan. 5:* Alliance of Vienna between Emperor, Saxony-Poland, and England-Hanover against Russia and Prussia. *Nov. 20:* Peace between Sweden and Hanover, which buys Bremen and Verden for 1 million thalers.

1720. *Feb. 1:* Treaty of Stockholm between Sweden and Prussia, which obtains Pomerania between Oder and Peene including Stettin. *July 3:* Treaty of Frederiksborg between Sweden and Denmark, which is exempted from Sund duties.

1721. *Sept. 10:* Treaty of Nystad between Sweden and Russia, which obtains Livonia, Estonia, Ingria, and Eastern Karelia.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1715. Turks expel Venetians from the Morea.

1717. *Dec. 18:* Prussian colonies in Africa sold to Dutch.

1718. New Orleans founded. Law's scheme to exploit Mississippi regions.

1719. Muhammad Shah, grandson of Bahadur, Great Mogul (-1748).

1720. Tibet becomes tributary to China. First settlement in Vermont.

1721. Holland buys last Prussian factories in Africa. French occupy Mauritius.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1715. *Mar. 28:* Bolingbroke flees to France. *July 16:* Oxford imprisoned; Habeas Corpus Act suspended; Riot Act passed. *Oct. 11:* Walpole appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1716. *May 7:* Septennial Act passed. *Dec. 15:* Townshend dismissed.

1717. *Apr. 10:* Walpole resigns. Stanhope appointed First Lord of the Treasury. *Sept. 24:* Dubois appointed French Foreign Secretary. Four Jansenist bishops appeal from Bull *Unigenitus* to a General Council.

1718. *Mar.:* Reconstruction of Cabinet by Earl of Sunderland, with Stanhope as Secretary of State (*d. 1721 Feb. 4*).

1719. *Sept. 23:* Liechtenstein becomes independent principality of Empire. Peerage Bill, to close House of Lords, rejected by Commons.

1720. *Feb. 29:* Ulrica Eleanor, Swedish Queen abdicates in favour of her husband, Frederick I, prince of Hesse-Cassel (-1751). *June:* Townshend and Walpole recalled to office.

1721. *Apr. 3:* Robert Walpole appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer (-1742). *Oct. 22:* Peter I proclaimed Emperor of All the Russias.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1715. First dock opened at Liverpool.

1716. John Law founds joint-stock bank in Paris.

1716-1717. Second visit of Tsar Peter to Western Europe.

1718. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduces inoculation against smallpox. Halley discovers independent movement of fixed stars. Leopold of Dessau invents iron ramrod, thereby increasing speed and accuracy of fire of Prussian infantry. *Dec.:* Law's bank made Royal bank.

1719. *May 27:* Emperor founds Oriental Company at Vienna. Law forms French Mississippi Company.

1720. Law appointed Controller-General of France. *Oct.-Dec.:* South Sea Bubble bursts. *Dec.:* National bankruptcy in France; Law flees. Austrian East India Company formed at Ostend.

1721. Walpole restores public credit. Geo. Graham invents compensator pendulum.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1715. Le Sage: *Gil Blas*. *Jan. 7:* Fénelon *d.* The diocese of Karlsburg established to recatholicize Transylvania.

1715-1720. Pope's translation of Homer's *Iliad*.

1716. J. B. Homann: *World Atlas*. *Nov. 14:* Leibniz *d.*

1717. Union of the English Freemasons Grand Lodge inaugurated. Fénelon: *Télémaque*. Compulsory school-attendance in Prussia. Watteau: *Embarkation for Cythera*. St. Mary le Strand, London, built by James Gibbs.

1718. Voltaire: *Édipe*. *Jan.:* London Society of Antiquaries founded.

1719. Defoe: *Robinson Crusoe*

1720. Handel: *Esther*. Christian Wolff: *Rational Thoughts on God, the World, and the Human Soul*.

1720-1744. Würzburg Residency built by B. Neumann.

1721. Nathan Bailey: *Universa Etymological English Dictionary*. Montesquieu: *Lettres Persanes*. Watteau: *Gersaint's Signboard*.

1721-1726. St. Martin in the Fields built by J. Gibbs.

1721-1723. Bodmer and Breitinger, Zurich: *Discourses of the Painters*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

- 1722.** *June 16:* Marlborough *d.*
- 1723.** *Feb. 16:* Louis XV attains majority. *Oct. 12:* Treaty of Charlottenburg between England and Prussia.
- 1724.** *Jan. 14:* Philip V of Spain abdicates in favour of Don Luis, who dies *Aug. 31*; Philip returns.
- 1725.** *May 1:* Treaty of Vienna between Austria and Spain; Spain guarantees Pragmatic Sanction, Austria to aid Spain to recover Gibraltar. *Sept. 23:* Treaty of Herrenhausen between England, France, and Prussia; mutual guarantee of integrity; Prussia's claims to Jülich-Berg recognized.
- 1727.** *Feb.:* War between England and Spain; siege of Gibraltar. *June 12:* George I *d.*; succeeded by George II (-1760). *Nov. 12:* Secret treaty of 1714 between France and Bavaria renewed.
- 1728.** *Mar. 6:* Convention of the Prado ends war between England and Spain.
- 1729.** *Nov. 9:* Treaty of Seville between England and Spain; joined by France and Holland; ends Austro-Spanish alliance.
- 1730.** *Sept. 30:* Victor Amadeus II of Savoy abdicates; succeeded by Charles Emanuel I (-1773).
- 1731.** *Jan. 10:* Farnese line extinct in Parma and Piacenza. *July 22:* Treaty of Vienna between England, Holland, Spain, and Austria; Maritime Powers guarantee Pragmatic Sanction; Spain obtains Parma and Piacenza.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

- 1722.** Hungary agrees to Pragmatic Sanction.
- 1724.** *Feb. 22:* Treaty of assistance between Russia and Sweden, at Stockholm.
- 1725.** *Feb. 8:* Peter the Great of Russia *d.*; succeeded by Catherine I, his Empress (-1727).
- 1726.** *Aug.:* Austria and Palatinate agree on succession of Elector to Jülich and Berg. *Aug. 6:* Treaty between Russia and Austria against Turkey. *Oct. 12:* Treaty of Wusterhausen between Austria and Prussia.
- 1727.** *Apr. 16:* Denmark joins Hanoverian Alliance.
- 1727-1730.** Peter II, grandson of Peter I, Tsar of Russia.
- 1728.** *Dec. 23:* Treaty of Berlin between Emperor and Prussia; Prussia guarantees Pragmatic Sanction; Charles recognizes Prussia's claims to Jülich and Berg.
- 1729.** *Nov. 21:* Holland joins treaty of Seville. Corsica becomes independent of Genoa.
- 1730.** *Feb. 11:* Peter II of Russia *d.*; Anne, daughter of Ivan V, succeeds (-1747). *Sept. 17:* Ahmad III deposed and succeeded by Mahmoud I.
- 1730-1746.** Christian VI, King of Denmark.
- 1732.** *Jan.:* Empire except Saxony, Bavaria and Palatinate guarantees Pragmatic Sanction.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

- 1722.** *Sept. 12:* Russia takes Baku and Derbent from Persia.
- 1722-1736.** Persia under Afghan rule.
- 1723.** Nizam of the Deccan becomes independent of Moghul. Turkey attacks Persia.
- 1723-1736.** Yungchen Emperor of China.
- 1724.** *June 23:* Treaty of Constantinople between Russia and Turkey against Persia. Turks take Erivan from Persia.
- 1727.** Amur frontier between Russia and China rectified.
- 1729.** North and South Carolina become Crown colonies. Baltimore founded.
- 1730.** Kuli Khan expels Afghans from Persia.
- 1732.** James Oglethorpe founds colony of Georgia.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1722. Oct.: Habeas Corpus Act suspended. Dec.: General Directory of War, Finance, and Domains established in Prussia.
1723. June: Bolingbroke returns from exile.
1724. Apr. 1: Carteret appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; pacifies country.
1725. Louis XV marries Maria Leszczinska of Poland.
- 1726-1743. Cardinal Fleury, Chief Minister in France.
1727. Chauvelin, head of anti-English party, appointed French Foreign Secretary.
1728. Foreign Ministry established in Prussia.
1730. May 15: Quarrel between Walpole and Townshend, who resigns. Aug. 4: Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, tries to flee to England, but is imprisoned by his father.
1731. Sept.: Paris Parlement declares temporal power independent of all other powers, and places clergy under jurisdiction of Crown.
1732. July-Dec.: 139 members of Paris Parlement exiled; eventual triumph over Crown.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1722. June 16: Austrian East India Company established at Ostend. Prussian Seehandelsgesellschaft established. Workhouse Test Act.
1723. Duty on tea reduced in England.
1724. Swift: *Drapier's Letters*, against Wood's contract for supplying copper coinage in Ireland.
1725. Behring discovers Behring Straits. Guy's Hospital founded.
1727. May 31: Austrian East India Company dissolved.
1729. Hall constructs achromatic lens. Bradley discovers aberration of light.
1730. Réaumur's thermometer scale. Townshend begins four-crop system of agriculture.
1731. Harley invents quadrant for use at sea. Attempt to abolish compulsory guild system in German Empire. Oct. 31: Protestants expelled from Archbishopric of Salzburg.
1732. 20,000 Salzburg Protestants settled in Eastern Prussia. Boerhaave: *Elements of Chemistry*; founds organic chemistry.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1722. J. S. Bach: *Wohltemperiertes Klavier*: Herrnhut founded as a Moravian settlement in Saxony.
1723. Voltaire: *Henriade*. Feb. 25: Sir Christopher Wren d. Oct. 19: Sir Godfrey Kneller d.
- 1723-1751. L. A. Muratori: *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*.
1725. Pope's edition of Shakespeare. G. B. Vico: *Scienza Nuova intorno alla Natura*. Academy of Science founded at St. Petersburg.
- 1725-1726. Pope's translation of Homer's *Odyssey*.
1726. Swift: *Gulliver's Travels*. Allan Ramsay opens first circulating library, at Edinburgh. Mar. 26: Sir John Vanbrugh d.
1727. German Society, Leipzig, founded by Gottsched. Mar. 31: Newton d.
1728. John Gay: *Beggar's Opera*. Pope: *Dunciad*.
1729. J. S. Bach: *St. Matthew Passion*. Haller: *The Alps*.
1730. Thomson: *The Seasons*. Lillo: *London Merchant*. Gottsched: *Critical Art of Poetry for the Germans*. Senate House, Cambridge, built by J. Gibbs.
1731. *Gentlemen's Magazine* appears. Apr. 26: Defoe d.
- 1731-1743. Schnabel: *Island of Felsenburg*, imitation of *Robinson Crusoe*.
1732. Voltaire: *Zaïre*. Gottsched: *Dying Cato*; after Addison.
- 1732-1734. Pope: *Essay on Man*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1733. *Nov. 7:* Treaty of the Escurial between France and Spain against Britain (First 'Family Compact').

1734. French, Sardinian, and Spanish troops defeat Austrians throughout Italy.

1736. *May 18:* Spain accedes to treaty of Vienna.

1737. *Feb. 20:* Fall of Chauvelin, French Foreign Secretary and leader of war party.

1738. *Oct.:* Alliance between France and Sweden. *Nov. 18:* France recognizes Pragmatic Sanction.

1739. *Oct. 19:* England declares war on Spain.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1733-1735. War of Polish succession; Russia and Austria recognize Augustus III of Saxony against Stanislas Leszczinski.

1734. *Jan. 1:* Empire declares war on France. *June 30:* Russians take Danzig and expel Stanislas from Poland.

1735. *Oct. 3:* Peace of Vienna; Stanislas obtains Lorraine, Duke of Lorraine to obtain Tuscany on Grand Duke's death, Austria obtains Parma and Piacenza; Don Carlos, Naples and Sicily; France guarantees Pragmatic Sanction.

1736. *Feb. 12:* Maria Theresa marries Francis Stephen of Lorraine. *Apr. 21:* Prince Eugene *d.* *May:* War of Turkey with Austria and Russia. *Apr. 15:* Baron Theodore of Neuhof elected King of Corsica (-1738).

1737. *July 9:* Death of last Medici Grand Duke of Tuscany, which goes to Francis Stephen of Lorraine. *May 4:* Kettlers extinct in Courland; Count Ernest John of Biron elected Duke.

1738. *May 27:* Turks take Orsova. *Nov. 18:* Definitive peace treaty of Vienna.

1739. *Jan.:* Secret treaty between Austria and France to guarantee Wittelsbach claims to Jülich-Berg. *Apr. 5:* Secret treaty between Prussia and France to divide Jülich-Berg. *Sept. 18:* Peace of Belgrade between Austria and Turkey; Austria cedes Orsova, Belgrade, and Serbia. *Sept. 23:* Treaty of Belgrade between Russia and Turkey; Russia restores her conquests except Azoff.

1740. *May 31:* Frederick William I of Prussia *d.*; succeeded by Frederick II (-1786). *Oct. 20:* Charles VI, last Hapsburg Emperor, *d.*; succeeded by his daughter Maria Theresa, Queen of Bohemia and Hungary. (-1780). *Dec. 16:* Frederick II enters Silesia.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1733. Oglethorpe founds Savannah. St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John in the West Indies become Danish (-1917).

1734. 8000 Protestants emigrate from Salzburg to Georgia. Persians recapture Erivan from Turks.

1735. French East India Company establishes sugar industry in Mauritius and Réunion

1736. Kuli Khan becomes Shah of Persia, as Nadir Khan (-1747).

1736-1796. Chienlung, Emperor of China.

1737. Richmond, Virginia, founded.

1739. War between English and Spaniards in West Indies. Vice-royalty of New Granada separated from Peru. Nadir sacks Delhi and conquers Punjab.

1740-1756. Bengal independent under Alivardi Khan.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
<p>1733. Conscription introduced in Prussia. Non-Catholics excluded from office in Poland.</p> <p>1735. Zenger case establishes freedom of the Press in New England.</p> <p>1736. Sept. 7: Porteous Riots in Edinburgh. English Statutes against witchcraft repealed.</p> <p>1737. Nov. 1: Cocceji appointed Prussian Minister of Justice. All plays subjected to censorship of Lord Chamberlain.</p> <p>1740. Frederick II abolishes torture and introduces liberty of Press and of worship in Prussia.</p>	<p>1733. Molasses Act forbids American colonies to trade with French West Indies.</p> <p>1734. Anglo-Russian commercial treaty (-1786).</p> <p>1735. Berkeley: <i>Querist</i>; on true nature of money. Linnaeus: <i>Systema Naturae</i>.</p> <p>1736. Harrison invents chronometer. Euler establishes analytical mechanics.</p> <p>1738. First spinning machines patented in England. Daniel Bernoulli's kinetic theory of gases. John Kay invents fly-shuttle.</p> <p>1740. Huntsman, of Sheffield, produces crucible steel.</p>	<p>1733. Prévost: <i>Manon Lescaut</i>. Bach: <i>B-minor Mass</i>. First German Masonic Lodge at Hamburg (closed 1933).</p> <p>1734. Voltaire: <i>Lettres sur les Anglais</i>. Bach: <i>Christmas Oratorio</i>. Pitaval: <i>Causes Célèbres</i>.</p> <p>1737. Göttingen University founded by George II. Gottsched abolishes clown on German stage.</p> <p>1737-1749. J. Gibbs builds Radcliffe Library, Oxford.</p> <p>1738. Handel: <i>Saul</i>. John Wesley starts Methodist revival. Apr. 28: Clement XII's bull against Freemasonry (<i>In Eminenti</i>). M. Bouquet: <i>Recueil des historiens</i>.</p> <p>1739. D. Hume: <i>Treatise of Human Nature</i>. Charter for Foundling Hospital, London. <i>Göttingische Anzeigen von Gelehrten Sachen</i> appears. Voltaire: <i>La Pucelle</i> (published 1755).</p> <p>1740. Thomson: <i>Rule Britannia</i>. Richardson: <i>Pamela</i>. University of Pennsylvania founded.</p>

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1741. *May 28:* Treaty between Spain and Bavaria. *June 5:* Treaty between France and Prussia against Austria. *Aug. 15:* French invade South Germany, Austria, and Bohemia. *Sept. 27:* George II secures neutrality of Hanover from France.

1742. English navy prevents Neapolitans from joining Spaniards in Lombardy. *Nov. 29:* Anglo-Prussian alliance. *Dec. 12:* French evacuate Prague and return to France.

1743. *June 27:* George II defeats French at Dettingen. *Sept. 13:* Treaty of Worms between Austria, England, and Sardinia. *Oct. 25:* Offensive and defensive alliance of Fontainebleau between France and Spain (Second 'Family Compact').

1744. *Mar. 15:* France declares war on England. *June 5:* Alliance between France and Prussia.

1745. *Jan. 8:* Quadruple alliance of Maritime Powers with Austria and Saxony. *May 11:* French defeat Duke of Cumberland at Fontenoy. *Aug. 2:* Charles Edward lands in Scotland, victorious at Gladsmuir (Prestonpans) (*Nov. 20*), advances to Derby (*Dec. 4*).

1746. *Jan. 17:* Charles Edward victorious at Falkirk. *Apr. 16:* Final defeat of Jacobites at Culloden. *Oct. 11:* French victory at Rocoux over Austrians, who lose Netherlands.

1746-1759. Ferdinand VI of Spain.

1747. *July 2:* French defeat Duke of Cumberland at Lauffeld. *Dec. 9:* Convention of St. Petersburg between England, Holland, and Russia, whose troops are allowed to pass through Germany.

1748. *Apr. 30:* Preliminary Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle between France and Maritime Powers.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1741. *Apr. 10:* Frederick defeats Austrians at Mollwitz, and conquers Silesia. *Nov. 26:* French, Bavarians, and Saxons conquer Prague.

1741-1762. Elizabeth, Empress of Russia.

1742. *Jan. 24:* Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria, elected Emperor (Charles VII). *July 28:* Peace of Berlin between Austria and Prussia, which obtains Silesia and Glatz.

1743. *Aug. 17:* Peace of Abo between Russia and Sweden, which cedes Southern Finland.

1744. *May 25:* Prussia acquires East Friesland on death of her last prince. *Aug. 15:* Frederick II invades Saxony and enters Bohemia.

1745. *Jan. 20:* Charles VII d. *Apr. 22:* Peace of Füssen between Austria and Bavaria, which renounces its claims. *June 4:* Frederick defeats Austrians at Hohenfriedberg. *Sept. 13:* Francis Stephen elected Emperor (-1765). *Dec. 15:* Frederick's victory at Kesselsdorf. *Dec. 25:* Peace of Dresden; Prussia keeps Silesia, recognizes Pragmatic Sanction.

1746. *June 2:* Austro-Russian alliance against Prussia.

1746-1766. Frederick V, King of Denmark.

1747. *May 29:* Prusso-Swedish alliance of Stockholm.

1748. *Oct. 18:* Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; general recognition of Pragmatic Sanction and conquest of Silesia.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1741-1754. J. Fr. Dupleix, Governor-General of French possessions in India.

1744. Clive arrives at Madras. **1744-1762.** Teymuraz II, King of Southern Georgia.

1745. *May:* British conquer Louisburg. Behring discovers Aleutian Islands. *June:* British take Cape Breton Island.

1746. *Sept.:* French conquer Madras. **1746-1784.** Persecution of Christians in China.

1747. Afghanistan becomes independent of Persia after the murder of Nadir.

1748. English surrender Cape Breton to French. Ahmad Shah invades Punjab. Ohio Company founded in Virginia and Maryland.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1741. Dec. 19: Charles Albert of Bavaria receives homage as King of Bohemia at Prague.

1742. Feb. 2: Walpole resigns; succeeded by Wilmington; Carteret, Secretary of State.

1743. July 2: Wilmington d.; succeeded by Pelham as First Lord of the Treasury.

1744. Nov. 24: Fall of Carteret, Secretary of State; reconstruction of Cabinet.

1745-1755. Cocceji reforms Prussian law-courts.

1746. Feb. 14: Reconstruction of Pelham Ministry, with Pitt. Abolition of Scottish clan organization by 'Butcher' Cumberland.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1741. Highway Act, improves English roads.

1742. Celsius's thermometer scale. Canal between Elbe and Havel.

1743. Clairaut: *Théorie de la figure de la terre*; measures length of a meridian degree.

1744. India-rubber becomes familiar in Europe. First cotton factory in Berlin.

1745. W. Cooke invents heating by steam. Bakewell, of Leicestershire, reforms breeding of sheep. E. J. von Kleist, of Cammin, invents Leyden jar.

1747. Marggraf discovers sugar in beetroot. Swinemünde harbour founded.

1748. Paul invents wool-carding machine. First silk factory at Berlin.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1741. Handel: *Messiah*. Voltaire: *Mahomet*. First German translation of a Shakespeare play (*Julius Caesar*, by von Borcke).

1742. Apr. 13: First performance of Handel's *Messiah* at Dublin. Edward Young: *Night Thoughts* (-1746).

1743. Handel: *Samson*. Voltaire: *Mérope*. Erlangen University founded. Oct. 20: Michael Dahl d.

1743-1772. B. Neumann builds Vierzehnheiligen Church.

1744. Hogarth: *Marriage à la Mode*. 1744-1748. Bremer *Beitrag*; periodical.

1744-1766. J. M. Fischer builds Ottobeuren Church.

1745. Lamettrie: *Histoire naturelle de l'âme*; publicly burnt. Oct. 19: Swift d.

1745-1747. Knobelsdorff builds Sanssouci Palace, Potsdam.

1746. Handel: *Judas Maccabeus*.

1747. Frauen-Kirche, Dresden, completed by Baehr (since 1727).

1748. Richardson: *Clarissa*. T. Smollett: *Roderick Random*. Montesquieu: *Esprit des lois*. Gozzi: *Turandot*. Gellert: *Fables*. Voltaire: *Sémiramis*. Klopstock: *Messiah*, i-iii.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1749. *Oct. 5:* Treaty of Aquisgran; Britain secures confirmation of commercial rights from Spain.

1750-1777. Joseph I of Portugal; Pombal, chief minister.

1751. *Mar. 20:* Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, *d.* *Sept. 13:* England accedes to Austro-Russian alliance of 1746.

1752. *June 14:* Treaty of Aranjuez between Spain and Austria; mutual guarantee.

1753. Spanish concordat, enhances rights of Crown over clergy.

1755. *Aug.:* End of British alliance with Austria. Corsican rising, led by Paoli, against Genoa.

1756. *Jan. 16:* Treaty of Westminster between England and Prussia. *May 1:* Alliance of Versailles between France and Austria, reverses French policy. *May 15:* England declares war on France. *June 28:* French take Minorca (*Mar. 14, 1757:* Admiral Byng shot).

1757. *May 1:* Second treaty of Versailles between France and Austria; Prussia to be divided. *July 26:* French defeat English at Hastenbeck. *Sept. 8:* English capitulate at Kloster Zeven.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1751-1771. Adolphus Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, brother-in-law of Frederick II, King of Sweden.

1756. *Aug. 29:* Frederick II invades Saxony; outbreak of Seven Years' War. *Oct. 1:* Frederick defeats Austrians at Lobositz. *Oct. 15:* Saxon army capitulates at Pirna.

1757. *Jan. 10:* Empire declares war on Prussia. Russia, Poland, and Sweden join war against Prussia. *May 6:* Frederick's victory at Prague. *June 18:* Austrians defeat Frederick at Kolin. *Aug. 30:* Russian victory at Gross Jägersdorf; Russians occupy East Prussia. *Sept.:* Swedes invade Pomerania. *Nov. 5:* Frederick defeats French and Imperial troops at Rossbach. *Dec. 5:* Frederick defeats Austrians at Leuthen.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1749. *Mar. 16:* Ohio Company obtains royal charter. *June 23:* Georgia becomes Crown colony. Halifax, Nova Scotia, founded.

1751. Clive takes Arcot, and defeats French.

1752. *June 9:* Trichinopoly surrenders to Clive.

1753. Duquesne, French Governor of Canada, seizes Ohio valley, and builds Fort Duquesne.

1754. Outbreak of Anglo-French war in North America. *Dec. 26:* Dupleix's successor, Godcheu, abandons French conquests in India.

1755. *July 9:* English defeated near Fort Duquesne.

1756. *June:* Massacre of Black Hole of Calcutta. *Aug. 14:* Montcalm takes Oswego.

1757. *Jan. 2:* Clive takes Calcutta. *June 23:* Clive wins battle of Plassey.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1749. Administrative and economic reforms in Spain. Consolidation Act concerning British navy.

1751. *June:* Reconstruction of Cabinet; Grenville, President of Council.

1753. Hardwicke's Marriage Act, for prevention of clandestine marriages.

1754. *Mar. 6:* Pelham *d.*; Newcastle, Prime Minister. *June 19:* Albany Congress of New England colonies rejects Franklin's scheme of American union.

1755. *Nov. 20:* Pitt, Legge, and Grenville dismissed. *Apr. 18:* Privileges of the Estates confirmed in Mecklenburg (valid till 1918).

1756. *Nov.:* Fall of Newcastle Ministry; succeeded by Devonshire and (*Dec. 4*) Pitt. Codex Maximilianeus, Bavarian civil code.

1757. *Apr. 5:* Fall of Devonshire-Pitt Cabinet. *June 29:* Coalition between Pitt and Newcastle. Organization of Militia.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1749. Buffon: *Histoire Naturelle*.
1749-1753. Drainage of the Oder moorlands.

1750. *Oct. 5:* England renounces Asiento of negroes. Westminster Bridge completed. Muschenbroek constructs the pyrometer.

1751. Chamette invents breech-loader. Frederick II founds Emden Trading Company.

1752. Franklin invents lightning-rod.

1753. Second national bankruptcy in France.

1754. Cort erects first iron-rolling mill near Fareham.

1755. *Nov. 1:* Earthquake at Lisbon; 30,000 people killed.

1756. First chocolate factory in Germany.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1749. H. Fielding: *Tom Jones*. Bach: *Art of the Fugue*.

1750. Frederick the Great: *Oeuvres du Philosophe de Sanssouci*. Rousseau: *Discours sur les arts et les sciences*. *July 28:* J. S. Bach *d.*

1751. Voltaire: *Siècle de Louis XIV*. Linné (Linnaeus): *Philosophia Botanica*. Thomas Gray: *Elegy written in a Country Churchyard*.

1751-1772. The French *Encyclopédie*, edited by Diderot and d'Alembert.

1752. Hume: *Political Discourses*. *Sept. 2-14:* Gregorian Calendar adopted by Great Britain.

1753. British Museum founded. Richardson: *Sir Charles Grandison* (-1754). Horace Walpole begins Strawberry Hill.

1754. Rousseau: *L'inégalité parmi les hommes*. Hume: *English History* (-1762). Society for the Encouragement of Arts founded.

1755. Hume: *Natural History of Religion*. Lessing: *Miss Sara Sampson*. Samuel Johnson: *Dictionary of the English Language*.

1756. Holberg: *Le Christianisme dévoilé*. L. Walter: *Lexicon Diplomaticum*. Gessner: *Idyls*. Geo. Stubbs: *Anatomy of the Horse* (-1760).

1757. *Nibelungenlied* edited by Bodmer. G. D. Mansi: *Conciliorum Collectio* (-1798). Diderot: *Le Fils Naturel*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1758. *Apr. 11:* London Convention; English subsidies for Prussia. *June 23:* French defeat at Crefeld.

1759. *Apr. 13:* French victory at Bergen near Frankfurt. *Aug. 1:* French defeat at Minden. *Aug. 10:* Ferdinand VI of Spain *d.*; succeeded by Charles III, King of Naples (-1788). *Sept.:* Expulsion of Jesuits from Portugal. *Nov. 20:* English defeat French off Quiberon.

1760. *Oct. 25:* George II *d.*; succeeded by George III, his grandson (-1820).

1761. *Aug. 15:* Alliance between France and Spain (Third 'Family Compact').

1762. *Jan. 4:* England declares war on Spain and Naples. *Apr.:* England ceases to subsidize Prussia. *Nov. 1:* French capitulate at Cassel, and evacuate right bank of Rhine.

1763. *Feb. 10:* Peace of Paris between England, France, Spain, and Portugal; England and France retire from German war; England recovers Minorca.

1764. *Apr. 15:* Marquise de Pompadour *d.* *Nov. 26:* Suppression of Jesuits in France.

1765-1790. Leopold, brother of Josef II, Grand Duke of Tuscany.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1758. *Aug. 25:* Frederick defeats Russians at Zorndorf. *Oct. 14:* Austrian victory at Hochkirch.

1758-1828. Charles Augustus, Duke of Weimar; till 1775 under regency of his mother, Amalia.

1759. *Aug. 12:* Russians and Austrians defeat Frederick at Kunersdorf. *Nov. 21:* Prussian army capitulates at Maxen.

1760. *June 23:* Prussian defeat at Landshut. *Aug. 15:* Frederick defeats Austrians at Liegnitz and (*Nov. 3*) Torgau.

1761. *Oct. 1:* Austrians take Schweidnitz and blockade Frederick at Bunzelwitz. *Dec. 16:* Russians take Kolberg.

1762. *Jan. 5:* Elizabeth of Russia *d.*; succeeded by Peter III. *May 5:* Peace between Russia and Prussia. *May 22:* Peace between Prussia and Sweden. *July 17:* Peter III assassinated; succeeded by Catherine II (-1796). *July 21:* Frederick defeats Austrians at Burkersdorf. *Nov. 24:* Truce between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony.

1763. *Feb. 15:* Peace of Hubertusburg between Prussia and Austria, which definitely cedes Silesia. *Oct. 5:* Augustus III of Saxony and Poland *d.*

1764. *Apr. 11:* Treaty between Russia and Prussia to control Poland. *Sept. 7:* Stanislas Poniatowski elected King of Poland.

1765. *Aug. 18:* Emperor Francis I *d.*; succeeded by Josef II (-1790).

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1758. *July 24:* British take Louisburg. *Nov. 25:* Washington takes Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg). English conquer French Senegal. Dutch capitulate to Clive at Chinsura.

1758-1759. China conquers Eastern Turkestan.

1759. *Apr. 7:* Coote takes Masulipatam. *Sept. 18:* English win battle of Quebec; Montcalm and Wolfe killed.

1760. *Jan. 22:* French defeat at Wandewash. *Sept. 8:* English take Montreal. Clive returns to England. *Sept. 27:* Secret treaty between East India Company and Mir Kasim who becomes Nawab of Bengal.

1761. *Jan. 14:* Afghans defeat Mahrattas at Panipat. *Jan. 15:* English defeat Shah Alam at Patna. *Jan. 16:* Coote takes Pondicherry. English conquer Cuba and Antilles.

1762. English take St. Vincent, Grenada, Martinique, Havana, and Philippines.

1762-1798. Heraclius II, reunites Southern and Eastern Georgia.

1763. *Feb. 10:* Peace of Paris; England secures St. Vincent, Tobago, Dominica, Grenada, Senegal, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Florida.

1764. *Oct. 23:* English defeat Nawab of Oudh at Buxar. Hyder Ali usurps sovereignty of Mysore.

1765-1767. Clive reforms Indian administration.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1758. Oct. 9: Choiseul appointed French Foreign Secretary.

1761. Mar. 25: Bute appointed Secretary of State. Oct. 5: Pitt resigns. Choiseul appointed Minister for War and Navy.

1762. Social reforms of Peter III of Russia, cut short by his murder. May 26: Newcastle resigns; Bute, First Lord of the Treasury.

1763. April 7: Grenville succeeds Bute. Wilkes case arises. Oct.: Proclamation of George III promising administrative reforms in New England.

1764. Jan. 19: Wilkes expelled from House of Commons.

1765. Mar. 23: Stamp Act respecting the 13 Colonies passed. July 16: Grenville succeeded by Rockingham. Dec.: The Dauphin d.; Louis (XVI), his son, becomes heir.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1758. Bridgewater Canal from Liverpool to Leeds begun. Quesnay: *Tableau économique*; origin of Physiocratic school. Threshing machine invented.

1759. Frederick II leases Prussian coinage to Jewish company of Ephraim and Itzig.

1760. Wedgwood establishes pottery works at Etruria, Staffs. Lambert invents photometry.

1761. Trade treaty between Prussia and Turkey.

1764. Watt invents condenser, first step towards steam-engine. Hargreaves invents spinning-jenny. Sugar Act reinforces Molasses Act of 1733.

1765. Turgot: *Reflexions sur la formation et la distribution des richesses*.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1758. Helvétius: *De l'Esprit*, publicly burnt in Paris, **1759**. Diderot: *Le Père de famille*. Gleim: *Songs of a Prussian Grenadier*.

1759. British Museum opened. Voltaire: *Candide*. Haydn: *First Symphony*. Lessing: *Letters concerning modern literature* (in collaboration with Nicolai and Mendelssohn). Bavarian Academy of Science founded. Apr. 14: Handel d.

1760. Macpherson: *Fragments of Ancient Poetry*. May 9: Count Zinzendorf d. Israel ben Eliezer, founder of Jewish mystical movement of Chassidism, d.

1761. Rousseau: *Julie ou la Nouvelle Héloïse*. G. B. Morgagni: *On the Causes of diseases, based on anatomical reasons*.

1762. Macpherson: *Fingal*. Rousseau: *Emile*; *Contrat Social*. Clavigo: *El Pensador*, rationalist periodical, Madrid. Gluck: *Orfeo*. Trial of Jean Calas at Toulouse. Wieland's translation of Shakespeare (-1766).

1763. Voltaire: *Treatise on Tolerance*. Justinus Febronius (Von Hontheim, Bishop of Treves): *De Statu Ecclesiae*.

1764. Beccaria: *Dei Delitti e delle Pene*. Winckelmann: *History of Ancient Art*. Oct. 25: Hogarth d. Pantheon built in Paris (-1790). H. Walpole: *Castle of Otranto*.

1765. Thomas Percy: *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*.

1765-1769. W. Blackstone: *Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1766. *Feb. 23:* Lorraine definitely incorporated in France.

1767. Jesuits expelled from Spain and France.

1768. France buys Corsica from Genoa.

1769. *Aug. 15:* Napoleon Buonaparte born at Ajaccio.

1769-1774. Madame Dubarry, mistress of Louis XV.

1770. *May 16:* Dauphin marries Marie Antoinette, daughter of Maria Theresa.

1773. *Feb.:* Alliance between France and Sweden renewed. *July 21:* Clement XIV suppresses Jesuit Order.

1773-1796. Victor Amadeo III, King of Sardinia.

1774. *May 10:* Louis XV *d.*; succeeded by Louis XVI.

1775. England hires 29,000 German mercenaries for war in North America.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1766-1808. Christian VII, King of Denmark; Struensee, chief Minister.

1768-1774. War between Russia and Turkey.

1769. *Aug.:* Josef II and Frederick II meet at Neisse, Silesia.

1770. *July 5-6:* Russians defeat Turks off Tchesme. *Sept.:* Josef II and Frederick II meet at Neustadt, Moravia.

1771-1792. Gustavus III, King of Sweden.

1772. *Aug. 5:* First partition of Poland; Russia obtains the territories east of Duna and Dnieper; Austria: Eastern Galicia and Lodomeria; Prussia: West Prussia, except Danzig, and Ermland.

1773. *Oct. 16:* Denmark cedes county of Oldenburg to Russia.

1774. *July 21:* Peace of Kutchuk-Kainardji between Russia and Turkey, which cedes mouth of Dnieper and Crimea.

1775. *May 7:* Austria annexes the Bukovina from Turkey.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1766. English occupy Falkland Islands. *Nov. 12:* Treaty with Nizam Ali, who cedes Northern Circars to the English.

1767-1769. Bougainville circumnavigates the world.

1768. Gurkhas conquer Nepal.

1768-1773. Ali Bey, leader of the Mamelukes, Sultan of Egypt.

1769. First appointment of a Secretary for the Colonies. Burma made tributary to China.

1769-1770. James Cook's first voyage round the world; east coast of Australia discovered.

1770. *Mar. 5:* Boston Massacre. Marathas bring Shah Alam II, emperor of Delhi, under their control.

1771. *Jan.:* Spain cedes Falkland Islands to Great Britain (unoccupied till 1833).

1772. *Feb. 28:* Boston Assembly threatens secession from England unless rights of colonies are maintained. *Apr. 13:* Warren Hastings appointed Governor of Bengal. Parliamentary enquiry into Clive's administration.

1773. Regulating Act concerning East India Company; Hastings appointed Governor-General; Supreme Court established. *Dec. 16:* Boston Tea Party.

1774. *Sept. 21-Oct. 26:* First Congress of the 13 Colonies except Georgia meets at Philadelphia. Quebec Act establishes rights of French Canadians. *Nov. 22:* Clive *d.*

1775. *Apr. 19:* Battles of Lexington and Concord. *May 10:* Second Congress meets. *June 15:* Washington made commander-in-chief. *June 17:* English victory at Bunker's Hill. Austria acquires Delagoa Bay.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1766. Mar. 11: Stamp Act repealed; general warrants declared illegal. Declaratory Act, asserting right to tax American colonies. July 12: Grafton-Chatham Ministry succeeds Rockingham.

1768. June 8: Wilkes sentenced for libel.

1769. Feb. 4: Wilkes expelled from Parliament, but re-elected three times. *Letters of Junius* against the Ministry, probably by Sir Philip Francis.

1770. Jan. 28: Grafton resigns; succeeded by North; personal rule of George III. Wilkes elected Lord Mayor of London. Dec. 24: Fall of Choiseul; D'Aiguillon, French Premier.

1770-1772. Struensee's reforms in Denmark.

1771. Overthrow of French Parlements. Union of Baden-Baden with Baden-Durlach.

1772. Royal Marriage Act. Aug. 19: Revolution in Sweden with French support; Gustavus III re-establishes absolutism. Oct. 28: Struensee beheaded.

1773-1775. Social revolution in Southern Russia, under Pugachoff.

1774. Mar. 28: Coercive acts against Massachusetts which asked for removal of Governor. June-July: Maurepas appointed French Premier, Vergennes Foreign Secretary, Turgot Controller-General. Aug.: Louis XVI recalls Parlements.

1775. July 19: Malsherbes appointed French Minister of the Interior.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1766. Cavendish discovers hydrogen. Tobacco monopoly in Prussia.

1767. May: Townshend taxes American imports of tea, glass, paper, and dye-stuffs.

1768. Ministry for Mines and Forges established in Prussia. Quesnay: *La Physiocratie*.

1769. Prussian Herring Company formed at Emden.

1770. French East India Company dissolved. First public restaurant opened in Paris.

1771. Arkwright founds first spinning-mill in England. Serfdom abolished in Savoy.

1772. Rutherford discovers nitrogen. Carriage traffic begins across Brenner Pass. Bromberg Canal between Oder and Vistula begun (completed 1775).

1773-1779. First cast-iron bridge built, near Coalbrookdale, Shropshire.

1774. Priestley's discovery of oxygen. Quebec Revenue Act.

1775. Mar. 19: Commercial treaty between Prussia and Poland. Watt constructs first efficient steam-engine. Girard invents water-turbine.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1766. Goldsmith: *Vicar of Wakefield*. Lessing: *Laocoon*.

1767. Sterne: *Tristram Shandy* (from 1759). Lessing: *Minna of Barnhelm*. Wieland: *Agathon*. M. Mendelssohn: *Phaedon*.

1768. Sterne: *Sentimental Journey*. Reynolds President of the new Royal Academy. June 8: Winkelman murdered at Trieste.

1769. Lessing: *Hamburgische Dramaturgie*. Dec. 13: C. F. Gellert d. Oberlin founds first crèche, at Steintal, Alsace.

1770. Diderot: *Essai sur la peinture*. First German *Musenalmannach*, at Göttingen. May 26: Goldsmith: *The Deserted Village*. Holbach: *Système de la Nature*. Aug. 25: Chatterton commits suicide. Sept. 14: Censorship abolished in Denmark.

1771. First edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. E. Forcellini: *Totius Latinitatis Lexicon*. Matthias Claudius: *Wandsbek Messenger* (-1775).

1772. Nov. 2: *Morning Post* appears (-1937). Lessing: *Emilia Galotti*. Sept. 12: *Hainbund* founded at Göttingen.

1773. Goethe: *Goetz von Berlichingen*. Herder: *Von deutscher Art und Kunst*; *Über Shakespeare*. Klopstock: *Messiah* completed. German *Mercury*, edited by Wieland (-1789). Burger: *Leonore*.

1774. Goethe: *Sorrows of Werther*; *Clavigo*. Wieland: *Abderites*.

1775. Beaumarchais: *Le Barbier de Séville*, performed (written in 1772). Lavater: *Physiognomy*. Nov. 7: Goethe arrives at Weimar. First complete German translation of Shakespeare by Eschenburg (-1781).

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1777. Feb. 24: Joseph I of Portugal *d.*; succeeded by Maria I (-1792); fall of Pombal.

1778. Feb. 6: Offensive and defensive alliance between France and U.S.A.

1779. June 16: Spain declares war on England; unsuccessful siege of Gibraltar till 1783.

1780. Nov. 20: England declares war on Holland.

1782. Feb. 5: English lose Minorca. *July:* Portugal joins League of Armed Neutrality.

1783. Sept. 3: Peace of Versailles between England, France, Spain, and U.S.A.; Spain keeps Minorca.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1776. Apr.: Provisional treaty of Exchange signed at Copenhagen; Russia cedes claims to Holstein.

1777. Mar. 22: Oldenburg made dukedom under Frederick Augustus of Holstein-Gottorp. *Dec. 30:* Maximilian III of Bavaria *d.*; Josef II claims Bavaria.

1778. Jan. 3: Convention between Austria and Palatinate about partition of Bavaria. *July 3:* Prussia declares war on Austria on behalf of Bavaria.

1779. May 13: Peace of Teschen; Austria obtains Inn Quarter; Prussia obtains reversionary right to Ansbach and Bayreuth.

1780. Mar. 10: Russia declares armed neutrality between England and U.S.A.; Holland joins in. *June:* Meeting of Josef II and Catherine II. *Nov. 29:* Maria Theresa *d.*

1781. May: Prussia joins League of Armed Neutrality.

1782. Pope Pius VI visits Vienna and Munich. Josef II abrogates Barrier Treaty.

1783. Sicily joins League of Armed Neutrality.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1776. Mar.: Americans driven out of Canada. *July 4:* American Declaration of Independence. Viceroyalty of River Plate (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay) established.

1777. Oct. 3: Washington defeated at Germantown. *Oct. 17:* Burgoyne capitulates at Saratoga.

1778. English take St. Lucia. *Sept.:* French take Dominica. Fernando Po and Annabon become Spanish.

1779. French lose Senegal and Goree to England.

1779-1781. First war with Mahrattas in India.

1780. May: British take Charleston. *Aug. 16:* American defeat at Camden. *Sept. 10:* Hyder Ali conquers Carnatic.

1781. Portuguese gain Delagoa Bay from Austria. *July 1:* Hyder Ali defeated at Porto Novo. *Oct. 19:* Cornwallis capitulates at Yorktown.

1782. Apr. 12: French defeat off Les Saintes in West Indies. *May 17:* Treaty of Salbai ends Mahratta war. *Dec. 7:* Hyder Ali *d.*; succeeded by Tippoo Sahib.

1783. Sept. 3: Peace of Versailles; England recognizes U.S.A., and recovers her West Indian possessions; France recovers her East Indian possessions, St. Lucia, Tobago, Senegal, and Goree, and fishing rights off Newfoundland; Spain recovers Florida. Heraclius II of Georgia recognizes Russian suzerainty.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

- 1776.** *May 12:* Malesherbes resigns; Turgot dismissed; Necker appointed Director of Finances.
- 1777.** *Feb.:* Habeas Corpus Act suspended. *Nov. 15:* Confederation Articles, first constitution of U.S.A.; ratified **1781**. Bavaria, the Palatinate, and Jülich-Berg united under Charles Theodore, Elector Palatine.
- 1778.** *May 11:* Earl of Chatham *d.* Relief Act for Roman Catholics in England.
- 1780.** Secretary for the Colonies and Council of Trade abolished.
- 1781.** *Jan.:* Necker publishes his *Compte-rendu*. *Mar. 20:* Turgot *d.* *May 19:* Necker dismissed. *Nov. 21:* Maurepas *d.*
- 1781-1785.** Reforms of Josef II in Austria; abolition of serfdom; religious tolerance, freedom of Press (*Oct. 13, 1781*), abolition of numerous monasteries.
- 1782.** *Mar. 19:* Lord North resigns; succeeded by Rockingham. Ireland obtains legislative independence. *July 1:* Rockingham *d.*; succeeded by Shelburne.
- 1783.** *Apr. 24:* Shelburne resigns; succeeded by Portland, with Fox and North. *July 17:* Besançon Parlement demands convocation of States-General. *Nov. 10:* Calonne appointed French Controller-General. *Dec. 19:* Pitt Ministry.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

- 1776.** Curr perfects construction of iron rails. Torture abolished in Austria. Adam Smith: *Inquiry on the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*.
- 1777.** A Tailors' Co-operative Workshop formed at Birmingham.
- 1778.** *Feb. 6:* Commercial treaty between France and U.S.A.
- 1779.** First steam-mills in action. Arthur Young: *Political Arithmetic*.
- 1780.** Galvani's important discoveries in electricity. Invention of steel pen by Harrison, water-gas by Fontana, circular saw by Gervinus. Watt constructs letter-copying press, Oliver Evans a lift.
- 1781.** Coffee monopoly in Prussia. Swabian emigration into the Banat.
- 1782.** Montgolfier brothers construct air-balloon.
- 1783.** Cort constructs puddling furnace; Evans, improved flour-mill. Serfdom abolished in Baden.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1776.** Klinger: *Storm and Stress*. Lenz: *Soldiers*. H. L. Wagner: *Child Murderess*. Vienna Burg-theater founded.
- 1776-1788.** E. Gibbon: *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.
- 1776-1786.** Somerset House built by Sir Wm. Chambers.
- 1777.** R. B. Sheridan: *School for Scandal*. Geo. Forster: *Journey round the World* (*i.e.* Cook's expedition). Haydn: *C-major Symphony*.
- 1778.** *May 30:* Voltaire *d.* *July 2:* Rousseau *d.* Herder's collection of folk-songs (*-1779*). Frances Burney: *Evelina*.
- 1779.** Lessing: *Nathan the Wise*. Goethe: *Iphigenia* (in prose). Gluck: *Iphigenia* (opera). Canova: *Orpheus and Eurydice*; *Dedalus and Icarus* (sculptures).
- 1780.** Frederick the Great: *De la littérature allemande*. Wieland: *Obéron*.
- 1781.** Rousseau: *Confessions*. Schiller: *The Robbers*. Kant: *Critique of Pure Reason*. J. H. Voss: German translation of Homer's *Odyssey*. *Feb. 15:* Lessing *d.* *Mar. 13:* Sir Wm. Herschel discovers Uranus.
- 1782.** Mozart: *Elopement from the Seraglio*.
- 1783.** Schiller: *Fiesco*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1784. *May 20:* Peace of Versailles between England and Holland, which cedes Negapatam.

1785. *Nov. 8:* Treaty of Fontainebleau; abrogates Barrier Treaty of 1715.

1786. Dutch Patriot Party deprives William V of command of army.

1788. *Jan. 30:* Charles Edward Stuart *d.* in Rome. *Apr. 15:* Alliance between England and Holland, and (*Aug. 13*) Prussia. *Dec. 14:* Charles III of Spain *d.*; succeeded by Charles IV (-1808).

1789. *Oct.:* Revolution in Austrian Netherlands. *Dec. 13:* Declaration of their independence under name of Belgium.

1790. *Jan. 9:* Convention of Berlin between England, Prussia, and Holland concerning Belgium. *Dec. 2:* Austrians re-enter Brussels and suppress Belgian revolution.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1784. Josef II proposes to exchange Bavaria for Belgium.

1785. *July 23:* North German League against Josef II.

1786. *Aug. 17:* Frederick the Great *d.*; succeeded by Frederick William II (-1797).

1787. Prussia intervenes in Holland in favour of William V against Patriot Party.

1787-1792. Russia and Austria war against Turkey.

1788-1790. War between Russia and Sweden.

1789. *Apr. 7:* Selim III succeeds Abdul Hamid as Sultan. Russo-Austrian alliance renewed. *July 31:* Austrians and Russians defeat Turks at Foksani and (*Sept. 22*) on the Rymnik. *Oct. 9:* Austrians take Belgrade.

1790. *Feb. 20:* Emperor Josef II *d.*; succeeded by Leopold II, Grand Duke of Tuscany. *July 27:* Treaty of Reichenbach between Austria and Prussia.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1784. *July 17:* France cedes St. Bartholomew to Sweden. *Aug.:* India Bill puts East India Company under government control.

1785. *June:* Warren Hastings returns to England. Spanish Philippine Company established. Rajah of Kedah cedes Penang to England.

1786-1793. Lord Cornwallis, governor-general of India.

1787. *May:* Hastings impeached by Burke. *Sept. 17:* American Constitution passed. France intervenes in Annam. Settlement of Sierra Leone as asylum for negro waifs and slaves. North-West Territory of U.S.A. created. **1788.** *Feb.:* Trial of Hastings begins. *Jan. 26:* Penal settlements established near Sydney, Australia. *June 9:* Africa Association founded in London. *June 21:* American Constitution comes into force. *Sept. 13:* New York declared Federal capital and seat of Congress.

1789. *Apr. 30:* Washington becomes President of U.S.A. *June:* Spaniards attack English at Nootka Sound, west of Vancouver Island. *Dec. 29:* 'Tippoo attacks Travancore.

1790. *June 1:* English alliance with Marathas; *July 4:* with the Nizam. *Oct. 28:* Spain makes reparation for Nootka Sound affair.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

- 1784.** *Mar. 4:* Parliament dissolved; elections give Pitt large majority. *July 4:* Josef II abrogates Constitution of Transylvania.
- 1785.** Affair of Diamond Necklace ruins Marie Antoinette's reputation.
- 1786.** Consolidating Militia Act, Pitt appoints 'Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt'.
- 1787.** *Feb. 13:* Vergennes *d.* *Feb. 22:* French Notables meet and reject Calonne's reform proposals. *Apr. 17:* Calonne banished and succeeded by Loménie de Brienne. *May 25:* Notables dissolved.
- 1788.** *Aug. 8:* French States-General summoned for May 5, **1789.** *Aug. 25:* Loménie dismissed. *Aug. 27:* Necker recalled to office. Prussian General Law-Code completed.
- 1789.** *Feb.:* Gustavus III establishes absolutism in Sweden. *May 5:* French States-General meet at Versailles. *June 17:* Third Estate declares itself National Assembly. *June 27:* Union of the three Estates. *July 14:* Fall of the Bastille. *Aug. 4:* Declaration of Rights of Man. *Oct. 5-6:* Louis XVI forced to move from Versailles to Paris. *Nov. 12:* France divided into 80 Departments.
- 1790.** *July 12:* Constitution Civile of French clergy. *July 14:* Festival on Champ de Mars. *Sept. 4:* Necker resigns.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

- 1784.** Goethe discovers intermaxillary bone.
- 1785.** *Sept. 10:* Commercial treaty between Prussia and U.S.A. A. Werner establishes science of geognosy at Freiberg, Saxony. Berthollet invents chemical bleaching, Salsano constructs seismograph, Cartwright power loom.
- 1786.** *Sept. 26:* Commercial treaty between England and France, lowers duties on English clothes, cotton and iron goods, and on French wines, soap, and olive oil. Coal-gas employed as luminant.
- 1787.** Patrick Miller invents steamboat. Association for Abolition of Slave Trade is formed in England, chiefly by Quakers.
- 1788.** Tellerships of the Exchequer reduced to fixed salaries. Serfdom abolished in Denmark. Bentham: *Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation.*
- 1789.** *July 4:* U.S.A. declare themselves an economic and customs unity. *Aug. 4:* Feudal system abolished in France. *Dec. 21:* Assignats issued in France.
- 1790.** General prohibition of coalition for employers and employees in England. Oxford - Birmingham canal opened.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1784.** Beaumarchais: *Mariage de Figaro*. Schiller: *Cabal and Love*. Herder: *Ideas toward a Philosophy of a History of Mankind* (-1791).
- 1785.** Mozart: *Marriage of Figaro*. Cowper: *Task*. London Society for the establishment of Sunday Schools founded. T. Reid: *Essays on the intellectual powers of Man* (against Hume).
- 1786.** Robert Burns: *Poems*. *Aug. 25:* Punctuation of Ems, congress of German bishops, aiming at a National Catholic Church.
- 1786-1788.** Goethe's journey to Italy.
- 1787.** St. Pierre: *Paul et Virginie*. Goethe: *Iphigenia* (in verse). Schiller: *Don Carlos*. Heinse: *Ardinghello*. Mozart: *Don Giovanni*. *Nov. 15:* Gluck *d.*
- 1788.** *Jan. 1:* *The Times* appears. Kant: *Critique of Practical Reason*. Goethe: *Egmont*. *Aug. 2:* Gainsborough *d.* Linnæan Society founded.
- 1788-1791.** Brandenburger Tor, Berlin, built by Langhans.
- 1789.** Goethe: *Tasso*. Lavoisier: *Traité Élémentaire de Chimie*. Blake: *Songs of Innocence*. Pestalozzi: *Lienhard and Gertrud* (begun in 1781).
- 1790.** *Nov.:* Edmund Burke: *Reflections on the French Revolution*. Goethe: *Faust, A Fragment*. Kant: *Critique of Judgement*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1791. *Apr. 4*: Mirabeau *d.* *Sept. 4*: France annexes Avignon and Comtat-Venaissin.

1792. *Apr. 20*: France declares war on Austria. *July 24*: Prussia declares war on France. *July 25*: Duke of Brunswick threatens destruction of Coblenz. *Aug.*: Prussians and Austrians invade France. *Sept. 20*: Battle of Valmy; Allies retreat. *Oct. 19*: French take Mayence and cross Rhine. *Nov. 6*: Dumouriez defeats Austrians at Jemappes and conquers Austrian Netherlands. *Nov. 27*: France annexes Savoy and Nice.

1793. *Feb.*: First Coalition against France, of Britain, Austria, Prussia, Holland, Spain, Sardinia, Tuscany, and Naples. *Feb. 1*: France declares war on Britain and Holland; *Mar. 7*: on Spain. *Mar. 18*: Dumouriez defeated at Neerwinden; French lose Belgium. France annexes bishopric of Basle. *Apr. 4*: Dumouriez and Louis Philippe desert to Austrians. *Aug. 28*: Hood occupies Toulon. *Autumn*: New French offensive into Belgium and Rhineland. *Dec. 19*: French retake Toulon.

1794. *Apr. 19*: Treaty of the Hague between Britain, Prussia, and Holland. *June 1*: Howe defeats French in the Channel. *June 25*: Austrians defeated at Fleurus, lose Belgium. *Oct. 25*: Prussia denounces Treaty of the Hague and withdraws her troops. *Dec. 27*: French invade Holland.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1791. *Aug. 27*: Declaration of Pillnitz: Austria and Prussia ready to attack France if other sovereigns will join. *Aug. 30*: Peace of Sistova between Austria and Turkey; Turkey cedes Orsova.

1792. *Jan. 9*: Peace of Jassy between Russia and Turkey; Russia obtains coast of Black Sea. *Jan. 18*: Ansbach and Bayreuth escheat to Prussia. *Feb. 7*: Austro-Prussian alliance against France. *Mar. 1*: Emperor Leopold II *d.*; succeeded by his brother Francis II. *Mar. 29*: Gustavus III of Sweden assassinated; succeeded by Gustavus IV (-1809). *May 19*: Russians invade Poland; Polish Constitution abrogated.

1793. *Jan. 23*: Russia and Prussia agree upon second partition of Poland. *Mar. 26*: Empire declares war on France. *May 7*: Second partition of Poland: Russia takes Poland east of Duna and Dnieper, Prussia secures Dantzic, Thorn, Posen, Gnesen, and Kalisz. *July 23*: Allies retake Mayence and drive French out of Germany. *Dec. 26*: Allies defeated by French at Weissenburg.

1794. *Mar.*: Polish rising under Kosciusko, suppressed by Russians, who enter Warsaw on *Nov. 9*. *Sept. 28*: Anglo-Russo-Austrian alliance of St. Petersburg.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1791. *May 6*: Canada Constitution Act passed. *Aug. 22*: Negro insurrection in San Domingo. Cornwallis takes Mangalore. Vancouver discovers Snake Islands, Broughton discovers Chatham Islands. *Dec. 15*: First ten amendments to U.S.A. Constitution. *Mar. 4*: Vermont created U.S.A. State. Upper and Lower Canada separated. Washington, D.C., founded.

1792. *Feb. 5*: Tippoo defeated at Seringapatam; cedes half his territory. Charter granted to Sierra Leone Company. *June 1*: Kentucky created U.S.A. State.

1792-1839. Ranjit Singh, ruler of the Sikhs.

1793. British seize French settlements in India. Permanent Settlement of Bengal. *Apr. 23*: U.S.A. proclaim neutrality despite alliance of 1778 with France. *Nov.*: Sunday Islands discovered. Cornwallis reorganizes Indian justice, police, and revenue.

1794. *Feb. 12*: Mahdoji Sindhia, ruler of Central India, *d.* British take Guadaloupe, Martinique, Santa Lucia. French retake Guadaloupe. Aga Mohamad overthrows Send dynasty, and founds Kajar dynasty of Persia (-1925). Hamilton suppresses Whisky Rebellion in Pittsburgh.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1791. *May 3:* Polish Constitution proclaimed on French model. *June 20:* Flight of Louis XVI stopped at Varennes. *Sept. 3:* French Constitution passed. *Oct. 1:* Legislative Assembly meets at Paris.

1792. *Mar. 24:* Ministry of the Gironde. *Apr.:* C. Grey founds Friends of the People Society. *June 20:* Mob invades Tuileries. *Aug. 10:* Mob storms Tuileries; massacre of Swiss Guard. Legislative Assembly suspends monarchy. *Aug. 13:* French Royal Family imprisoned in Temple. *Sept. 2:* Massacres in Paris prisons. *Sept. 21:* Convention meets. *Sept. 22:* French Republic proclaimed. *Dec. 5:* Trial of Louis XVI begins.

1793. *Jan. 21:* Louis XVI executed. *Apr. 6:* Committee of Public Safety set up. *June 2:* Fall of the Gironde; Reign of Terror begins. Civil war in Brittany and La Vendée. *June 24:* Second French Constitution drawn up. *July 13:* Marat murdered by Charlotte Corday. *Aug. 10:* Levée-en-masse. *Oct. 5:* Christianity abolished; new calendar. *Oct. 16:* Marie Antoinette executed. *Nov. 12:* Philippe Egalité executed.

1794. *Mar. 24:* Hébertists executed. *Apr. 5:* Danton and followers executed. *July 28:* Robespierre executed. *Nov. 11:* Jacobin Club closed. Habeas Corpus Act suspended for eight years.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1791. Inflation of French currency by immense issue of *assignats*. Freedom of trade introduced in France. First general strike in Germany (Hamburg). *July:* First bank of U.S.A. established.

1792. National bankruptcy in France. Maximum prices introduced in France. Illuminating gas used in England for the first time.

1793. English Law concerning free insurance companies against sickness, invalidity and old age. First legal recognition of friendly societies. Board of Agriculture established in England. *Mar.:* Convention between Russia and England to interdict all trade with France in the Baltic.

1794. Abolition of slavery in the French colonies. Foundation of the Ecole Polytechnique at Paris. First telegraph Paris-Lille. Eli Whitney invents cotton gin.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1791. Mozart: *The Magic Flute*. J. Boswell: *Life of Johnson*. *Feb.:* Thos. Paine: *Rights of Man* (2nd part *Feb. 1792*).

1792. *Apr. 24:* *La Marseillaise*, by Rouget de l'Isle. *Feb. 23:* Sir Joshua Reynolds d. Galvani: *De viribus electricitatis*. *The Observer* begins to appear. James Hoban builds White House, Washington. William Thornton begins Capitol, Washington (completed 1830). *Mar. 3:* Robert Adam d.

1793. Goethe: *Reineke Fuchs*. Kant: *Religion within the boundaries of reason*. Fichte: *Two pamphlets, concerning the French Revolution*. Anacharsis Cloots: *Base constitutionnelle de la république du genre humain*.

1794. *July 14:* Beginning of the friendship between Goethe and Schiller. Coleridge: *Fall of Robespierre*; *Ode on France*. Mrs. Radcliffe: *Mysteries of Udolpho*. Southey: *Wat Tyler* (publ. 1817). Schiller: *Letters concerning the aesthetic education of mankind*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1795. *Feb. 9:* Tuscany makes peace with France. *Apr. 5:* Peace of Basle between France and Prussia: Prussia grants Rhine frontier; line of demarcation secures neutrality of Northern Germany. *June-Oct.:* Risings in Brittany, aided by English. *July 22:* Spain makes peace with France. *Autumn:* Austrians reconquer right bank of Rhine.

1796. *May 10:* Bonaparte defeats Austrians at Lodi. *May 15:* Peace of Cherasco; Sardinia cedes Savoy and Nice. *Aug. 19:* Alliance of San Ildefonso between France and Spain. *Oct. 5:* Spain declares war on Britain. *Nov. 15-17:* Bonaparte defeats Austrians at Arcola.

1797. *Jan. 14:* Bonaparte defeats Austrians at Rivoli. *Feb. 14:* Jervis and Nelson defeat Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent. *Apr. 15-June 16:* Naval mutinies at Spithead and the Nore. *Oct. 11:* Duncan defeats Dutch off Camperdown. *Dec. 16:* Peace Congress opens at Rastatt. *Dec. 29:* French capture Mayence.

1798. *Mar. 9:* France annexes left bank of Rhine. *Aug. 19:* Alliance between France and Helvetic Republic. *Oct. 27:* French attempt to invade Ireland fails. *Nov.:* British capture Minorca. *Nov. 29:* Ferdinand IV of Naples enters Rome. *Dec. 4:* France declares war on Naples.

1799. *Mar. 12:* Austria declares war on France. *June:* Second Coalition against France, of Britain, Russia, Austria, Turkey, Portugal, Naples. *Aug. 15:* French defeat at Novi. *Oct. 9:* Bonaparte lands at Fréjus.

1800. *Jan. 17:* Peace of Montlucón pacifies La Vendée. *June 14:* Bonaparte defeats Austrians at Marengo. *Sept. 5:* British capture Malta.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1795. *Jan. 3:* Secret treaty between Russia and Austria about final partition of Poland; *Aug.:* joined by Prussia. *Oct. 24:* Third partition of Poland: Prussia takes Warsaw and territory between Bug and Niemen, Austria takes Cracow and Western Galicia, Russia the rest. *Nov. 25:* Stanislas of Poland abdicates.

1796. *Aug. 5:* Treaty between Prussia and France: Prussia yields possessions on left bank of Rhine in return for ecclesiastical territories. *Nov. 16:* Catherine II of Russia *d.*, succeeded by Paul I.

1797. *Jan. 26:* Final treaty of Polish partition. *Apr. 18:* Preliminary peace between Austria and France, at Leoben. *Oct. 17:* Peace of Campo Formio: Austria cedes Belgium and Lombardy to France, obtains Istria, Dalmatia, and Venice; secret understanding concerning distribution of Germany. *Nov. 16:* Frederick William II of Prussia *d.*; succeeded by Frederick William III.

1798. *Sept.:* Turkey declares war on France. *Dec. 24:* Treaty between Russia and England.

1799. *Mar. 25:* Austrians defeat French at Stockach. *Sept. 19:* Anglo-Russian army defeated at Bergen. *Sept. 25-27:* Russians defeated at Zurich. *Oct. 22:* Russia leaves the Coalition.

1800. *Dec. 3:* French defeat Austrians at Hohenlinden. *Dec. 16:* Northern Confederacy of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, against England.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1795. *Feb.:* Dutch surrender Ceylon to Britain. *Mar. 11:* Maharrattas defeat Moguls at Kurdla. *Apr. 23:* Warren Hastings acquitted. *June:* French retake Santa Lucia. *Sept.:* British occupy Cape of Good Hope. Spain cedes her half of San Domingo to France.

1796. British capture Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice. *June 1:* Tennessee created U.S.A. State. Agha Muhammad of Persia seizes Khorasan.

1797. *Feb.:* British take Trinidad and Santa Lucia. *Mar. 4:* John Adams becomes President of U.S.A. Wellesley appointed Governor of India.

1797-1832. Feth Ali, Shah of Persia.

1798. *May 19:* French expedition to Egypt sets out. *July 21:* Battle of the Pyramids. *Aug. 1:* Nelson destroys French fleet off Aboukir. *Sept. 1:* Treaty of Hyderabad with the Nizam. British take Honduras from Spain.

1799. *Feb.:* Bonaparte advances into Syria. *May 4:* Tippoo defeated and killed at Seringapatam. *May 20:* Bonaparte checked at Acre. *July 24:* Bonaparte defeats Turks at Aboukir. *Aug. 22:* Bonaparte leaves Egypt. **1800.** *Mar. 20:* Kleber defeats Turks and Mamelukes at Helopolis. *June 14:* Kleber assassinated at Cairo. *Oct.:* France buys Louisiana from Spain.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1795. *Mar. 8:* Girondists recalled. *Aug. 22:* Third French Constitution. *Oct. 26:* French Convention dissolved. *Nov. 3:* French Directory installed.

1796. *May 16:* Lombardic Republic established. *Oct. 16:* Cispadane Republic established.

1797. *May 16:* Venetian Constitution altered. *June 6:* Ligurian Republic established. *July 9:* Cisalpine Republic established. *Burke d. July 15:* Cispadane and Cisalpine Republics united.

1798. *Jan. 22:* Government by Directory established in Holland. *Jan. 24:* Lemanic Republic (Geneva) proclaimed. *Feb. 15:* Roman Republic proclaimed. *Mar. 29:* Helvetian Republic proclaimed. *Dec. 9:* Charles Emmanuel of Sardinia forced to abdicate.

1799. *Jan. 23-June 19:* Parthenopaeian Republic (Naples). *July 12:* Political associations prohibited in England. *Nov. 9:* Bonaparte's *coup d'état*; Directory overthrown, Bonaparte made First Consul.

1800. *Feb. 17:* French administration thoroughly centralized. *June:* Cisalpine Republic re-established. *July 2:* Act of Union of Great Britain and Ireland, effective *Jan. 1, 1801*.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1795. Speenhamland Act (Poor Law): wages supplemented by doles.

1796. A. Senefelder invents lithography. E. Jenner vaccinates with lymph from cows for the first time.

1797. Bank of England suspends cash payment. *Sept. 30:* Repeated bankruptcy of State in France. England begins to export iron. Maudslay invents the metal lathe.

1798. Malthus: *Essay on the Principle of Population*. Emancipation of peasants on the left bank of the Rhine. England abolishes free coinage of silver. Invention of the voltaic pile.

1799. Pitt introduces Income Tax (abolished **1802** and **1815-1842**). Russo-American Company obtains monopoly for Alaska. Louis Robert invents paper-machine.

1800. Robert Owen starts social reforms at New Lanark. Fichte: *The Isolated Commercial State*; advocates state-socialism. Bonaparte begins road over Simplon (completed **1806**).

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1795. Condorcet: *Esquisse d'un tableau historique des progrès de l'esprit humain*. Foundation of the London Missionary Society. **1795-1827.** Soane builds Bank of England.

1796. Goethe: *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship*. de Maistre: *Considérations de la France*. Laplace: *Exposition du système du monde*. Joseph Haydn: *Emperor Quartet*. Burke: *Regicide Peace*.

1797. Goethe: *Hermann und Dorothea*. Hölderlin: *Hyperion*. A. W. Schlegel begins his translation of Shakespeare. Chateaubriand: *Essai sur les révolutions anciennes et modernes*.

1798. Wordsworth and Coleridge: *Lyrical Ballads*. Journey to Germany of Wordsworth and Coleridge. A. W. and F. Schlegel publish Romantic periodical: *Athenaeum*.

1799. Thomas Campbell: *Pleasures of Hope*. Schiller: *Wallenstein*. Schleiermacher: *Sermons, concerning Religion*.

1800. R. Burns (*d. 1796*): *Works*. Schiller: *Mary Stuart*. Beethoven: *First Symphony*. R. College of Surgeons established. R. Institution established.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1801. *Feb. 9:* Peace of Lunéville between France and Austria; France obtains left bank of Rhine; Tuscany transformed into Kingdom of Etruria under Louis of Parma (*d. 1803, Oct. 9*). *Mar. 28:* Peace between France and Naples. *Oct. 9:* Peace between France and Turkey; Egypt restored to Turkey.

1802. *Jan.:* Bonaparte becomes President of Italian Republic. *Mar. 27:* Peace of Amiens between Britain and France; Britain promises to restore her conquests overseas. *Aug.-Sept.:* Bonaparte annexes Elba, Piedmont, Parma, and Piacenza.

1803. *May 18:* Britain declares war on France. *July 23:* Insurrection of Robert Emmet in Ireland. *Sept. 19:* Emmet executed.

1804. *Mar. 20:* Duke of Enghien executed. *Dec. 2:* Bonaparte crowned Emperor as Napoleon I. *Dec. 12:* Spain declares war on Britain.

1805. *Apr. 11:* Treaty of St. Petersburg between Britain and Russia; *Aug. 9:* joined by Austria. *June 4:* Napoleon annexes Genoa. *Oct. 21:* Nelson destroys Franco-Spanish fleet off Trafalgar.

1806. *Jan. 23:* Pitt *d.* *Mar. 30:* Joseph Bonaparte created King of Naples; Eliza, Princess of Piombino; Pauline, Princess of Guastalla; Murat, Grand Duke of Berg; Berthier, Prince of Neuchâtel. *June 5:* Louis Bonaparte created King of Holland.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1801. *Mar. 23:* Paul I of Russia murdered, succeeded by Alexander I. *Apr. 2:* Nelson defeats Danish fleet off Copenhagen. *Apr.:* Prussia occupies Hanover and Bremen. Northern Confederacy dissolved, Russia reconciled to Britain.

1802. Russia and France agree on redistribution of Germany.

1803. *June:* French occupy Hanover. *Aug. 19:* Mecklenburg acquires Wismar from Sweden. *Oct.:* Russia and Turkey make peace with France.

1804. *Aug. 11:* Francis II assumes title of Emperor for his Austrian possessions.

1805. *Oct. 19:* Austrians capitulate at Ulm. *Dec. 2:* Napoleon defeats Austrians and Russians at Austerlitz. *Dec. 15:* Franco-Prussian treaty at Schönbrunn: Prussia to cede Cleves, Neuchâtel, and Ansbach in exchange for Hanover. *Dec. 26:* Peace of Pressburg between France and Austria.

1806. *Feb. 15:* Treaty of Paris between France and Prussia against Britain. *Oct. 1:* Prussian ultimatum to Napoleon. *Oct. 14:* Napoleon defeats Prussians and Saxons at Jena and Auerstädt. *Dec. 11:* Peace of Posen between France and Saxony. *Dec.* War breaks out between Russia and Turkey.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1801. *Mar. 4:* Jefferson becomes President of U.S.A. *Mar.:* British capture Danish and Swedish islands in West Indies. *June 6:* Portugal cedes part of Guiana to Spain, by Treaty of Badajoz. *Sept.:* French evacuate Egypt. Rohilkund and Doab ceded to Britain. George XIII, last King of Georgia, leaves Georgia to Russia.

1802. French subdue Negro rebellion in San Domingo. *Oct. 23:* Holkar defeats Peshwa and Sindhia at Poona. *Nov. 29:* Ohio created U.S.A. State. *Dec. 31:* Treaty of Bassein: Peshwa surrenders independence to East India Company.

1803. *Apr. 30:* U.S.A. buys Louisiana from France. *June:* British take S. Lucia and Tobago. *Aug. 3:* Second Mahratta War breaks out. *Sept.:* British take Dutch Guiana. *Sept. 23:* Wellesley defeats Sindhia at Assaye. *Dec. 30:* Sindhia submits.

1804. *June:* War breaks out with Holkar. *Nov. 13:* Holkar defeated at Dig. Wahabis capture Mecca and Medina. Hobart, Tasmania, founded.

1805. Wellesley recalled from India; Lord Cornwallis, governor-general (*d. Oct. 5*). *Nov. 23:* Peace treaty with Sindhia.

1806. *Jan.:* British finally occupy Cape of Good Hope. British raids on Buenos Aires and Montevideo fail. Aaron Burr's conspiracy to make Louisiana independent.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1801. *Mar. 14:* Pitt resigns; Peace Cabinet of Addington. *Apr. 14:* Habeas Corpus Act again suspended. *July 15:* French Concordat restores Roman Catholicism.

1802. *Aug. 2:* Bonaparte appointed Consul for life. French educational system reorganized. Legion of Honour instituted. Valais made independent republic.

1803. *Feb. 25:* *Reichsdeputationshauptschluss:* Diet of Ratisbon reconstructs Germany; most ecclesiastical princedoms and imperial cities abolished; four new electorates created. *Feb. 29:* Swiss Act of Mediation; Cantons regain their independence.

1804. *May 10:* Pitt forms Cabinet. *Mar. 21:* French *Code Civil* comes into force.

1805. *May 26:* Napoleon becomes King of Italy; Eugene Beauharnais, Viceroy. *June:* Ligurian Republic united with France. *Dec. 26:* Bavaria and Wurttemberg created kingdoms; Baden, Grand Duchy.

1806. *July 12:* Rhenish Confederation formed. *Aug. 6:* Francis renounces crown of Holy Roman Empire. *Dec. 11:* Saxony made kingdom, joins Rhenish Confederation.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1801. Danes occupy Hamburg and Lübeck and exclude English ships from the Elbe.

1802. First protective law against child labour in England. J. W. Ritter constructs first accumulator.

1803. Robert Fulton experiments with a steamboat on the Seine. Bonaparte begins road across Mont Cenis (completed 1810).

1804. Leslie: *On the Nature and Propagation of Heat.* *Oct. 27:* Stein appointed Prussian Minister of Trade.

1805. Abolition of internal customs duties in Prussia.

1806. First agricultural institute in Germany. Rotation of crops introduced by A. Thaer. *Apr.:* England declares blockade of French coasts. *Nov. 21:* Berlin Decree: Napoleon closes Continental ports against English imports (Continental System).

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1801. Southey: *Thalaba.* Schiller: *The Maid of Orleans.* Haydn: *Seasons* (Oratorio). Elgin Marbles brought to London. Mir Amman: *Bagh-o-Bahar* (Garden and Spring), establishes modern Hindustani prose.

1802. Chateaubriand: *Génie du Christianisme.* *Nov. 15:* Geo. Romney d. John Crome founds Norwich School. University of Dorpat founded. Dalton introduces into chemistry the law of combination and the atomic theory. Freedom of worship established in British Army.

1803. Arndt: *Germany and Europe.* Sunday School Union founded.

1804. Schiller: *William Tell.* British and Foreign Bible Society founded.

1805. Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel.* Wordsworth: *Prelude.* Beethoven: *Fidelio* (Opera). British Institution for the Development of the Fine Arts founded. *May 9:* Schiller d.

1806. Arnim and Brentano: *Des Knaben Wunderhorn.* Beethoven: *Appassionata* (Sonata). D. Wilkie: *Village Politicians.* H. Davy's memoir on electrochemistry.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1807. *Aug.*: Jerome Bonaparte created King of Westphalia; Erfurt incorporated in France. *Sept. 2-5*: British bombard Copenhagen and capture Danish fleet. *Oct.*: France and Russia declare war on Britain. *Nov. 13*: Portuguese dynasty of Braganza dethroned by Napoleon, flee to Brazil.

1808. *Jan.*: Napoleon annexes Etruria and (*Apr.*) Papal Legations. *May 2*: Spanish insurrection against French begins. *May 6*: King and Crown Prince of Spain forced to abdicate. *June 6*: Joseph of Naples made King of Spain; Murat, King of Naples. *Aug. 1*: English expedition lands in Portugal.

1809. *Jan. 16*: Sir John Moore killed at La Coruña. *Apr. 22*: Wellesley takes command in Portugal. *May 1*: Napoleon annexes Papal State; Pius VII prisoner at Savona. *July 28-Dec. 23*: British expedition to Walcheren fails.

1810. Napoleon annexes Holland (*July 9*), Valais, Northern Hanover, Oldenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Lauenburg, Lübeck (*Dec. 10*).

1811. *Jan.*: Napoleon annexes Oldenburg. *May 8*: British defeat French at Fuentes d'Oñoro. *May 16*: British defeat French at Albuera.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1807. *Feb. 7-8*: Napoleon defeats Russians and Prussians at Eylau. *May 29*: Selim III deposed. *June 14*: Battle of Friedland. *July 7*: Peace of Tilsit with Russia. *July 9*: Peace of Tilsit with Prussia; Prussia loses her possessions west of Elbe. *July 28*: Mahmoud II becomes Sultan. *Aug.*: Russians invade Finland. *Sept. 7*: French take Hither Pomerania from Sweden. *Oct.*: Denmark allies with France.

1808. *Oct.*: Erfurt Congress between Napoleon, Alexander of Russia, and Napoleon's vassals.

1809. *Feb. 8*: Austria decides upon war with France. *May 21-22*: Indecisive battle of Aspern. *July 5-6*: Napoleon defeats Austrians at Wagram. *Sept. 17*: Peace of Frederikshamn between Russia and Sweden; Russia obtains Finland. *Oct. 14*: Peace of Vienna: Austria cedes Trieste and Illyria to France, Galicia to Poland and Russia, Salzburg and Inn District to Bavaria.

1810. *Feb. 10*: Andreas Hofer, leader of Tyrolese rebellion against France and Bavaria, executed at Mantua.

1811. *Feb. 10*: Russians take Belgrade and capture a Turkish army.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1807. Sierra Leone and Gambia organized as Crown colonies.

1808. First British mission to Persia fails. *Jan. 1*: Importation of slaves into U.S.A. prohibited.

1809. British take Martinique and Gaudaloupe. *Apr. 25*: Treaty of friendship between British and Sikhs.

1810. Col. Malcolm makes Anglo-Persian treaty. *July*: British capture Ile de Bourbon and Mauritius. Spanish colonies in America refuse to acknowledge Joseph Bonaparte.

1811. *Mar. 1*: Mehemet Ali massacres Mamelukes at Cairo. *Aug.*: British occupy Java. *Oct. 12*: Paraguay declares her independence of Spain and Argentina. War between Russia and Persia.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1807. Stein reforms Prussian administration. *Oct. 9:* Emancipation of Prussian peasants. *Nov. 19:* Town councils instituted in Prussia.

1809. *Mar. 29:* Gustavus IV of Sweden forced to abdicate; followed by Charles XIII. *July:* Metternich appointed chief Minister in Austria (-1848).

1810. Hardenberg continues Stein's reforms in Prussia. *July 1:* Louis, King of Holland, abdicates. *Aug. 18:* Charles XIII of Sweden adopts Bernadotte as heir.

1811. *Feb. 5:* Regency Bill; Prince of Wales becomes Prince Regent for the insane George III.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1807. Fulton navigates a steamship on the Hudson. Abolition of slave trade in British Empire. *Jan. 7, Nov. 11 and 25:* England declares blockade of coasts of France and her allies. *July 7:* Russia joins Continental System. *July 9:* Prussia joins Continental System. *Aug. 28:* Introduction of commercial law code in France. *Dec. 7:* Napoleon issues the Decree of Milan against British trade.

1808. Freedom of trade established in Prussia. Co-operation begins between Bentham and James Mill.

1809. *Jan. 9:* U.S.A. issues Non-Intercourse Act against British commerce. Sömmering (Munich) invents electric telegraph. *Apr. 26:* England restricts blockade of Europe. *Oct. 14:* Austria joins Continental System. Heathcote invents bobbin net machine.

1810. Founding of Krupp Works at Essen. *Jan. 6:* Sweden adopts Continental System. *Oct. 18 and 25:* Decrees of Fontainebleau, to confiscate and burn English goods. The 'Seehandlung' becomes Bank of Prussia.

1811. *Feb. 2:* U.S.A. renews Non-Intercourse Act against English commerce. *Feb. 20:* State bankruptcy in Austria. *Mar.:* Ludites begin to destroy machines in England (-1815). *Apr. 1:* Civil Code introduced in Austria. *Dec.:* Secret agreement between Russia and England, aiming at breaking Continental System. Steam power used at Leeds to convey coal on a railway.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1807. Byron: *Hours of Idleness*. Moore: *Irish Melodies*. Charles and Mary Lamb: *Tales from Shakespeare*. Turner: *Sun rising in a Mist*. Fichte: *Sermons, Addressed to the German Nation*. Hegel: *Phenomenology of Spirit*. Mme de Staël: *Corinne*. *Apr. 9:* John Opie d.

1808. Scott: *Marmion*. Goethe: *Faust, Part I*. Kleist: *Penthesilea*; *Hermannsschlacht*; *Prince of Homburg*; Michael Kohlhaas. Beethoven: *Fifth Symphony*.

1809. Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. Campbell: *Gertrude of Wyoming*. *Quarterly Review* founded. John Constable. *Malvern Hall*. Goethe: *The Elective Affinities*. Lamarck: *Système des animaux sans vertèbres*.

1810. Scott: *Lady of the Lake*. *Jan. 23:* John Hoppner d. *Nov. 11:* John Zoffany d. Kleist: *Kathchen of Heilbronn*. Mme de Staël: *De l'Allemagne*. Goethe: *Theory of Colours*. Berlin University founded.

1811. T. MacCrie: *Life of John Knox*. Jane Austen: *Sense and Sensibility*. Niebuhr: *Roman History* (till 1832). Fouqué: *Undine*. Two-thirds of Welsh Protestants secede from Anglican Church.

1811-17. Sir John Rennie builds Waterloo Bridge.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1812. British victories in Spain. *Jan. 19:* Ciudad Rodrigo. *April 6:* Badajoz. *July 22:* Salamanca. *July 18:* Alliance of Örebro between Britain, Russia, and Sweden. *Aug. 12:* Wellington enters Madrid. *Oct. 7:* Wellington crosses Bidassoa into France.

1813. *June 14-15:* Britain makes subsidy treaties with Russia and Prussia. *June 21:* Wellington defeats French at Vittoria. *Nov. 15-17:* Dutch risings against French. *Nov. 30:* William of Orange returns. *Dec. 11:* Treaty of Valençay: Napoleon reinstates Ferdinand VII of Spain.

1814. *Jan. 5:* Murat joins Allies. *Feb. 3-Mar. 19:* Futile peace negotiations at Châtillon. *Mar. 30:* Allies enter Paris. *Apr. 11:* Napoleon abdicates, receives principedom of Elba. *May 30:* First Peace of Paris: France keeps frontiers of 1792; Louis XVIII, King.

1815. *Mar. 1:* Napoleon lands in France; Louis XVIII flees. *Apr. 10:* Austria declares war on Murat, who had joined Napoleon. *June 8:* Congress of Vienna closes; Britain keeps Malta, Heligoland and most of her conquests overseas; Bourbons, Braganzas, Pope, and minor Italian princes restored; Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg united; Switzerland neutralized. *June 18:* Wellington and Blücher defeat Napoleon at Waterloo. *June 22:* Napoleon abdicates. *July 7:* Allies enter Paris; Louis XVIII returns; White Terror in Southern France. *Aug. 8:* Napoleon banished to St. Helena. *Oct. 13:* Murat shot. *Nov. 5:* British protectorate over Ionian Islands. *Nov. 20:* Second Peace of Paris: France yields territories to Savoy and Switzerland and gives back captured works of art. *Dec. 7:* Ney shot.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1812. *Feb. 24:* Prussia allies with France. *Apr. 9:* Secret treaty of Abo between Sweden and Russia. *May:* Napoleon invades Russia. *May 28:* Treaty of Bucharest between Russia and Turkey; Russia obtains Bessarabia. *Aug. 17:* Russian defeat at Smolensk. *Sept. 7:* Russian defeat at Borodino. *Sept. 14-Oct. 18:* Napoleon in Moscow. *Nov. 26-28:* Disaster to French army on Berezina. *Dec. 30:* Convention of Tauroggen between Russia and Prussia.

1813. *Feb. 28:* Alliance of Kalisz between Russia and Prussia; joined by Sweden. Campaign in Saxony and Silesia. *May 2:* Battle of Lützen. *May 20:* Battle of Bautzen. *June 4-Aug. 10:* Armistice. *Aug. 12:* Austria declares war on Napoleon. *Oct. 8:* Treaty of Ried: Bavaria joins the Allies. *Oct. 16-18:* Battle of Leipzig, Napoleon defeated.

1814. *Jan. 1:* Allies cross Rhine and invade France. *Jan. 14:* Treaty of Kiel between Sweden and Denmark; Denmark cedes Norway. *Nov. 1:* Congress of Vienna opens.

1815. *June 8:* Congress of Vienna closes: Poland placed under Russia; Lombardy and Venice restored to Austria; Prussia gains Rhineland and half Saxony; Hanover obtains East Friesland and Hildesheim; Cracow made independent Republic; organization of the German Confederation under Austrian presidency. *Aug. 26:* Holy Alliance formed by Russia, Austria, and Prussia; joined by the other European countries except Britain, Turkey, and Papal State.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1812. *Apr. 14:* Louisiana created U.S.A. State. *June 18:* U.S.A. declare war on Britain.

1813. Colombia breaks away from Spain, followed by Uruguay (**1814**), Chile (**1816**), and the other Spanish colonies. Peace of Gulistan: Persia cedes Caucasus district to Russia.

1813-1823. Marquess of Hastings, governor-general of India.

1814. Civil Courts installed in New South Wales. Christianity introduced into New Zealand. *Aug. 13:* Cape of Good Hope made British colony. War with Gurkhas of Nepal. *Dec. 24:* Treaty of Ghent between Britain and U.S.A. (*status quo*).

1814-1840. Francia, dictator of Paraguay.

1815. *Jan. 8:* British defeat at New Orleans. *Jan. 16:* British declare war on King of Kandy, Ceylon. Boer revolt in Cape Colony. *Oct.:* British occupy Ascension Island. *Dec. 16:* Brazil made Empire under John, Prince Regent of Portugal.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1812. *Mar. 18:* Spanish Cortes pass liberal Constitution. *June 9:* Conservative Ministry under Liverpool (-1827).

1813. *Oct:* Rhenish Confederation and kingdom of Westphalia dissolved; Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Hesse-Cassel restored.

1814. *Apr. 11:* Norwegian Constitution; *Nov. 4:* accepted by Sweden. Louis XVIII grants Charter. *May 4:* Ferdinand of Spain abolishes Constitution. *Aug. 12:* Hanover created a Kingdom.

1815. *May 22:* Frederick William III of Prussia promises Constitution. *June 1:* Napoleon issues liberal Constitution (Champ de Mai). *June 4:* Denmark cedes Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia. *Nov. 27:* Alexander I issues Polish constitution.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1812. *Mar. 11:* Emancipation of Jews in Prussia. *June 23:* England revokes Order in Council of *Apr. 26, 1809*, as concerning American vessels.

1813. *July 1:* Abolition of trade monopoly of East India Company. State bankruptcy in Denmark.

1814. *July 25:* Stephenson uses first effective steam locomotive. Apprenticeship and Wages Act of **1563** repealed.

1815. *Feb.:* Ricardo: *Essay on the Influence of a Low Price of Corn on the Profits of Stock*. Puddling process introduced in England. John Macadam appointed Surveyor-General of British roads. *March:* Corn Law passed.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1812. Byron: *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* (-1818). Grimm: *Fairy Tales*. Baptist Union of Great Britain formed. New Toleration Act repeals Five Mile Act and Conventicle Act. Church Missionary Society founded.

1813. Shelley: *Queen Mab*. Jane Austen: *Pride and Prejudice*. Byron: *Giaour*; *Bride of Abydos*. Chamisso: *Peter Schlemihl*. Robert Owen: *A New View of Society*.

1814. Scott: *Waverley*. Jane Austen: *Mansfield Park*. Wordsworth: *Excursion*. Byron: *Cor-sair*; *Lara*. Southey (Poet Laureate from **1813**): *Vision of Judgment*. Dulwich Gallery opened, first collection accessible to the public. Pius VII restores Inquisition, Congregation of the Index, and Jesuit Order.

1815. Wordsworth: *White Doe of Rylstone*; *Laodamia*. Scott: *Guy Mannering*. Byron: *Hebrew Melodies*. Béranger: *Chansons I*. Canova: *Three Graces* (sculpture). D. Stewart: *Progress of Philosophy*. *Sept. 9:* J. S. Copley d.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1816-1826. John VI, King of Portugal (regent from 1792).

1817. *Sept. 17:* Anglo-Spanish treaty, opens West Indian trade to Britain.

1818. *Sept. 30-Nov. 21:* Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle: Allied troops evacuate France.

1819. *May 24:* Princess Alexandrina Victoria born.

1820. *Jan. 1-Mar. 7:* Revolution in Spain; Constitution restored. *Jan. 29:* George III *d.*, succeeded by George IV. *July 2:* Revolt in Naples. *Aug. 24:* Revolution in Portugal.

1821. Revolutions in Naples (battle of Rieti, *Mar. 7*) and Piedmont suppressed by Austrian troops. Victor Emanuel abdicates in favour of his brother Charles Felix (-1831).

1822. *Oct. 20-Dec. 14:* Congress of Verona discusses Spanish and Greek questions.

1823. *Apr. 7:* War between France and Spain begins. *Aug. 31:* French storm Trocadero and re-establish Ferdinand VII.

1824. *Sept. 16:* Louis XVIII *d.*, succeeded by Charles X (-1830).

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1817. *Oct. 18:* Wartburg Festival, reveals revolutionary tendencies of German students.

1819. *Mar. 23:* Kotzebue assassinated by a student. *Sept. 20:* Carlsbad decrees to check revolutionary and liberal movements in Germany.

1820. *Oct. 27-Dec. 17:* Congress of Troppau, to discuss concerted policy against revolutionary tendencies in Europe.

1821. *Jan. 26-May 12:* Congress of Laibach; resolves on measures against revolutions in Italy and Greece.

1823. *July 14:* Switzerland refuses right of asylum to foreign refugees.

1824. *Apr. 14:* Frontier Treaty between Russia and U.S.A.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1816. *Mar. 2:* King of Kandy deposed. *Mar.:* End of war with Nepal. *July 9:* Declaration of Independence of United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. *Dec. 11:* Indiana created U.S.A. State. Java restored to Holland. **1817.** *Mar. 4:* Monroe becomes President of U.S.A. *Dec. 10:* Mississippi created U.S.A. State. Third Mahratta War.

1818. *Jan. 6:* Peshwa's dominions annexed, Rajputana States placed under British protection. *Oct. 20:* Frontier between U.S.A. and Canada defined. *Dec. 3:* Illinois created U.S.A. State.

1819. *Feb. 6:* British found Singapore. *Mar. 2:* Alabama created U.S.A. state. *Dec. 17:* Formation of the Republic of Colombia (Venezuela and New Granada) under Bolivar as President.

1820. *Oct. 24:* Spain cedes Floridas to U.S.A. *Mar. 2:* Missouri Compromise on slavery. *Mar. 3:* Maine created U.S.A. State. Egypt subdues Sudan and Kordofan (-1822). Washington Colonization Society founds Liberia for repatriation of negroes.

1821. *July 28:* Peru declares its independence of Spain. Republic of San Domingo founded. *Aug. 10:* Missouri made U.S.A. State. *Nov. 28:* Panama declares its independence of Spain and joins Republic of Colombia.

1822. *July 21:* Augustine de Iturbide crowned Emperor of Mexico. *Sept. 7:* Brazil declares itself independent of Portugal. *Oct. 12:* Dom Pedro proclaimed Emperor of Brazil.

1823. *Dec. 2:* President Monroe's message (Monroe Doctrine), closing 'the American continents to colonial settlements by non-American Powers' and excluding 'the European Powers from all interference in the political affairs of the American Republics.'

1824. *Feb. 24:* First Burmese War. *May 11:* British take Rangoon. *Dec. 12:* Last Spanish Army in South America capitulates.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1816. May 5: Carl August of Saxe-Weimar grants first German Constitution. Nov. 5: Diet of German Confederation meets at Frankfurt.

1817. Turkey grants autonomy to Serbia.

1818. May 26: Bavarian Constitution. Prussia divided into ten provinces. Aug. 29: Liberal constitution in Baden.

1819. Aug. 16: 'Battle of Peterloo.' Sept. 25: Constitution of Wurttemberg. Nov. 29: Six Acts passed to preserve public order. Dec. 7: Constitution of Hanover.

1820. May 24: 'Final Act' of Vienna authorizing larger German states to interfere in affairs of smaller ones.

1821. Apr.: Greeks rise against Turks. May 5: Napoleon d. on St. Helena.

1822. Aug. 12: Castlereagh commits suicide; Canning appointed Foreign Secretary. Sept. 23: Portuguese constitution.

1823. Provincial Diets in Prussia.

1824. Charles X subduces growing liberalism in France.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1816. Gold standard restored in Britain. First protective tariff in U.S.A.

1817. D. Ricardo: *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*. W. Cobbett: *Paper against Gold: the History and Mystery of the Bank of England*.

1818. May 26: Prussian customs law with a tendency to free trade. First steamer (*Savannah*) crosses Atlantic in 26 days. English Board of Agriculture abolished.

1819. Twelve-hour day for young workers in England. Adam Müller: *Necessity of a Theological Foundation of all Political Economics*. Serfdom abolished in Mecklenburg.

1820. First iron steamship in England. Robert Malthus: *Principles of Political Economy*.

1821. St. Simon: *Système industriel*. May 1: Bank of England resumes cash payments.

1822. Fourier: *Traité de l'association domestique agricole*.

1823. St. Simon: *Catéchisme des industriels*. Electromotor invented.

1824. Anti-combination laws repealed; workmen in England allowed to combine.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1816. Shelley: *Alastor*. Scott: *The Antiquary*. Goethe: *Journey to Italy*. Franz Bopp discovers relationship of Indo-European languages. Elgin Marbles bought by British Museum.

1817. Byron: *Manfred*. Thomas Moore: *Lalla Rookh*. John Constable exhibits his landscape paintings for the first time. Hegel: *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*.

1818. Keats: *Endymion*. Jane Austen: *Northanger Abbey*. Scott: *Heart of Midlothian*. Mary Wollstonecraft-Shelley: *Frankenstein*. Hazlitt: *Lectures on the English Poets*.

1819. Wordsworth: *Peter Bell*. Keats: *Eve of St. Agnes*. Byron: *Don Juan*. Scott: *Ivanhoe*; *Bride of Lammermoor*. Victor Hugo: *Odes*.

1819-22. H. W. Inwood builds St. Pancras' Church, London.

1820. Keats: *Hyperion*. Shelley: *Prometheus Unbound*. *London Magazine* begins to appear. Lamartine: *Méditations poétiques*.

1821. Manzoni: *The Fifth of May*. Scott: *Kenilworth*. De Quincey: *Confessions of an Opium Eater*. Shelley: *Adonais*; and *Epipsychidion*. Weber: *Freischütz*. Ecole des Chartes, Paris, founded. Hegel: *Philosophy of Right*.

1822. Beethoven: *Missa Solemnis*. Schubert: *A - Minor Symphony*. Heine: *Poems*. First cricket match between Eton and Harrow.

1823. Schleiermacher: *Christian Dogma*. C. Lamb: *Essays of Elia*. Scott: *Quentin Durward*. R. Smirke: British Museum (completed 1847). Apr. 23: J. Nollekens d. July 8: Sir Henry Raeburn d.

1824. Apr. 19: Byron d. at Missolonghi. Scott: *Redgauntlet*. Landor: *Imaginary Conversations* (-1829). Victor Hugo: *Ballads*. Beethoven: *Ninth Symphony*. Ranke: *History of the Romanic and Teutonic Peoples*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1825. *Jan. 4:* Ferdinand I of Naples *d.*; succeeded by Francis I (-1830). *Aug. 29:* Portugal recognizes independence of Brazil.

1826. *Mar. 10:* John VI of Portugal *d.* *May 2:* Pedro of Brazil waives claim to Portuguese throne in favour of his daughter Maria da Gloria.

1827. *Apr. 14:* Capodistrias elected President of Greece. *July 6:* Treaty of London between England, Russia, and France, to secure autonomy of Greece.

1828. *Feb. 26:* Dom Miguel takes oath as Regent of Portugal. *June 23:* Dom Miguel proclaimed King of Portugal.

1830. *Feb. 4:* Conference in London: Greece declared independent under protectorate of England, Russia, and France. *June 26:* George IV *d.*; succeeded by William IV. *Nov. 8:* Accession of Ferdinand II of Naples (-1859).

1831. *Feb.:* Austria suppresses revolutions in Modena, Parma, and the Papal state. *Oct. 9:* Capodistrias assassinated. *Nov. 15:* Britain and France agree on separation of Belgium from Holland.

1832. *Aug. 8:* Greek National Assembly elects Prince Otto of Bavaria King. *Nov.:* French take Antwerp, to force Holland to recognize independence of Belgium.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1825. *Dec. 1:* Nicholas I succeeds Alexander I of Russia.

1826. *Apr. 4:* Protocol of St. Petersburg between Britain and Russia respecting Greek question; France accedes. *Oct.:* Convention of Akkerman between Russia and Turkey.

1827. *Oct. 20:* Turkish Fleet destroyed in bay of Navarino.

1828. *Apr. 27:* Russia declares war on Turkey. *Oct. 11:* Russians take Varna.

1829. *Sept. 14:* Treaty of Adrianople ends Russo-Turkish War; Sultan recognizes independence of Danube principedoms; Russia obtains land south of Caucasus.

1830. Revolutionary risings in Brunswick, Hesse, and Saxony. *Sept.:* Charles of Brunswick dethroned; Saxony receives Constitution. *Nov. 29:* Insurrection breaks out in Poland.

1831. *Sept. 8:* Russians take Warsaw.

1832. *May 4:* Russia accepts decisions of London Conference with regard to Belgium.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1825. *Feb. 28:* Treaty between Britain and Russia to settle boundaries between British and Russian America. *Aug. 6:* Bolivia declares independence. *Aug. 25:* Uruguay declares independence.

1826. War between Russia and Persia. *Feb. 24:* Treaty of Yandabu ends Burmese War. First Panamerican Congress at Panama, convened by Bolivar.

1826-1863. Dost Muhammad, Amir of Afghanistan.

1827. Russia takes Erivan from Persia. *Jan. 26:* Peru secedes from Colombia.

1828. Second Constitution of New South Wales. *Feb. 22:* Peace of Turkmanchai; Persia cedes part of Armenia to Russia.

1829. Swan River Settlement (Western Australia) founded *Mar. 4:* Jackson, President of U.S.A. *Dec. 4:* Suttee declared illegal in India.

1830. *June:* French conquer Algiers. Mysore and Cachar annexed by East India Company. Colombia divided into republics of New Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador. *Apr. 27:* Bolivar abdicates (*d. Dec. 10*).

1831. *Apr. 7:* Pedro I of Brazil abdicates in favour of his son Pedro II. *Nov. 17:* Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador dissolve the union of 1819. Garrison starts abolitionist periodical *The Liberator*.

1832. *Apr. 15:* Turkey declares war on Egypt. British sovereignty proclaimed over Falkland Islands.

1832-1848. Mohamad, Shah of Persia.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

- 1825.** Trade Unions recognized as legal in Britain. *Dec.*: Revolt in Russian army. James Mill: *Essays on Government* (-1828).
- 1826.** *Apr.* 26: Liberal constitution in Portugal. First Parliament in Brazil.
- 1827.** *Apr.*: Capodistrias elected President of Greek National Assembly. *Aug.* 8: Canning *d.* *Sept.* 5: Conservative Ministry under Goderich.
- 1828.** *Jan.* 25: Wellington forms Conservative Ministry. Test and Corporation Acts repealed. *June*: Miguel revokes Portuguese Constitution.
- 1829.** *March* 5: Roman Catholic Relief Bill passes Commons and (*Apr.*) Lords. *Sept.* 29: Robert Peel remodels London Police ('Bobbies', 'Peelers').
- 1830.** *July* 25: Charles X issues five *ordonnances*. *July* 27-29: Revolution in France. Charles X abdicates. *Aug.* 7: Louis Philippe of Orleans elected king. *Aug.* 25: Revolution begins in Belgium. *Nov.* 16: Wellington resigns; Grey forms Liberal Ministry. *Nov.* 18: National Council decrees independence of Belgium.
- 1831.** Constitutions proclaimed in Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, Moldavia, and Wallachia. *Mar.* 1: Russell introduces Reform Bill.
- 1832.** *Feb.* 26: Polish constitution abolished. *May* 27: Hambach Festival of South German Democrats. *June* 4: Reform Bill passes House of Lords, and becomes law. *Aug.* 17: Irish Reform Bill.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

- 1825.** First steam-locomotive railway, between Stockton and Darlington. St. Simon: *Nouveau Christianisme*. *Oct.* 26: Erie Canal opened.
- 1826.** First German gasworks at Hanover. Ampère: *Electrodynamics*.
- 1827.** Ohm's Law concerning electric currents. Wöhler founds organic chemistry.
- 1828.** Prusso-Hessian, Bavaro-Württembergian, and Central German customs associations. St. Armand-Bazard: *Exposition de la doctrine de St. Simon* (-1830). Baltimore and Ohio railroad.
- 1830.** Liverpool-Manchester railway.
- 1831.** Revolts of silk-weavers at Lyons. Faraday discovers electro-magnetism.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

- 1825.** Pushkin: *Boris Godunov*. First edition of *Pepys's Diary*. J. Nash: Buckingham Palace; Marble Arch.
- 1826.** Heine: *Reisebilder*. Fenimore Cooper: *Last of the Mohicans*. Disraeli: *Vivian Grey*. Lachmann: Critical edition of *Nibelungenlied*. First vol. of *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, founded by Freiherr vom Stein. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: *Overture to Midsummer Night's Dream*. *Dec.* 7: John Flaxman *d.*
- 1827.** Keble: *Christian Year*. Heine: *Book of Songs*. Manzoni: *I Promessi Sposi*. Victor Hugo: *Cromwell*. Schubert: *Trout Quintet*.
- 1828.** Lamartine: *Harmonies poétiques et religieuses*. Mickiewicz: *Conrad Wallenrod*. W. Wilkins: University College, London. R. Smirke: King's College, London. Thomas Arnold appointed Headmaster of Rugby.
- 1829.** Balzac: *Les Chouans*. W. Irving: *Conquest of Granada*. First performance of *Faust* at Brunswick. King's College School founded.
- 1830.** Tennyson: *Poems, chiefly Lyrical*. Charles Lyell: *Principles of Geology* (-1833). Pushkin: *Eugene Onegin*. Gautier: *Poésies*. Victor Hugo: *Hernani*. *Jan.* 7: Sir Thomas Lawrence *d.*
- 1831.** E. Elliott: *Corn-Law Rhymes*. Victor Hugo: *Notre Dame de Paris*. J. Constable: *Waterloo Bridge*.
- 1832.** *Mar.* 22: Goethe *d.* Goethe: *Faust II*. Lytton: *Eugene Aram*. Balzac: *La Femme de trente ans*; *Contes drôlatiques*. Mazzini founds 'Young Italy' and, in Switzerland, 'Young Europe'.
- 1832-1838.** W. Wilkins builds National Gallery, London.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1833. *Sept. 27:* Ferdinand VII of Spain *d.*; succeeded by Queen Isabella II (-1868).

1834. *Apr. 22:* England, France, Spain, and Portugal form Quadruple Alliance in favour of liberal governments in Spain and Portugal. *May 26:* Dom Miguel of Portugal surrenders and abdicates at Evoramonte.

1836. *Oct. 29:* Louis Napoleon fails to seize Strasbourg and is exiled to America.

1837. *June 20:* William IV *d.*; succeeded by Queen Victoria (-1901).

1838. *Nov. 30:* France declares war on Mexico.

1839. *Apr. 19:* Treaty of London finally establishes international status of Belgium; Closure of the Scheldt; Luxemburg becomes an independent grand duchy.

1840. *Oct. 10:* William I of Holland resigns in favour of his son, William II (-1849).

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1833. *July 8:* Treaty between Russia and Turkey to close Dardanelles to all but Russian ships. *Sept. 10-20:* Conference of Munchengrätz between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

1834. *Apr. 3:* Rioting by Democrats at Frankfort. *June 30:* German Confederation forms committee for political investigations.

1835. *Mar. 2:* Francis I of Austria *d.*; succeeded by Ferdinand I.

1837. *June 20:* Hanover separated from England. King Ernest Augustus suppresses Constitution.

1838. Austrians evacuate Papal States except Ferrara.

1840. *June 7:* Frederick William III of Prussia *d.*; succeeded by Frederick William IV.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1833. *May 4:* Turkey recognizes independence of Egypt.

1834. Settlement at Port Phillip Bay (Melbourne), beginning of colony of Victoria. South Australia Act. *May 6:* Sikhs capture Peshawar.

1835. Peru and Bolivia become federal state (-1839). Dictatorship of Rosas in Argentina (-1852).

1836. Texas breaks away from Mexico and becomes independent (-1845). *June 15:* Arkansas made U.S.A. State. *Dec. 26:* Colony founded in South Australia.

1837. Papineau's rebellion in Canada. *Jan. 26:* Michigan made U.S.A. State. Dutch settlers found Natalia Republic.

1838. *Jan. 5:* Defeat of Canadian rebels at Toronto. *Oct. 1:* First Afghan War. *Dec. 16:* Boers defeat Zulus on Blood River, Natal.

1839. *July:* Opium War with China; *Aug. 23:* Hong Kong taken. New Zealand proclaimed a colony and incorporated with New South Wales. War between Egypt and Turkey.

1840. *Feb. 6:* Treaty of Waitangi; Maori chiefs hand over sovereignty over New Zealand to Britain. *Feb. 10:* Upper and Lower Canada united. *July 15:* Russo - Anglo - Prusso - Austrian Quadruple Alliance for protection of Turkey.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1833. Constitution granted in Hanover. *Sept. 29*: Civil war breaks out in Spain, ends in **1840** with the victory of the constitutional party. Constitution of Chile (in force till **1925**).

1834. *Aug. 14*: Poor Law Amendment Act. *Sept. 24*: Dom Pedro of Portugal *d.*; succeeded by Queen Maria da Gloria (-**1853**).

1835. *Apr. 8*: Peel resigns; *18*: Melbourne, Prime Minister. *Sept. 9*: Municipal Corporation Act.

1836. *Aug. 13*: Tithe Commutation Act.

1837. Struggle between State and Roman Catholic Church in Prussia. Liberal constitution in Spain.

1838. 'People's Charter' issued by Chartists.

1840. *Feb. 10*: Marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. *Aug.*: Louis Napoleon again attempts to seize power. *Dec. 15*: Burial of Napoleon I in Invalides, Paris.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1833. *Mar. 22*: German *Zollverein* established. Gauss and Weber invent telegraph. *July*: Factory inspection introduced in England. *Aug. 28*: Act permitting freedom of trade with India and tea trade to China.

1834. New English law of inheritance sets individual before family. Robert Owen: *The Book of the New Moral World*. Revolt of silk weavers at Lyons. *Aug. 1*: Slavery terminated in British possessions.

1835. Baden joins *Zollverein*. *Dec. 7*: First German railway between Nuremberg and Fürth.

1836. Chartist movement (-**1848**). First train in London (to Greenwich). V. Considérant: *Destinée sociale*.

1837. Morse (New York) invents telegraph. Runge discovers aniline dyes in coal-tar. First patent for electric telegraph. First great depression in U.S.A.

1838. Beginning of regular steamship communication between England and America. *July 31*: First Irish Poor Law. *Aug. 1*: Abolition of slavery in India. *Sept. 24*: Anti-Corn-Law-League founded. First State railway (in Brunswick).

1839. *Mar. 9*: First prohibition of child labour in Prussia. Louis Blanc: *L'Organisation du travail*. J. v. Liebig begins researches into problem of diet.

1840. *Jan. 10*: Rowland Hill introduces penny postage. Proudhon: *Qu'est-ce que la propriété?* ('C'est le vol!'). Cabet: *Voyage en Icarie*.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1833. *July 14*: Keble: *National Apostasy*; starts Oxford Movement. Browning: *Pauline*. Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*. First public grant for education in England.

1834. Abbé de Lamennais: *Paroles d'un croyant*. Balzac: *Eugénie Grandet*. Wienbarg: *Aesthetische Feldzüge*, creates Young Germany movement. Lytton: *Last Days of Pompeii*. Marryat: *Peter Simple*. Mickiewicz: *Pan Tadeusz*.

1835. Browning: *Paracelsus*. Dickens: *Sketches by Boz*. Georg Buchner: *Danton's Death*. Bettina v. Arnim: *Goethe's Letters to a Child*. Gogol: *Dead Souls*. D. F. Strauss: *Life of Jesus*.

1836. Dickens: *Pickwick Papers*. Marryat: *Midshipman Easy*. Gogol: *Government Inspector*. Ranke: *History of the Popes*. Lamartine: *Jocelyn*.

1837. Carlyle: *French Revolution*. Dickens: *Oliver Twist*. Thackeray: *Yellowplush Papers*. *Jan. 11*: John Field, composer, *d.* *Jan. 20*: Sir J. Soane *d.* *Mar. 31*: John Constable *d.* Durham University refounded.

1838. E. A. Poe: *Arthur Gordon Pym*. Mörike: *Poems*. Schleiden: *Theory of Cellular Development of Plants*. Lamartine: *La chute d'un ange*.

1839. Immermann: *Münchhausen*. Stendhal: *La Chartreuse de Parme*. George Sand: *Spiridon*. W. Turner: *The Temeraire*.

1840. Browning: *Sordello*. Dickens: *Old Curiosity Shop*. Fr. Hebbel: *Judith*. Chas. Barry builds Houses of Parliament (completed **1852**). J. Slowacki: *Lilla Weneda* (Polish tragedy).

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1841. *July 13:* France joins Convention of *July 15, 1840.* *July 8:* Espartero appointed Regent of Spain.

1843. *July:* Narvaez defeats Espartero, who leaves Spain; *Nov. 8:* Queen Isabella declared of age.

1846. *May 16:* Revolution in Portugal. *June 16:* Pius IX elected Pope (-1878).

1847. *Feb. 22:* Royal troops defeat Portuguese insurgents. *Sept. 3:* Espartero recalled to Spain.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1841. *July 13:* Convention of the Straits: Collective guarantee by Europe of Turkish independence. The Porte agrees to close Dardanelles and Bosphorus to men-of-war.

1844. *Nov.:* Holstein Estates pass resolution asserting independence of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig.

1845. Customs union between Moldavia and Wallachia. *Sept.:* 'Sonderbund' formed by Swiss Roman Catholic cantons.

1846. *July 8:* Christian VIII of Denmark repudiates independence of Schleswig-Holstein by 'open letter'. *Nov. 6:* Austria annexes Cracow.

1847. *May:* Poland made a Russian province. *Oct. 21 - Nov. 29:* Sonderbund war in Switzerland; Roman Catholic Cantons defeated, Sonderbund dissolved.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1841. *Mar. 4-Apr. 4:* W. H. Harrison, U.S.A. President; succeeded by J. Tyler. *July 15:* Egypt loses Syria to Turkey. Responsible Government established in Canada.

1842. *Jan. 1:* British forces in Kabul capitulate. *Aug. 9:* Webster-Ashburton treaty defines frontier between Canada and U.S.A. *Aug. 29:* Treaty of Nanking ends war in China: five ports opened to English merchants, Hong Kong ceded to England. *Aug.-Oct.:* Second Afghan War.

1843. *Feb.-Mar.:* British conquer Sind. *May 12:* Natal proclaimed British colony. Abolition of slavery in India.

1844. *Sept.:* French war in Morocco ends with treaty of Tangiers. Maori risings in New Zealand (-1848).

1845. Anglo-French expedition against Madagascar. *Mar. 3:* Florida and (Dec. 29) Texas made U.S.A. States. *Mar. 4:* James Polk becomes U.S.A. President. Mexico at war with U.S.A. (-1848); Mexico loses Arizona, New Mexico, and California. *Dec. 11:* Outbreak of Anglo-Sikh war.

1846. *June 15:* Treaty of Washington defines Oregon frontier. *Dec. 16:* Peace with Sikhs; Punjab brought under British control. *Dec. 28:* Iowa made U.S.A. State.

1847. Straits Settlements become Crown Colony. *Mar. 21:* Union of Central American Republics. *Aug. 24:* Liberia proclaimed independent.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1841. Aug. 10: Irish Municipal Act passed. Aug. 28: Peel succeeds Melbourne as Prime Minister.

1842. Aug.: Chartist riots in manufacturing districts.

1843. May 18: Disruption of Scottish Church; establishment of Free Church of Scotland.

1844. Mar. 2: Greek constitution. July 19: Bank Charter Act.

1846. Meeting of German professors at Frankfort ('Intellectual Diet of the German People'). June 30: Lord John Russell, Prime Minister; Palmerston, Foreign Secretary.

1847. Feb. 3: United Diet summoned in Prussia.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1841. First law for the protection of workmen in France. F. List: *National System of Political Economy*.

1842. Ashley's Act forbidding child or female labour underground. Peel abolishes prohibition of imports of meat and cattle. James Nasmyth invents steam hammer.

1843. First workmen's Co-operative Societies (Pioneers of Rochdale). Anglo-Chinese commercial treaties. *The Economist* started.

1844. Graham's Factory Act regulates working hours of women and children. First workmen's union in Germany. Weavers' riots in Silesia and Bohemia.

1845. F. Engels: *Situation of the Working Classes in England*. Aug.: Beginning of potato disease in Ireland. First Roman Catholic journeymen's association, founded by Kolping.

1846. May 23: Repeal of Corn Laws. Invention of gun-cotton by Schönbein.

1847. Hamburg - America Line founded. Helmholtz: *On the Conservation of Energy*.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1841. Sealsfield: *Kajütenbuch*. Emerson: *Essays*. Carlyle: *Heroes and Hero-Worship*. Browning: *Pippa Passes*. Warren: *Ten Thousand a Year*. Aug. 26: Hoffmann von Fallersleben: *Deutschlandlied*. Feuerbach: *Essence of Christianity*. Frederik Paludan-Müller: *Adam Homo* (-1848). July 17: *Punch* started.

1842. Tennyson: *Godiva*; *Locksley Hall*. Auguste Comte: *Cours de philosophie positive*. Robert Mayer: *Law of the conservation of energy*. Macaulay: *Lays of Ancient Rome*.

1843. J. S. Mill: *System of Logic*. Wagner: *Flying Dutchman*. Macaulay: *Critical and Historical Essays*. Dickens: *Christmas Carol*.

1844. Hebbel: *Mary Magdalen*. Disraeli: *Coningsby*. Heine: *Deutschland, Zeitgedichte*. J. von Liebig: *Letters on Chemistry*.

1845. Disraeli: *Sybil*. Poe: *Tales of Mystery*; *The Raven*. Carlyle: *Cromwell*. Dumas, sen.: *Monte Cristo*. Wagner: *Tannhäuser*.

1846. Grote: *History of Greece* (-1856). Gottfried Keller: *Poems*. George Sand: *La mare au diable*. Mohl discovers protoplasm.

1847. Tennyson: *The Princess*. Ranke: *German History* (from 1839). Charlotte Brontë: *Jane Eyre*. Emily Brontë: *Wuthering Heights*. H. Hoffmann: *Struwwelpeter*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1848. *Jan. 12:* Revolution in Sicily. *Feb. 21-24:* Revolution in Paris; Louis Philippe abdicates, Republic proclaimed. *Mar. 12:* Revolution in Venice, (19) Parma, and (22) Milan. *Mar. 23:* Sardinia declares war on Austria. *Apr. 8:* Austrian defeat at Goito. *Apr. 13:* Sicily declares itself independent of Naples. *Apr. 29:* Pius IX disassociates himself from Italian national movement. *Apr. 30:* Austrian defeat at Pastrengo. *May 15:* Communist riot in Paris. *May 29:* Austrian victory at Curtatone. *June 10:* Austrian victory at Vicenza. *June 23-26:* Cavaignac suppresses rising of Paris workmen. *July 25:* Austrian victory at Custoza. *Aug. 9:* Austro-Sardinian truce at Vigevano. *Sept. 8:* Naples recovers Sicily. *Nov. 15:* Count Rossi, Papal Premier, assassinated. *Nov. 24:* Pius IX flees to Gaeta. *Dec. 10:* Louis Napoleon elected President of the French Republic.

1849. *Feb. 7:* Grand Duke of Tuscany flees. *Feb. 9:* Rome proclaimed Republic under Mazzini. *Mar. 12:* Sardinia terminates truce. *Mar. 23:* Austrian victory at Novara; Charles Albert of Sardinia abdicates in favour of Victor Emanuel II (-1878). *Apr. 25:* French expedition lands in Papal State. *May 11:* Garibaldi enters Rome. *May 15:* Sicily submits to Naples. *June 13:* Communist riot in Paris. *July 3:* French take Rome. *July 28:* Austrians restore Grand Duke of Tuscany. *Aug. 6:* Peace of Milan between Austria and Sardinia. *Aug. 22:* Venice submits to Austria.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE

1848. *Jan. 20:* Christian VIII of Denmark *d.*, succeeded by Frederick VII (-1863). *Mar. 13-15:* Revolution in Vienna; Metternich resigns. *Mar. 18-19:* Revolution in Berlin. *Mar. 23:* Denmark incorporates Schleswig. *Mar. 24:* German government formed in Schleswig-Holstein. *Apr. 23:* Prussians suppress Polish insurrection at Warsaw. *May 2:* Prussians invade Denmark. *May 11:* Austrians suppress revolt in Cracow. *May 15:* Second Revolution in Vienna. *June 17:* Austrians suppress Czech revolt in Prague. *Aug. 12:* Emperor Ferdinand returns to Vienna. *Aug. 26:* Truce of Malmö between Denmark and Prussia. *Sept. 12:* Kossuth proclaimed dictator of Hungary. *Oct. 6:* Third Revolution in Vienna. *Oct. 31:* Prince Windischgrätz takes Vienna. *Dec. 2:* Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph (-1916).

1849. *Mar. 28:* Frederick William IV of Prussia elected 'Emperor of the Germans'. *Apr. 3:* Frederick William rejects imperial crown. *Apr. 14:* Hungary declares herself independent of Austria. *May 3-8:* Revolt at Dresden, suppressed by Prussians. *May 11-13:* Military revolt in Baden. *May 26:* Three Kings' League between Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover. *July 23:* Baden insurgents capitulate to Prussian troops at Rastatt. *Aug. 13:* Hungarian insurgents capitulate to Russian troops at Vilagos.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1848. *Feb. 3:* Sir Harry Smith annexes country between Orange and Vaal. *Mar.:* Second Sikh War breaks out. Liberia established as negro State. *May 29:* Wisconsin made U.S.A. State. *May 30:* United States acquire New Mexico, Texas, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming from Mexico. *Aug. 29:* Boers defeated at Boomplatz, retire across the Vaal. *Nov. 9:* Ibrahim, Viceroy of Egypt, *d.*; succeeded by Abbas (-1854).

1848-1856. Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of India.

1848-1896. Nasr-ud-Din, Shah of Persia.

1849. Sikhs defeated at Chillianwallah (*Jan. 13*) and Gujrat (*Feb. 21*). *Mar. 4:* Z. Taylor becomes U.S.A. President. *Mar. 12:* Sikhs surrender at Rawal Pindi. *Mar. 30:* Britain annexes Punjab. *Apr.:* Insurrections in Canada. *May 1:* Convention of Balta Liman: joint Russo-Turkish supervision of Danubian principalities for 7 years. *Nov. 22:* Cape Colony forbids landing of convicts.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1848. Feb. 10: Constitutions in Naples; Feb. 17: Tuscany; Mar. 4: Piedmont; Mar. 14: Rome. Mar. 31-Apr. 4: German Ante-Parliament at Frankfort. Apr. 10: Chartists present monster petition to Parliament. Apr. 25: Constitution in Austria, repealed May 15. Apr. 27: French National Assembly meets. May 18: German National Assembly meets at Frankfort. May 22: Prussian National Assembly meets. June 2: Slavonic Congress meets at Prague. June 29: Archduke John elected Regent of the Reich. July 22: Habeas Corpus Act suspended. Austrian Reichstag meets. Nov. 12: Republican Constitution in France. Dec. 5: Prussian National Assembly dissolved, Constitution granted. Dec. 28: German National Assembly proclaims Fundamental Rights.

1849. Jan. 23: Prussia suggests German Union without Austria. Mar. 4: Austrian Constitution granted. Mar. 7: Austrian Reichstag dissolved. Mar. 27: German National Assembly passes Constitution. May 26: French National Assembly dissolved. May 30: Prussia adopts three-class suffrage (-1918). June 5: Liberal Constitution in Denmark. June 6: German National Assembly moved to Stuttgart. June 18: German National Assembly dispersed by troops. Aug. 27: Austria rejects Prussian scheme of Union.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1848. Jan. 24: Gold discovered in California. Feb.: Marx and Engels: *Communist Manifesto*. Feb. 25: National workshops erected in Paris; abolished, June 21; Louis Blanc: *Droit au travail*. May 1: Ten-hour day in English textile industry for women and youths. Beginning of Christian Socialism in England. First Peace Congress in Brussels, under Richard Cobden. Labour Congress in Berlin; Labour Association formed. Sept. 7: Serfdom in Austria abolished. J. S. Mill: *Principles of Political Economy*. Public Health Act, first sanitary measure on Statute Book. Slavery abolished in French colonies.

1849. May 7: Navigation Laws of 1651, 1661, 1662, and 1823 repealed. Feb. 9: Prussia again obliges tradesmen to join a guild. Schultze-Delitzsch founds first credit-associations for working classes. Raiffeisen institutes co-operative loan banks in Germany. Prussia prohibits truck system. Aug. 22: Universal Peace Congress meets in Paris.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1848. Thackeray: *Vanity Fair*; *Book of Snobs*. Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood formed in Rome by Holman Hunt, Rossetti, and Millais. Balzac: *Comédie humaine* (complete edition, 100 vols., finished). Murger: *Scènes de la vie de Bohème*. Lowell: *Vision of Sir Launfal*.

1849. Macaulay: *History of England* (-1861). A. de Lamartine: *Histoire de la révolution de 1848*. P. J. Proudhon: *Confessions d'un révolutionnaire*. Meyerbeer: *The Prophet*. A. Rethel: *Danse macabre* (series of drawings on the Revolution). Scribe: *Adrienne Lecouvreur*. Tischendorf's edition of the New Testament. Oct. 17: Chopin d.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1850. *Jan.*: British blockade the Piraeus owing to assault on British subject (Don Pacifico). *Apr. 12*: Pius IX re-enters Rome. *Aug. 2*: London convention to maintain integrity of Denmark, between Great Britain, France, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

1851. *Dec. 2*: *Coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon. *Dec. 20*: Plebiscite in favour of new French Constitution.

1852. *May 6*: Leopold II of Tuscany abolishes Constitution. *May 8*: Treaty of London guaranteeing integrity of Denmark, by Britain, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Sweden. *Dec. 2*: *Coup d'état* in France: Napoleon III proclaimed Emperor.

1853. *Jan. 30*: Napoleon III marries Eugenia de Montijo. *June 4*: Anglo-French fleet assembled off Dardanelles. *Nov. 15*: Maria II of Portugal *d.*; succeeded by Pedro V (-1861). *Dec.*: Anglo-French fleet enters Black Sea.

1854. *Mar. 12*: Alliance between Britain, France, and Turkey. *Mar. 26*: Charles III, Duke of Parma, murdered. *Mar. 27 and 28*: Britain and France declare war on Russia. *May 18*: Western Powers declare blockade of Greece for having attacked Turkey; Greece promises neutrality. *Sept. 14*: Allied armies land in Crimea; battles of Alma (*Sept. 20*), Balaclava (*Oct. 25*), Inkerman (*Nov. 5*); *Oct. 17*: Siege of Sebastopol begins.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1850. *July 2*: Peace of Berlin between Denmark and Prussia, which withdraws from Schleswig-Holstein. *July 24*: Schleswig-Holstein insurgents defeated at Idstedt. *Sept.*: Insurrection in Hesse-Cassel; Austria supports the Elector, Prussia the insurgents. *Oct. 26*: Russia intervenes in favour of Austria. *Nov. 28-29*: Convention of Olomuc; Prussia yields to Austria.

1851. *May 15*: Prussia again recognizes German Confederation. *Aug. 23*: German Diet appoints Reaction Committee to control small states, and abolishes Fundamental Rights.

1852. *Mar. 21*: Montenegro made a secular hereditary principality, under Danilo I.

1853. *Apr. 19*: Russia claims protectorate over Christians in Turkey. *May 21*: Turkey rejects Russian ultimatum. *July 2*: Russian army crosses the Pruth. *Oct. 4*: Turkey declares war on Russia. *Nov. 30*: Turkish fleet destroyed off Sinope.

1854. *Apr. 20*: Austro-Prussian defensive alliance against Russia. *June*: Austria occupies Danubian principalities.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1850. *Apr. 19*: Clayton-Bulwer agreement on a Central American canal. *July 9*: President Taylor *d.*; succeeded by M. Fillmore. *Aug. 5*: Australian Constitution Act: Victoria to be separated from New South Wales; South Australia and Tasmania granted representative government. Eighth Kaffir War breaks out (-1853). *Aug. 17*: Denmark sells her possessions on Gold Coast to Great Britain. *Oct.*: Taiping rebellion in China breaks out. *Sept. 9*: California admitted to U.S. as a free State; slave trade forbidden in District of Columbia.

1851. *July 1*: Victoria proclaimed a separate colony. *July 4*: Cuba declares its independence. *Sept.*: Spaniards suppress Cuban revolt. Basuto war breaks out (-1853). New Zealand Company dissolved.

1852. *Jan. 17*: Sand River Convention establishes South African Republic. Responsible government in New Zealand. *Dec. 20*: Britain annexes Pegu.

1852-1860. Russia acquires Amur and coastal provinces on Pacific.

1853. Constitution of Cape Colony. F. Pierce (Dem.) becomes U.S.A. President. *June 20*: Peace with Burma. *Dec. 11*: Britain annexes Nagpur. *Dec.*: Russia annexes Khiva. Central American Federation dissolved. France annexes New Caledonia.

1854. *Feb. 23*: Convention of Bloemfontein constitutes Orange Free State. *Mar. 31*: U.S.A. makes first treaty with Japan. *May 2*: Britain declares Monroe Doctrine not binding on European countries. Britain acquires Kuria Muria Islands off Arabia. *July 4*: Abbas, Viceroy of Egypt, *d.*; succeeded by Said. *May 30*: Kansas and Nebraska created territories of U.S.A. Republican Party founded in U.S.A.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1850. Jan. 31: Prussian Constitution granted (-1918). Mar. 20: Union Parliament meets at Erfurt. May 31: Universal suffrage abolished in France. July 2: Sir Robert Peel d. Sept. 1: Diet of German Confederation meets again; Prussia holds aloof. Sept. 26: Liberty of French Press restricted. Oct.: Cavour appointed Minister in Piedmont. Irish franchise extended.

1851. May 12: Liberty of Prussian Press restricted. Dec. 19: Lord Palmerston resigns; Lord Granville appointed Foreign Secretary. Dec. 31: Austrian Constitution abolished.

1852. Jan. 14: French Constitution giving President monarchical power. Jan. 23: Orleans family banished from France. Feb. 22: Russell Ministry resigns. Feb. 27: Conservative Ministry (Lord Derby) (-Dec. 18). Sept. 14: Duke of Wellington d. Nov. 4: Cavour becomes Premier of Piedmont. Dec. 11: Disraeli's first budget. Dec. 28: Coalition Ministry (Lord Aberdeen).

1853. Apr. 18: Gladstone's first budget. Aug. 28: German Navy of 1848 sold by auction. Nov. 21: French plebiscite in favour of Imperial Constitution.

1854. June: Colonial Secretaryship separated from War Secretaryship. July: Liberal revolt in Spain; the Regent, Maria Christina, exiled. Oct. 12: Prussian *Herrenhaus* (Upper House) established.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1850. Customs union between Austria and Hungary. Mar. 18: Insurance for the aged introduced in France. R. W. von Bunsen invents Bunsen burner. Sunday rest introduced in Austria. Bastiat: *Les harmonies économiques*.

1851. May 1-Oct. 15: Great Exhibition in London. May: Gold discovered in Victoria and New South Wales. July 24: Window tax repealed. Sept. 7: Commercial treaty between Prussia and Hanover. Nov. 13: First submarine cable from Dover to Calais.

1852. July 26-27: First congress of Co-operative Societies in London. Industrial and Provident Societies Act. Crédit Foncier, first great bank, founded in Paris.

1853. Hanover and Oldenburg join German *Zollverein*. Prussia prohibits child labour up to age of 12. Telegraph system established in India.

1854. Jan. 1: Commercial treaty between German *Zollverein* and Austria (-Dec. 31, 1865). Mar. 31: First commercial treaty of Japan (with U.S.). End of Chartist movement. Semmering railway, first railway across Alps. First railways in India and Brazil. Heinrich Goebel invents electric bulbs.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1850. Dickens: *David Copperfield*. Tennyson: *In Memoriam*. E. B. Browning: *Sonnets from the Portuguese*. Emerson: *Representative Men*. Robert Mayer: *On the Dynamical Equivalent of Heat*. Aug. 28: Wagner: *Lohengrin*, produced by Liszt at Weimar. Menzel: *Round Table of Sanssouci*. Aug. 18: Balzac d. Apr. 29: Wordsworth d. Tennyson, Poet Laureate. Sept. 24: Roman Catholic Church in England reorganized.

1851. Ruskin: *Stones of Venice* (-1853). Proudhon: *Idée générale de la révolution au XIXe siècle*. Courbet: *Stonebreakers*. Verdi: *Rigoletto*. Schopenhauer: *Parerga and Paralipomena*. Dec. 17: William Turner d.

1852. H. Beecher Stowe: *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Thackeray: *Henry Esmond*. Dumas (fils): *La Dame aux Camélias*. Th. Storm: *Immensee*. Turgenieff: *A Sportsman's Sketches*. Jhering: *Spirit of Roman Law*. Kuno Fischer: *History of Modern Philosophy* (-1893).

1853. Kingsley: *Hyppatia*. Verdi: *Il Trovatore*. Wagner: *Ring des Nibelungen*. Leconte de Lisle: *Poèmes Antiques*. Mrs. Gaskell: *Cranford*.

1854. Aug. Comte: *Système de politique positive*, completed. G. Freytag: *The Journalists*. H. Berlioz: *Te Deum*. Dec. 8: Dogma of the Immaculate Conception made an article of faith. Dec. 9: Tennyson: *Charge of the Light Brigade*. Th. Mommsen: *Roman History* (-1856). Thoreau: *Walden*. Working Men's College, London, founded.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1855. *Jan. 26:* Piedmont joins in Crimean War. *Sept. 11:* Sebastopol capitulates to Allies. *Nov. 28:* Kars surrenders to Russians.

1856. *Feb. 25-Mar. 30:* Peace Congress of Paris; Black Sea declared neutral, Danube declared free, integrity of Turkey guaranteed, Russia cedes Bessarabia, Danubian principalities guaranteed by the Great Powers. *Apr. 15:* Britain, France, and Austria guarantee integrity and independence of Turkey. *Apr. 16:* Declaration of Paris abolishes privateering, defines nature of contraband and blockade, recognizes principle of 'free ships, free goods'. *Dec. 2:* Franco-Spanish frontier fixed.

1857. Irish Republican Brotherhood (Fenians) founded. *Aug.:* Italian National Association founded.

1858. *Jan. 14:* Orsini attempts assassination of Napoleon III. *July 21:* Napoleon and Cavour meet at Plombières to prepare unification of Italy.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1855. *Mar. 2:* Nicholas I of Russia d.; succeeded by Alexander II (-1881). *Nov. 21:* Sweden allies with England and France against Russia.

1856. *May 27:* Alexander II amnesties Polish insurgents. *July 12:* Austria amnesties Hungarian insurgents of 1848-49. *Sept. 3:* Unsuccessful rising of Prussian royalists in Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

1857. *June 19:* Prussia renounces sovereignty over Neuchâtel.

1858. *Feb.-July:* War between Turkey and Montenegro. *Oct. 7:* William, Prince of Prussia, declared Regent for insane King ('New Era'). *Nov. 8:* Boundaries of Montenegro fixed. *Dec.:* Serbian Diet deposes Alexander Karageorgevitch and declares Milan Obrenovitch king.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1855. *Feb.-Mar.:* Chinese government suppress Taiping rebellion. Responsible government in all Australian colonies except Western Australia. Anglo-Afghan treaty against Persia.

1856. *Feb. 13:* British annex Oudh. *May 7:* Natal made a separate colony. Tasmania made self-governing colony. *Oct. 8:* Arrow War of Britain and France against China. *Nov. 1:* War breaks out between Britain and Persia. *Nov. 3-4:* British fleet bombards Canton.

1857. *Mar. 4:* Peace of Paris between Britain and Persia. J. Buchanan (Dem.) becomes U.S.A. President. *Mar. 29:* Indian Mutiny breaks out. *May 25-June 1:* Chinese fleet destroyed by British Navy. *June 27:* Massacre of Cawnpore. *Sept. 19:* Delhi, and (*Dec. 6*) Cawnpore recaptured. *Dec. 29:* English and French take Canton. Britain annexes Perim.

1858. *Mar. 21:* Lucknow captured. *May 12:* Minnesota admitted as U.S.A. State. *June 26:* Treaty of Tientsin; China opens several ports and admits European ambassadors. *Nov. 1:* Powers and territories of East India Company transferred to Crown. *Dec.:* Indian Mutiny finally suppressed. *Dec.:* France begins conquest of Cochinchina (-1864). British Columbia organized as Colony. Ottawa declared capital of Canada.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1855. *Feb. 6:* Liberal Ministry (Palmerston). *May:* Monasteries and Orders abolished in Piedmont. *Aug. 18:* Austrian Concordat, gives clergy control of education, censorship, and matrimonial law.

1857. *June 25:* Prince Albert created Prince Consort. *Aug. 25:* Court of Probate Act. *Aug. 28:* Matrimonial Causes Act.

1858. *Feb. 19:* Palmerston resigns. *Feb. 25:* Conservative Ministry (Derby). *July 23:* Jewish Disabilities Bill passed. Property Qualification for Members of Parliament removed.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1855. Paris World Exhibition. Merchant Shipping Act. Hughes invents printing - telegraph. Austrian Creditanstalt, first bank for estate credits, founded. *June 15:* Stamp on newspapers abolished.

1856. Bessemer invents process of converting iron into steel. Production of aniline dyes begins. *Dec.:* Commercial treaty between Britain and Morocco.

1857. *Mar. 14:* Sound dues abolished by Denmark. *June 14:* Commercial treaty between France and Russia. Monetary convention of Vienna introduces silver standard in Austria and Zollverein countries. *Aug. 5:* Atlantic cable completed.

1858. *Jan. 15:* Alexander II begins emancipation of serfs in Russia. *Aug. 26:* Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty. *Sept. 1:* First cable from Britain to America. A. W. Hoffman discovers rosaniline. First European oil-well drilled at Wietze, Hanover.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1855. Kingsley: *Westward Ho!* Longfellow: *Hiawatha*. Gobineau: *Essai sur l'inégalité des races humaines*. J. Burckhardt: *Cicerone*. F. Hebbel: *Agnes Bernauer*. G. Keller: *Der grüne Heinrich*. G. Freytag: *Soll und Haben*. W. Giesebrecht: *History of the Medieval Empire*. L. Büchner: *Force and Matter* (materialistic philosophy). Walt Whitman: *Leaves of Grass*. Trollope: *The Warden*.

1856. Louis Pasteur becomes Professor in University of Paris. *Feb. 17:* H. Heine d. Emerson: *English Traits*. Froude: *History of England* (-1870).

1857. Dickens: *Little Dorrit*. Cambridge University Bill. National Portrait Gallery founded. Buckle: *History of Civilization*. Thackeray: *Virginians*. Flaubert: *Mme Bovary*. Baudelaire: *Les fleurs du mal*. Trollope: *Barchester Towers*. **1857-1886.** Migne: *Patrologia Graeca*.

1858. Tennyson: *Idylls of the King*. Carlyle: *Frederick the Great* (-1865). E. M. Arndt: *Wanderungen mit Frh. vom Stein*. P. Cornelius: *Barbier von Bagdad*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1859. *Apr. 23:* Austrian ultimatum to Piedmont to disarm, rejected by Cavour. *Apr. 27:* Revolutions in Tuscany; *Apr. 28:* Modena; *May 1:* Parma. *Apr. 29:* Austrians cross Piedmont frontier. *May 3:* France declares war on Austria. *June 4:* Austrian defeat at Magenta; *June 24:* at Solferino. *July 11:* Preliminary Peace of Villafranca; Piedmont obtains Lombardy and Parma; Tuscany and Modena restored. *Nov. 10:* Treaty of Zurich, confirms Villafranca Treaty.

1860. *Mar. 11-12:* Plebiscites in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Romagna in favour of union with Piedmont. *Apr. 15-22:* Plebiscites in Nice and Savoy in favour of union with France. *June 6:* Garibaldi takes Palermo. *Sept. 7:* Garibaldi enters Naples. *Sept. 11:* Victor Emanuel invades Papal State. *Sept. 18:* Defeat of papal troops at Castelfidardo. *Oct. 21-24, Nov. 4-5:* Plebiscites in Naples, Sicily, Umbria, and the Legations in favour of unification.

1861. *Feb. 14:* Francis II of Naples surrenders Gaeta. *Feb. 18:* Victor Emanuel proclaimed King of Italy. *June 6:* Cavour *d.* *Nov. 11:* Peter V of Portugal *d.*; succeeded by Louis I (-1869). *Dec. 14:* Prince Consort *d.*

1862. *Feb.:* France acquires Mentone and Roquebrune. *Aug. 29:* Garibaldi plans to take Rome; captured by royal troops at Aspromonte. *Oct. 26:* Revolution in Athens; King Otho abdicates (*d.* 1867, at Bamberg).

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1859. *Mar. 11:* Constitution of Holstein abolished. *July 2:* Prussia mobilizes against France. *Sept. 16:* German National Association founded by Bennigsen.

1860. *Aug. 13:* Danilo, Prince of Montenegro, murdered; succeeded by Nicholas (-1918).

1861. *Jan. 2:* Frederick William IV of Prussia *d.*; succeeded by William I (-1888). *Dec. 23:* Moldavia and Wallachia united as the Principality of Rumania, under Alexander Cuza.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1859. *Feb. 14:* Oregon created U.S.A. State. *May 19:* Queensland separated from New South Wales. *Oct. 16:* John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. *Oct. 22:* Spain declares war on Morocco.

1860. *Apr.:* Rising of Maoris in New Zealand. *Apr. 26:* Peace between Spain and Morocco. *May-July:* Massacre of Christians in Syria; Great Powers restore order. *Aug. 21:* Anglo-French troops take Taku forts. *Sept. 21:* Anglo-French troops defeat Chinese at Palikao. *Oct. 24:* Treaty of Peking; China ratifies treaty of Tientsin. *Nov. 6:* Lincoln (Rep.) elected U.S.A. President. *Dec. 20:* South Carolina secedes from U.S.A. Vladivostok founded.

1861. *Jan. 29:* Kansas created U.S.A. State. *Feb. 4:* Congress of Montgomery; Confederation of 11 Southern States under President Davis. *Mar. 18:* Spain annexes San Domingo. *Mar. 19:* End of Maori rising. *Apr. 12:* Confederates take Fort Sumter; outbreak of American Civil War. *June 25:* Sultan Abdul Mejid *d.*; succeeded by Abdul Aziz (-1876). *July 21:* Victory of Confederates at Bull Run. *Oct. 31:* London Convention of Britain, France, and Spain to recover Mexican debts.

1862. *Apr. 13:* Treaty of Saigon between France and Annam; France annexes Cochinchina. France purchases Obok, opposite Aden. *Sept. 17:* Confederates defeated at Antietam. *Sept. 22:* Lincoln declares all slaves free from *Jan. 1, 1863.*

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1859. *Mar. 31:* Ministry defeated on Disraeli's Reform Bill. *June 18:* Liberal Ministry (Palmerston). *July 13:* Cavour resigns. *Aug. 16:* Amnesty and extension of political rights in France.

1860. *Jan. 16:* Cavour recalled to office. *Mar. 5:* Power of Austrian Reichsrat enlarged. *Apr. 2:* First Italian Parliament meets at Turin. *Oct. 20:* Austrian Constitution ('October Diploma'). Turkish law reform, based on Code Napoléon. *Nov. 25:* Constitution of Peru.

1861. *Feb. 26:* Austrian Constitution centralized ('February Patent'). *Mar. 3:* Emancipation of serfs granted in Russia. *June:* German Progressive Party founded in Prussia. *Aug. 21:* Hungarian Diet dissolved, government by Imperial Commissioners.

1862. *Sept. 23:* Bismarck appointed Prussian Premier. *Oct. 7:* Prussian Diet rejects increase of military credits. *Oct. 11:* Prussian Peers pass military budget. *Oct. 13:* Bismarck governs without budget until 1866; 'blood and iron' speech.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1859. De Lesseps begins Suez Canal. First oil well discovered in U.S. First electric lighting plant in New York. *Dec. 24:* First iron-clad launched at Toulon. Kirchhoff and Bunsen discover spectrum analysis.

1860. *Jan. 23:* Anglo-French commercial treaty ('Cobden Treaty'), with most-favoured-nation clause, abolishes English protective duties.

1861. *Mar. 11:* German Commercial Law Code. *Sept. 2:* Commercial treaty between Prussia and China. *Sept. 16:* Post Office Savings Banks opened. P. Reis constructs telephone. Tariff Act in U.S.A.

1862. London World Exhibition. *Mar. 29:* Commercial treaty between Prussia and France, based on free-trade principles. *July 10:* Central Pacific Railway begun (opened *May 10, 1869*). Gilbert founds first factory of Liebig's extract of meat in Uruguay. Lassalle: *Working-Class Programme*, advocates State Socialism. Companies Act, introduces Ltd. Liability Co.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1859. Darwin: *Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection*. J. S. Mill: *On Liberty*. G. Meredith: *Ordeal of Rich. Feverel*. Mistral: *Mirèio*. J. Offenbach: *Orpheus in the Underworld*. Gounod: *Faust*. Gontcharov: *Obolomov*. Tischendorf discovers Sinaitic MS. of New Testament.

1860. J. S. Mill: *Treatise on Representative Government*. Fr. Spielhagen: *Problematic Natures*. J. Burckhardt: *Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy*. Multatuli: *Max Havelaar*. Ruskin: *Unto this Last*.

1861. George Eliot: *Silas Marner*. *Mar. 13:* Wagner: *Tannhäuser*, produced in Paris. Hans Andersen: *Fairy Tales* (begun 1835). E. Coremans founds Nederduitsche Bond for cultivation of Flemish language.

1862. Henri Dunant: *Souvenirs de Solferino* (inspiration of Red Cross movement). Flaubert: *Salammbô*. Victor Hugo: *Les Misérables*. Turgenieff: *Fathers and Sons*. Scheffel: *Eckehard*. Hebbel: *Nibelungen*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1863. *Mar. 30:* William, Prince of Denmark, recognized as King of Greece; *July 13:* approved by Britain, France, and Russia (George I, -1913). *Nov. 14:* Britain cedes Ionian Islands to Greece.

1864. *Sept. 15:* Franco-Italian Treaty; Italy renounces her claims to Rome, France withdraws troops from Rome, Florence made capital. *Sept.:* Queen Maria Christina returns to Spain.

1865. *Oct.:* Bismarck and Napoleon meet at Biarritz; Napoleon acquiesces in Prussian ascendancy in Germany and a united Italy. *Dec. 9:* Leopold I of Belgium *d.*; succeeded by Leopold II (-1909).

1866. *Apr. 8:* Offensive and defensive alliance between Prussia and Italy. *June 12:* Secret treaty between Austria and France. *June 20:* Italy declares war on Austria. *June 24:* Italian defeat at Custoza. *July 4:* Austria cedes Venetia to Napoleon. *July 20:* Italian fleet destroyed off Lissa. *Oct. 21-22:* Plebiscite in Venetia in favour of Italy.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1863. *Jan. 22:* Polish insurrection. *Feb. 8:* Prussia allies with Russia to suppress Polish rising. *Mar. 30:* Denmark incorporates Schleswig. *Oct. 1:* German Diet votes for federal action against Denmark. *Nov. 13:* Schleswig made Danish province. *Nov. 15:* Frederick VII of Denmark *d.*; succeeded by Christian IX (-1906).

1864. *Jan. 16:* Austro-Prussian ultimatum to Denmark. *Feb. 1:* Austro-Prussian troops enter Holstein. *Apr. 18:* Danish defeat at Duppel. *Aug. 1:* Preliminary Peace of Vienna. *Oct. 30:* Peace of Vienna; Denmark cedes Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg.

1865. *Aug. 14:* Convention of Gastein; Austria obtains Holstein, Prussia: Schleswig and Kiel, Lauenburg sold to Prussia.

1866. *Feb. 22-23:* Alexander Cuza of Rumania dethroned; succeeded by Charles, Prince of Hohenzollern (-1914). *June 8:* Prussia annexes Holstein. *June 14:* Prussia declares German Confederation dissolved. *June 16:* Prussians invade Saxony, Hanover, and Hesse. *July 3:* Prussians defeat Austrians at Sadowa. *July 26:* Preliminary peace between Prussia and Austria at Nikolsburg. *Aug. 13, 17, 22, 23:* Peace treaties between Prussia and Württemberg, Baden, Bavaria, and Austria (Austria withdraws from Germany). *Sept. 7:* Prussia annexes Hanover, Cassel, Homburg, Nassau, Frankfurt. *Oct. 21:* Peace between Prussia and Saxony.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1863. *Jan. 30:* Ismail succeeds Said as Viceroy of Egypt. *May 2-4:* Confederate victory at Chancellorsville. *May:* New rising of Maoris. *June 20:* West Virginia created U.S.A. State. *July 1-3:* Confederates defeated at Gettysburg; *4:* at Vicksburg. *Aug. 11:* French protectorate over Cambodia. *Nov. 24-25:* Confederates defeated at Chattanooga.

1864. *Apr. 10:* Archduke Maximilian accepts Mexican crown, supported by a French army. *Sept.:* British, French, and Dutch fleets attack Japan. *Oct. 31:* Nevada created U.S.A. State. *Dec. 22:* Savannah surrenders to Union army.

1865. *Apr. 9:* Lee, Confederate C.-in-C., capitulates at Appomattox; *26:* Last Confederate army capitulates at Durham. *Apr. 14:* Lincoln assassinated; succeeded by A. Johnson (Rep.) as President. *Sept. 2:* End of second Maori war. *Oct.:* U.S.A. demands recall of French troops from Mexico. Transportation of convicts to Australia abolished. Kaffraria incorporated in Cape Colony. Wellington made capital of New Zealand. *Dec. 18:* 13th Amendment to U.S.A. Constitution, abolishes slavery.

1865-1870. Paraguay wages war against Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.

1866. *May 21:* Sultan grants right of primogeniture to Ismail of Egypt.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1863. *Mar.*: Poland divided into 10 provinces. *Aug. 16-Sept. 1*: Frankfort meeting of German princes to reform Confederation; Prussia opposes. Thiers forms French party opposed to Napoleon.

1864. *Jan. 13*: Provincial councils instituted in Russia.

1865. *Sept. 20*: Austrian Constitution temporarily annulled. *Oct. 18*: Palmerston *d.*; Russell becomes Prime Minister; Gladstone, Leader of the House. *Dec.*: Transylvania incorporated in Hungary.

1866. *Feb. 17*: Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland. *June 22*: Swedish Constitution altered; two Chambers instead of four Estates. *June 26*: Russell Ministry defeated on Reform Bill. *July 6*: Conservative Ministry (Derby). *Sept. 3*: Prussian Diet grants indemnity asked for by Bismarck. *Nov.*: National Liberal Party founded in North Germany. Danish Constitution altered in favour of king and Upper House.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1863. *June*: Commercial treaty between France and Italy. *July 16*: Scheldt duties abolished. First international postal congress in Paris. *Crédit Lyonnais* founded as deposit bank. First underground railway (Metropolitan line, London). F. Lassalle founds General German Workers' Association; Bismarck discusses social and political reforms with him.

1864. International Workers' Association founded in London. Right of combination granted to workers in France. Octavia Hill starts movement for housing reform in slum areas. National Bank Act in U.S.A.

1865. First voluntary arbitration in building trade, Wolverhampton. First international telegraph congress in Paris. *May 30*: Commercial treaty between Britain and *Zollverein*. *Dec. 23*: Latin Monetary Union of France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland. *Dec. 31*: Commercial treaty between Prussia and Italy.

1866. Submarine cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. W. Siemens invents dynamo. First condensed milk factory in Switzerland. Gothenburg system of State control of sale of spirits in Sweden.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1863. J. S. Mill: *Utilitarianism*. Renan: *Vie de Jésus*. Whistler: *Symphony in White*. Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*. *Dec. 24*: Thackeray *d.*

1864. *Aug. 22*: Geneva Convention for Protection of Wounded (Red Cross). *Dec. 8*: Pius IX issues Syllabus Errorum, condemning Liberalism, Socialism, Rationalism (*Quanta Cura*). Newman: *Apologia pro Vita Sua*. W. Raabe: *Hungerpastor*.

1865. Clerk Maxwell: *Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*. Wm. Booth founds Salvation Army. Lewis Carroll: *Alice in Wonderland*. Luise Otto-Peters founds German Women's Association. Victor Hugo: *Chansons des rues et des bois*. Tolstoy: *War and Peace*. W. Busch: *Max and Moritz*. *June 10*: Wagner: *Tristan and Isolde*, produced at Munich.

1866. Huxley: *Elementary Philosophy*. F. A. Lange: *History of Materialism*. Verlaine: *Poèmes Saturniens*. Dostoevsky: *Crime and Punishment*. Ibsen: *Brand*. Thomas: *Mignon*. Smetana: *Bartered Bride*. Liszt: *Christus oratorio*. Mary Baker Eddy founds Christian Science. Haeckel: *General Morphology*. J. G. Whittier: *Snowbound*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

- 1867.** *May 11:* London Conference guarantees neutrality of Luxemburg; Prussia evacuates the fortress. *Oct. 22:* Garibaldi marches on Rome. *Oct. 28:* French troops arrive in Rome. *Nov. 3:* Garibaldi defeated at Mentana.
- 1868.** *Sept. 17:* Revolution in Spain headed by Marshal Prim. *Sept. 30:* Queen Isabella flees to France.
- 1869.** *May 10:* Alliance between France, Italy, and Austria drawn up.
- 1870.** *July 2:* Leopold, Prince of Hohenzollern, accepts Spanish crown; *July 12:* withdraws his acceptance. *July 13:* French ultimatum to Prussia ('Ems dispatch'). *July 19:* France declares war on Prussia. French defeats at Weissenburg (*Aug. 4*), Wörth and Spicheren (*Aug. 6*), Vionville and Mars-la-Tour (*Aug. 16*), Gravelotte and St. Privat (*Aug. 18*), Sedan (*Sept. 1*). *Sept. 2:* Napoleon capitulates at Sedan. *Sept. 4:* Revolution in Paris, Republic proclaimed. *Sept. 19:* Siege of Paris begins. *Sept. 21:* Italians enter Rome. *Sept. 28:* Strasbourg and (*Oct. 27*) Metz surrender. *Nov. 16:* Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, elected King of Spain.
- 1871.** *Jan. 17-Mar. 13:* London Conference, abrogates Black Sea neutrality clauses of 1856. *Jan. 19:* French defeat at St. Quentin. *Jan. 28:* Paris capitulates. *Feb. 1:* French Eastern army crosses Swiss frontier. *July 2:* Rome made Italian capital. *Aug. 31:* Thiers elected French President.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

- 1867.** *Apr. 17:* North German Confederation formed with Prussia as head; special treaties with South German States. *June 12:* Covenant ('Ausgleich') between Austria and Hungary: Dual monarchy with common foreign and military policies.
- 1868.** *Mar.:* Prussia confiscates property of King of Hanover. *June 29:* Michael, King of Serbia, murdered; succeeded by Milan (-1889).
- 1870.** *Oct. 3:* Baden asks to join North German Confederation. *Nov. 15 and 23:* Alliance treaties between North German Confederation and South German States.
- 1871.** *Jan. 18:* William I proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles. *Feb. 26:* Preliminary treaty between Germany and France at Versailles. *May 10:* Franco-German peace treaty at Frankfurt; France cedes Alsace and Lorraine, and pays 5 milliards of francs.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

- 1867.** *Mar. 1:* Nebraska made U.S.A. State. *Mar.:* Last French troops evacuate Mexico. *Mar. 30:* U.S. buys Alaska from Russia. *June 19:* Emperor Maximilian of Mexico shot. *July 1:* British North America Act establishes Dominion of Canada. *July 26:* Russia forms governor-generalship of Turkestan.
- 1868.** *Jan.-Apr.:* British expedition against Abyssinia. *Feb. 8:* Shogunate abolished in Japan. *Mar. 12:* Basutoland proclaimed British territory. *May:* Russia occupies Samarcand. Third Maori war. *July 28:* 14th Amendment to U.S.A. Constitution, concerning civil rights.
- 1869.** *Mar. 4:* General U. S. Grant (Rep.) becomes President of U.S.A. (-1877). *Mar. 9:* Britain buys territories of Hudson Bay Company. *Nov. 16:* Suez Canal opened. Fenian Rising in Western Canada.
- 1870.** Manitoba made Canadian province. Western Australia granted representative government. Diamonds found in Orange Free State; Kimberley founded. *Mar. 30:* 15th Amendment to U.S.A. Constitution, concerning suffrage.
- 1871.** Basutoland united with Cape Colony. *Oct. 27:* Britain annexes diamond-fields of Kimberley, Griqualand West.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1867. *Feb. 18*: Hungarian Constitution of 1848 restored. *Aug. 15*: Parliament Reform Bill passed. *Aug. 31*: First Socialist elected to North German Reichstag. *Dec. 21*: Austrian Constitution.

1868. *Feb. 25*: Lord Derby resigns; succeeded by Disraeli. *May*: Freedom of Press and of assembly granted in France. *Sept. 8*: Parliamentary system adopted in France. *Dec. 9*: Gladstone forms Ministry, after Liberal victory at the polls.

1869. *Jan. 2*: Ollivier becomes French Premier. *Mar. 1*: Disestablishment of the Irish Church. *July 1*: Hereditary priesthood abolished in Russia. Wyoming introduces women's suffrage.

1870. *June 25*: Isabella of Spain abdicates in favour of Alfonso XII. *Aug. 1*: Irish Land Bill. *Dec. 13*: German Centre Party (Roman Catholic) formed. *Dec. 30*: Marshal Prim assassinated in Madrid.

1871. *Feb. 2*: French National Assembly meets at Bordeaux. *Feb. 17*: Thiers elected head of the Executive. *Mar. 18-May 28*: Communist rising in Paris. *May 13*: Italian Law of Guarantees for the Pope. *July 8*: Prussia begins 'Kulturkampf' against Roman Catholic Church. *Aug. 14*: Local Government Board created.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1867. *Jan. 28*: Prussia buys Taxis mail service. *July 8*: Customs treaties between North German Confederation and South Germany. Nobel invents dynamite. Typewriter and collotype process invented. Factory Inspection Act.

1868. Bakunin founds *Alliance internationale de la démocratie sociale*.

1869. *Oct. 1*: Austria introduces postcards. German Social Democratic Party founded. J. S. Mill: *Subjection of Women* (further feminist movement).

1870. German Bank founded. Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople, first Chamber of Commerce abroad.

1871. *June 29*: Trade Unions legalized. *July 20*: Purchase system in British Army abolished. *Dec. 4*: Germany adopts gold standard. Mont Cenis Tunnel made.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1867. Gautier, Verlaine, Baudelaire form Les Parnassiens ('*L'art pour l'art*'). Karl Marx: *Capital*, pt. 1. C. de Coster: *Uilenspiegel*. Ibsen: *Peer Gynt*. W. Raabe: *Abu Telfan*. Strauss: *Blue Danube* waltz. University Extension courses organized by J. Stuart.

1868. *June 28*: Wagner: *Meister-singer*, produced at Munich. R. Browning: *Ring and the Book*. W. Morris: *Earthly Paradise*. Manet: Portrait of Zola. Brahms: *German Requiem*. Haeckel: *History of Creation*.

1869. *Dec. 8*: Vatican Council meets. Verlaine: *Fêtes galantes*. M. Arnold: *Culture and Anarchy*. College for Women (afterwards Girton College) founded in Cambridge.

1870. Compulsory education in England. Keble College, Oxford, founded. Disraeli: *Lothair*. Schliemann begins to excavate Troy. D. G. Rossetti: *Dante's Dream*. Courbet: *Stormy Sea*. L. Anzengruber: *Pastor of Kirchfeld*. *July 18*: Dogma of Papal Infallibility declared by Vatican Council.

1871. Darwin: *Descent of Man*. C. F. Meyer: *Hutten's Last Days*. M. Bakunin: *Dieu et l'état*. First Impressionist exhibition at Paris. *Dec. 24*: Verdi: *Aida*. 1871-1893. Zola: *Les Rougon-Macquart*, 20 vols.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1872. *Apr.*: Don Carlos proclaimed King of Spain as Charles VII; civil war begins. .

1873. *Jan. 9*: Napoleon III *d. Feb. 11*: Amadeus of Spain abdicates; Republic proclaimed. *May 24*: Fall of Thiers; MacMahon elected President. *Sept. 15*: Germans evacuate France. *Oct. 27*: French Pretender ('Henry V', Comte de Chambord) refuses to accept tricolour as national flag; destroys hope of restoration of monarchy.

1874. *Jan. 3*: Marshal Serrano becomes dictator of Spain.

1875. *Jan. 9*: Alfonso XII lands at Barcelona, recognized as king. *Jan. 30*: Republican constitution established in France. Britain and Russia intervene to avert Franco-German war.

1876. *Feb. 28*: Charles VII flees from Spain. *May*: Gladstone publishes *Bulgarian Horrors*. *Aug. 12*: Disraeli created Earl of Beaconsfield.

1877. *Jan. 1*: Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India. *Mar. 31*: London Protocol of Great Powers demands Turkish reforms. *May 16*: MacMahon appoints monarchist Ministry. *Oct. 14*: French republicans defeat MacMahon's policy at the polls.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1872. *Sept.*: Meeting of Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary in Berlin.

1873. *Oct. 22*: Alliance of Three Empires of Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary.

1874. *Jan. 13*: Russia adopts general conscription. *Oct.*: Count Arnim, late German Ambassador in Paris, prosecuted by Bismarck for having favoured monarchism. Iceland obtains self-government from Denmark.

1875. *July-Aug.*: Rising in Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Oct. 2*: Abdul Aziz promises reforms.

1876. *May 9-16*: Bulgarian massacres by Turks. *May 13*: Berlin Memorandum of Germany, Russia, and Austria insists on Turkish reforms. *June 4*: Abdul Aziz murdered. *July 2*: Serbia and Montenegro declare war on Turkey. *Aug. 31*: Abdul Hamid II becomes Sultan (-1908). *Oct. 30*: Turkish victory at Alexinatz.

1877. *Feb. 28*: Peace between Turkey and Serbia. *Apr. 12*: Sultan refuses London Protocol. *Apr. 24*: Russia declares war on Turkey. *June 27*: Russians cross Danube. *Nov. 18*: Russians storm Kars. *Dec. 10*: Turks capitulate at Plevna. *Dec. 14*: Serbia declares war on Turkey.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1872. *Feb. 2*: Holland cedes Gold Coast to Britain. *Feb. 8*: Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India, murdered. *July*: Burghers elected President of South African Republic. *Oct.*: Responsible government established in Cape Colony. West Griqualand annexed to Cape Colony. *Dec.*: San Juan Island assigned to U.S. by arbitration of German Emperor. Universal military service introduced in Japan.

1873. *Aug. 12*: Russia assumes suzerainty of Khiva and Bokhara. *Oct. 18*: Ecuador transformed into theocracy (-1875). Prince Edward Island joins Canada. Ashantee war breaks out.

1874. *Mar. 15*: France assumes protectorate over Annam. *Apr.*: Ashantee war ends. *Oct. 25*: Britain annexes Fiji Islands.

1875. Delagoa Bay arbitration recognizes Portuguese claims. *Oct. 12*: Provincial Governments in New Zealand abolished. *Nov. 25*: Britain buys Suez Canal shares from Khedive.

1875-1908. Kwang-su, Emperor of China.

1876. *Feb. 26*: China declares Korea independent. *Mar. 5-7*: Abyssinians defeat Egyptians at Gura. New Constitution for New Zealand. Mixed tribunals established in Egypt. *Dec. 23*: Turkish Constitution granted. *Aug.*: Colorado created U.S.A. State.

1877. *Mar. 4*: R. Hayes (Rep.) becomes U.S.A. President. *Apr. 12*: Britain annexes Transvaal. *Aug.*: Last Kaffir war breaks out. *Dec. 12*: Porfirio Diaz becomes President of Mexico (-1880).

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1872. June 19: Jesuits expelled from Germany. July 18: Ballot Act. July 28: France adopts general conscription. Constitutional dispute begins in Denmark (-1894).

1873. Mar. 13: Gladstone defeated on Irish University Bill; Cabinet reshuffled. Apr. 2: Reform of Austrian franchise in favour of Germans. May 11-14: *Kulturkampf* Laws in Prussia. Dec: Papal Nuncio expelled from Switzerland. Italy abolishes monasteries in Rome and closes theological faculties. Flemish language admitted in courts in Flanders.

1874. Feb. 2: Conservative Ministry (Disraeli). Aug. 7: Public Worship Regulation Act; Endowed Schools Act. May: Austrian Concordat abolished. May 29: Swiss Constitution revised and centralized. Prussia dissolves Social Democratic Party.

1875. May: Prussia abolishes all Roman Catholic Orders and Congregations. May: Marxians and Lassalleans unite in German Socialist Labour Party at Congress of Eisenach.

1876. Jan.-Feb.: Final victory of French republicans in elections. Nov. 1: Appellate Jurisdiction Act. German Conservative Party formed. Socialist People's Party formed in Russia.

1877. Administration and procedure of justice unified in Germany. Mar. 17: First Turkish parliament meets.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1872. Nov.: Anglo-French commercial treaty. National Union of Agricultural Workers founded. Union for Social Politics (*Kathedersozialisten*) founded in Germany.

1873. Severe economic crisis in Europe, America, and Australia. Germany adopts Mark coinage. Drainage of Het Y, Amsterdam, begun (-1877). U.S.A. adopts gold standard. Dec.: National Federation of Employers formed.

1874. Aug. 30: Factory Act, institutes working week of 56½ hours. Oct. 9: *Union générale des postes* formed at Berne. France introduces factory inspectors and prohibits women working underground and child labour.

1875. July 1: Universal Postal Union founded. Aug. 13: Agricultural Holdings Act, Land Transfer Act, Artisans' Dwellings Act. German Reichsbank founded. National bankruptcy in Turkey.

1876. First International dissolved. Industrial and Provident Societies Act. Graham Bell invents telephone. Enclosure of Commons Act.

1877. Mar. 23: Switzerland introduces factory inspection. Edison invents phonograph. First great railway strikes in U.S.A.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1872. H. Spencer: *Study of Sociology*. D. F. Strauss: *The Old Faith and the New*. Daudet: *Tartarin de Tarascon*. May 1: Strasbourg University opened.

1873. W. Pater: *Essays on the Renaissance*. P. Heyse: *Children of the World*. Jules Verne: *Round the World in 80 Days*. Ibsen: *Emperor and Galilean*. Brahms: *German Requiem*. W. Wundt: *Physiological Psychology*.

1874. Victor Hugo: *Ninety-Three*. J. Strauss: *Die Fledermaus*. Stubbs: *Constitutional History of England*.

1875. Mme Blavatsky founds Theosophical Society. H. Taine: *Origines de la France Contemporaine*. *Dictionary of German Biography* begun. Bizet: *Carmen*. Mark Twain: *Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. Mrs. Eddy: *Science and Health*.

1876. F. Dahn: *Struggle for Rome*. C. F. Meyer: *George Jenatsch*. Bayreuth Festspielhaus opened: *Ring of the Nibelung*.

1877. J. P. Jacobsen: *Fru Marie Grubbe*. Ibsen: *Pillars of Society*. Tolstoy: *Anna Karenina*. Carducci: *Odi Barbare*. Gobineau: *La Renaissance*. Brahms: *1st and 2nd Symphonies*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1878. *Jan. 9:* Victor Emanuel of Italy *d.*; succeeded by Humbert (-1900). *Feb. 7:* Pope Pius IX *d.*; succeeded by Leo XIII (-1903). *June 4:* Britain acquires Cyprus from Turkey.

1879. *Jan. 30:* MacMahon resigns; Grévy elected French President. *June 1:* Prince Imperial killed in Zululand. *Nov. 27:* French Chamber removed from Versailles to Paris; amnesty for Communards.

1881. *Apr. 19:* Beaconsfield *d.*

1882. *May 6:* Phoenix Park murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and his secretary, T. H. Burke. *May 20:* Italy joins Austro-German Alliance (Triple Alliance). *June 6:* Hague Convention fixes three-mile limit for territorial waters. *Dec. 31:* Léon Gambetta *d.*

1883. *Aug. 24:* Henry (V), Comte de Chambord, French Pretender, *d.*

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1878. *Jan. 9:* Turks capitulate at Shipka Pass. *Jan. 20:* Russians take Adrianople. *Mar. 3:* Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano. *June 13-July 13:* Berlin Congress: Bosnia and Herzegovina under Austrian administration, Russia gains Bessarabia, Rumania gains Dobrudja, Montenegro gains Antivari, Rumania and Serbia become independent, Eastern Rumelia semi-independent, of Turkey.

1879. *Apr. 29:* Alexander of Battenberg elected Prince of Bulgaria. *Aug. 4:* Alsace-Lorraine declared *Reichsland* (Territory) under Governor-General. *Oct. 7:* Austro-German Dual Alliance.

1880. *Nov. 26:* Montenegro occupies Dulcigno.

1881. *Mar. 13:* Alexander II of Russia murdered; succeeded by Alexander III (-1894). *Mar. 26:* Prince of Rumania proclaimed king. *June 18:* Alliance of the Three Emperors renewed. *June 28:* Austro-Serbian alliance. *July 3:* Britain induces Turkey to cede Thessaly and Epirus to Greece.

1882. *Jan. 6:* Milan of Serbia assumes title of king. *Apr. 4:* Prussian legation at Vatican restored.

1883. *Oct. 30:* Alliance between Austria and Rumania.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1878. *Mar.:* Britain annexes Walvis Bay. *Sept.:* War breaks out with Afghanistan. U.S.A., Germany, and Britain make commercial treaties with Samoa.

1879. *Jan.-July:* Zulu war. *May 26:* Treaty of Gandamak fixes Indo-Afghan frontier. *Sept. 3:* British envoy murdered at Kabul. *Oct.:* British invade Afghanistan. *Dec. 16:* Transvaal Republic proclaimed.

1879-1883. Saltpetre war of Chile against Bolivia and Peru.

1880. *June 29:* France annexes Tahiti. *Sept.:* Afghan war ends. *Oct. 13:* Transvaal declares itself independent. *Oct. 16:* War breaks out with Transvaal.

1881. *Jan. 28:* British defeat at Laing's Nek. *Feb. 26:* British defeat at Majuba Hill. *Mar. 4:* J. Garfield (Rep.), U.S.A. President. *May 12:* France assumes protectorate of Tunis. *July 2:* President Garfield shot (*d. Sept. 19*). *Aug. 8:* Pretoria Convention restores South African Republic under British suzerainty. *Sept. 9:* Nationalist rising in Egypt under Arabi. *Sept. 19:* C. A. Arthur (Rep.), U.S.A. President.

1882. *July 9:* British bombard Alexandria. *Sept. 13:* British victory at Tel-el-Kebir, followed by occupation of Egypt and Sudan. Afrikander Bond formed in Cape Colony. *May:* Royal Charter for North Borneo Company. Italy occupies Assab and establishes colony of Eritrea.

1883. *May:* Kruger, President of South African Republic. *Aug. 25:* French protectorate over Annam and Tonkin. *Sept.:* Stellaland Republic founded. *Oct. 20:* Peace of Ancón; Peru cedes saltpetre provinces to Chile. *Nov. 5:* British defeat at Kordofan.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1878. *May 11* and *June 2*: Attempts to murder Emperor William I. *Oct. 11*: Austria and Prussia annul clause in the Peace of Prague concerning plebiscite in Schleswig. *Oct. 18*: German Socialists outlawed. Flemish made official language in Flanders.

1879. *June 1*: Belgium introduces secular education (-1884). *June*: French laws against Jesuits. Taaffe becomes Premier of Austria-Hungary; end of German predominance in favour of Slavs.

1880. *Apr. 28*: Liberal Ministry (Gladstone). *June 29*: Papal Nuncio expelled from Belgium. *Oct.-Nov.*: Roman Catholic Orders expelled from France.

1881. *Nov. 14*: Gambetta forms 'Grand Ministry' (-*Jan. 1882*).

1882. Municipal Corporations Act. Consolidation (Militia) Act. Primrose League founded. *Jan. 22*: Italian Electoral Reform.

1883. *Jan. 6*: Pendleton Act, reforms U.S.A. Civil Service. Secondary schools in Flanders made bilingual.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1878. *Feb. 28*: Bland-Allison Bill; U.S.A. re-introduces silver standard. Germany introduces factory inspection. Mannlicher invents repeating rifle. D. Hughes invents microphone. Factory and Workshop Act, regulating hours and conditions of employment.

1879. *July 12*: German protectionist laws. British Chamber of Commerce established in Paris. De Lesseps founds Panama Company. Edison constructs electric bulb. Henry George: *Progress and Poverty* (agrarian reform, single tax on land).

1880. *Aug. 2*: Relief of Distress Act for Ireland. *Sept. 7*: Employers' Liability Bill. Switzerland suggests international legislation for protection of workmen. 'Boycotting' in Ireland.

1881. Canadian Pacific Railway Co. formed. *Feb. 1*: De Lesseps begins Panama Canal. Federation of Labor Unions of U.S.A. and Canada founded. Rockefeller founds Standard Oil Co. (first trust). *Aug. 22*: Irish Land Law Act.

1882. Immigration of Chinese labourers prohibited in California. Cotton duties abolished in India. *Jan. 25*: First meeting of London Chamber of Commerce. *Aug. 18*: Married Women's Property Act.

1883. First skyscraper built in Chicago (ten storeys). Benz and Daimler factories established. Fabian Society founded.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1878. Sully-Prudhomme: *La Justice*. Th. Fontane: *Before the Storm*. G. Keller: *Züricher Novellen*. Millais: *Yeoman of the Guard*.

1879. G. Meredith: *The Egoist*. E. Arnold: *Light of Asia*. Zola: *L'Assommoir*. Strindberg: *The Red Room*. Ibsen: *Doll's House*. H. v. Treitschke: *History of Germany in the 19th cent.* (-1894). F. Th. Vischer: *Auch Einer*. St. Thomas Aquinas proclaimed Doctor Ecclesiae. Tchaikovsky: *Eugene Onegin*.

1880. L. Wallace: *Ben Hur*. J. P. Jacobsen: *Niels Lyhne*. Dostoevsky: *Brothers Karamazov*.

1881. Revised Version of New Testament. P. Verlaine: *Sagesse*. E. Pailleron: *Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie*. Ibsen: *Ghosts*. Carmen Sylva: *Roumanian Poems*. A. France: *Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard*. L. Ranke: *History of the World* (-1888). Vatican Archives opened to historians. Henry James: *Portrait of a Lady*.

1882. Mallarmé: *L'Après - Midi d'un Faune*. Wagner: *Parsifal*. Nietzsche: *Joyful Wisdom*. Mark Twain: *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

1883. R. L. Stevenson: *Treasure Island*. Sceley: *Expansion of England*. Nietzsche: *Zarathustra*. W. Dilthey: *Einleitung in die Geisteswissenschaften*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1884. *Aug. 4*: Members of former dynasties excluded from French presidency; life senatorships abolished.

1885. *Dec. 28*: Grévy re-elected French President.

1886. *June 23*: Bonaparte and Orléans families banished from France.

1887. *Apr. 4*: First Colonial Conference meets in London. *June 21*: Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria. *Dec. 2*: President Grévy resigns owing to financial scandals. *Dec. 12*: Triple Alliance between Britain, Austria, and Italy to maintain *status quo* in Near East.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1884. *Mar. 27*: Three Emperors' Alliance renewed.

1885. *Sept. 18*: Revolution in Eastern Rumelia, which is united with Bulgaria. *Nov. 13*: Serbians invade Bulgaria. *Nov. 17*: Serbian defeat at Slivnitsa.

1886. *Mar. 3*: Peace of Bucharest between Serbia and Bulgaria on *status quo*. *Aug. 20-21*: Military *coup d'état* at Sofia. *Sept. 7*: Alexander of Bulgaria abdicates.

1887. *June 18*: Reinsurance treaty between Germany and Russia. *July 7*: Ferdinand, Prince of Coburg, becomes Prince of Bulgaria (-1918).

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1884. *Jan. 31*: Russians take Merv. *Feb. 18*: Gordon sent to Sudan. *Feb. 27*: London Convention regulates status of Transvaal. *Apr. 4*: Bolivia cedes her coast to Chile. *Apr.-Aug.*: Germany occupies South-West Africa, Togoland, and Cameroons. Basutoland (*Mar. 13*), Somali Coast, Nigeria, and New Guinea made British protectorates. *Oct. 13*: Mahd. takes Omdurman. *Nov. 15*: Congo Conference meets in Berlin. *Nov.*: Britain annexes St. Lucia Bay. *Dec. 10*: Diaz again President of Mexico (-May 4, 1911).

1885. *Jan. 22*: Treaty of friendship between Germany and South African Republic. *Jan. 26*: Mahdi takes Khartoum; Gordon d. *Feb. 6*: Italy occupies Massawah. *Feb. 25*: Germany annexes Tanganyika and Zanzibar. *Feb. 26*: Congo State under Leopold II of Belgium established. *Mar. 4*: G. Cleveland (Dem.) becomes U.S.A. President. *Mar.*: British protectorate over North Bechuanaland proclaimed; end of Stellaland Republic. *Mar. 30*: Russia occupies Penjdeh, Afghanistan. *May 17*: Germany annexes Northern New Guinea and Bismarck Archipelago. *Aug.-Dec.*: German-Spanish dispute over Carolines, settled by papal arbitration.

1886. *Jan. 1*: British annex Upper Burma. Royal Charter for Niger Company. *Oct. 30*: British protectorate proclaimed over Sokotra. Anglo-German agreement about East Africa.

1887. *Jan. 20*: New Zealand annexes Kermadec Islands. *June 21*: Zululand annexed. *July*: Anglo-Russian agreement about Afghanistan. *Oct. 1*: Baluchistan united with India. *Nov. 16*: Anglo-French condominium over New Hebrides.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1884. *July*: Imperial Federation League founded. Democratic reforms of Norwegian Constitution.

1885. *June*: Redistribution Bill. *July 24*: Conservative Ministry (Salisbury). *Aug. 14*: Office of Secretary for Scotland created. *Aug. 14*: Irish Land Bill passed. Belgian Labour Party founded. *Dec.*: A. O. Hume founds Indian National Congress.

1886. *Jan. 7*: Boulanger becomes French Minister of War. *Feb. 1*: Liberal Ministry (Gladstone). *June 7*: Government defeated on Home Rule Bill. *July 26*: Conservative Ministry (Salisbury).

1887. Independent Labour Party formed. *Aug. 1*: Crispi becomes Italian Premier. *Oct.*: Boulanger's *coup d'état* fails.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1884. *Jan.*: Russia abolishes Poll Tax, last relic of serfdom. First labour bureaux in Washington. French trade unions recognized by legislation. St. Gotthard Tunnel opened.

1885. First public labour bureaux in England. Gold discovered in Transvaal. Fabian Society founded.

1886. *Apr. 26*: Prussian law expropriating Polish landowners in Western Prussia and Posen. *Dec. 8*: American Federation of Labor founded.

1887. *Feb. 4*: Interstate Commerce Act, regulates U.S.A. railways. *Sept. 16*: Allotments Act. Copyhold Act.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1884. *Feb. 1*: *Oxford English Dictionary* begins to appear. G. d'Annunzio: *Terra Vergine*. Ibsen: *Wild Duck*. A. Bruckner: *Seventh Symphony*. E. Burne-Jones: *King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid*.

1885. W. Pater: *Marius the Epicurean*. *Dictionary of National Biography* begun. Guy de Maupassant: *Bel Ami*. Zola: *Germinal*. Tolstoy: *My Religion*.

1886. Pierre Loti: *Pêcheur d'Islande*. Ibsen: *Rosmersholm*. Nietzsche: *Beyond Good and Evil*. *English Historical Review* founded. Froude: *Oceana*.

1887. Tolstoy: *Powers of Darkness*. Strindberg: *Son of a Servant*. Théâtre Libre, Paris, opened. Sudermann: *Frau Sorge*. C. F. Meyer: *Temptation of Pescara*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1888. *Aug. 13:* Imperial Defence Act passed.

1889. *Feb. 1:* General Boulanger flees from France.

1889-1908. Charles, King of Portugal.

1890. *July 1:* Anglo-German Convention; Britain exchanges Heligoland for Zanzibar and Pemba. *Nov. 23:* Grand Duchy of Luxemburg separated from Netherlands.

1891. *Mar. 24 and Apr. 15:* Anglo-Italian agreements over Abyssinia. *July 23:* French squadron visits Kronstadt. *Aug. 27:* Franco-Russian alliance. *Sept. 30:* Boulanger commits suicide.

1892. *Aug. 17:* Franco-Russian military convention. *Oct. 15:* Anglo-German agreement over Cameroons.

1893. *Mar. 8-21:* Panama Trial in Paris; de Lesseps fined. *Oct. 13-29:* Russian squadron visits Toulon. *Nov. 15:* Anglo-German agreement over Shari district. *Dec. 4:* Anglo-French agreement over Siam. *Dec. 27:* Franco-Russian military convention comes into force.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1888. *Mar. 9:* Emperor William I *d.* *June 15:* Emperor Frederick III *d.*; succeeded by William II (-1918).

1889. *Mar. 7:* Milan of Serbia abdicates in favour of his son Alexander.

1890. *Mar. 20:* Bismarck dismissed; Caprivi appointed Reich Chancellor (-1894).

1891. *Apr. 14:* Field-Marshal von Moltke *d.* *May 6:* Triple Alliance renewed for 12 years.

1892. *Feb. 1:* Commercial treaties of Germany with Austria-Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium. *Sept.:* Witte appointed Russian Minister of Finance.

1893. *Apr. 13:* Alexander of Serbia declares himself of age. *July 13:* German Army Bill.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1888. *May 12:* British protectorate over North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak established. Royal Charter for East Africa Company. *May 13:* Serfdom abolished in Brazil. *Sept.:* Arab rising in German East Africa. *Oct.:* Rudd Concession granted by Lobengula. Kruger re-elected President of Transvaal.

1889. *Feb. 22:* North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington created States. *Mar. 4:* B. Harrison (Rep.), U.S.A. President. *May 2:* Treaty of Ucciali, implying Italian protectorate over Abyssinia. *June 4:* Condominium of Britain, U.S.A., and Germany over Samoa. *Oct. 29:* Royal Charter for South Africa Company. *Oct. 29:* Treaty of Constantinople internationalizes and neutralizes Suez Canal.

1890. *July 1 and 8:* Idaho and Wyoming created U.S.A. States. *Aug. 5:* Anglo-French agreement on Nigeria. *Aug.:* Anglo-Portuguese agreement on Zambesi and Congo. *Oct. 22:* Responsible government set up in Western Australia. *Dec. 26:* Britain occupies Sikkim, Uganda, and Mashonaland.

1891. *Apr. 1:* Constitution of United States of Brazil. Charter of British South Africa Company extended to north of Zambesi; Nyasaland proclaimed British Protectorate.

1892. *Jan. 7:* Abbas succeeds Tewfik as Khedive of Egypt. *Nov. 8:* Cleveland re-elected President of U.S.A.

1893. Kruger re-elected President of Transvaal. *May 10:* Responsible government in Natal. *July:* Matabele War; British occupy Bulawayo. War between France and Siam. *Nov. 17:* Dahomey made French Protectorate.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1888. Aug. 9: Local Government Act, establishes County Councils. Panama scandal in France.

1889. Feb. 11: Japanese Constitution granted. May 31: Naval Defence Act passed. July 23: Board of Agriculture created. Nov. 15: Pedro II of Brazil abdicates; Republic proclaimed.

1890. Mar. 27: Spain adopts universal suffrage. Oct. 1: German anti-Socialist law expires. Oct. 21: Congress of Erfurt of German Social Democrats adopts new programme. Nov. 29: First Japanese Diet opened.

1891. Jan. 31: Crispi resigns. Apr. 9: Pan-German League founded. Oct. 6: Parnell d.

1892. Jan.-Mar.: Dispute about Prussian Education Bill, which is ultimately withdrawn. Aug. 18: Gladstone's fourth Ministry. Leo XIII orders French Catholics to accept the Republic. Dec. 12: Pan-Slav Congress at Cracow.

1893. Jan. 13: First meeting of Independent Labour Party. Sept.: Commons pass, Lords reject Home Rule Bill. Oct. 29: Taaffe, Austro-Hungarian Premier, resigns. Reform of suffrage in Belgium, Spain, and New Zealand (Women's Suffrage).

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1888. Oct.: France floats Russian loan. Oct. 14-15: Hamburg and Bremen join German Customs Union. Nov. 24: First railway in China. Baghdad railway scheme. Rhodes amalgamates Kimberley Diamond Companies. Pasteur Institute, Paris, established. Hertz detects electromagnetic waves.

1889. Aug. 19-Sept. 14: London Dockers' Strike. Belgium introduces factory inspection. Gustave Eiffel builds Eiffel Tower, Paris. Panama Canal Company bankrupt.

1890. Mar. 15-28: First international congress for protection of workers, in Berlin. July 2: Anti-slavery congress in Brussels. July 14: Sherman Bill, regulates silver coinage in U.S.A. Oct. 1: McKinley Tariff in U.S.A. Housing of the Working Classes Act, begins slum clearance.

1891. May 25: Papal Encyclical on Labour. May 31: Siberian Railway begun (completed 1901).

1892. Income-tax adopted in Netherlands. Feb. 1: Gold standard adopted in Austria-Hungary. June 14: National bankruptcy in Portugal. Commercial treaty between Austria-Hungary and Serbia (-1905).

1893. June: Franco-Russian commercial treaty. Aug. 6: Corinth Canal opened. Nov. 1: Cleveland repeals Sherman Bill. German commercial treaties with Rumania, Serbia, and Spain. Customs war between France and Switzerland (-1895).

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1888. Kipling: *Plain Tales from the Hills*. A. France: *La Vie littéraire*. Rodin: *Burgers of Calais*. Bellamy: *Looking Backward*.

1889. Bernard Shaw: *Fabian Essays*. W. James: *Principles of Psychology*. Björnson: *In God's Way*. G. Hauptmann: *Before Dawn*. Sudermann: *Honour*. Liliencron: *Poems*. B. v. Suttner: *Lay down your Arms*.

1890. Wilde: *Dorian Gray*. Tolstoy: *Kreutzer Sonata*. Mahan: *Influence of Sea Power, 1660-1783*. Free elementary education established in England. Stefan George founds 'Blätter für die Kunst'. Knut Hamsun: *Hunger*. Langbehn: *Rembrandt als Erzieher*. Mascagni: *Cavalleria Rusticana*. July 29: van Gogh d.

1891. Lagerlof: *Gösta Berling*. Ibsen: *Hedda Gabler*. Aulard: *Histoire politique de la révolution française*. Lamprecht: *German History (-1909)*. Wedekind: *Frühlings Erwachen*.

1892. Hardy: *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*. Kipling: *Barrack-Room Ballads*. Zola: *La Débâcle*. Hauptmann: *The Weavers*. Léoncavallo: *Pagliacci*. Oct. 6: Tennyson d.

1893. Sardou: *Mme Sans-Gêne*. Sudermann: *Magda*. Wilde: *Salome*. Verdi: *Falstaff*. Tchaikovsky: *Pathetic Symphony*. Puccini: *Manon Lescaut*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1894. *May 5:* Anglo-Italian agreement over Eastern Africa. *May 12:* Anglo-Belgian agreement over Bahr-el-Ghazal. *June 24:* Carnot, French President, murdered; succeeded by Casimir-Périer. *Dec.:* Trial of Dreyfus in Paris.

1895. *Jan. 13:* Casimir-Périer resigns. *Jan. 17:* Faure elected French President (-1899). *Aug. 1-8:* Emperor William II in England; Salisbury suggests partition of Turkey.

1896. *Jan. 5:* Anglo-French agreement over spheres of influence in Siam. *Sept. 30:* Franco-Italian agreement over Tunis. *Oct.:* Nicholas II visits London and Paris.

1897. *June 22:* Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. *June-July:* Second Colonial Conference in London. *Sept. 18:* Anglo-French agreement about Tunisia. *Nov. 5:* Italo-Austrian agreement over Albania. *Nov.:* Government inquiry into the Dreyfus case.

1898. *Feb.:* Chamberlain suggests Anglo-German alliance. *May 19:* Gladstone *d.* *June 14:* Anglo-French agreement over Nigeria and Gold Coast. *July 30:* Bismarck *d.* *Aug. 30:* Anglo-German agreements over Portuguese African colonies. *Aug. 31:* Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands, comes of age.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1894. *Aug.:* First organized massacres of Armenians. *Nov. 1:* Alexander III of Russia *d.*; succeeded by Nicholas II (-1917). **1894-1897.** Christian risings in Crete against Turks.

1895. *June 19:* Kiel Canal opened. *July 15:* Stambuloff, Bulgarian Premier, murdered; subsequent rapprochement between Russia and Bulgaria.

1896. *Jan. 3:* 'Kruger telegram' of William II. *Mar.:* Ferdinand of Bulgaria recognized by Great Powers. *Oct. 24:* Bismarck publishes Russo-German Reinsurance Treaty.

1897. *Mar. 18:* Crete proclaims union with Greece. *Apr. 18:* Greece declares war on Turkey. *Apr. 28:* Austro-Russian agreement over Macedonia. *May 12:* Turks defeat Greeks in Thessaly; Powers intervene. *Dec. 16:* Peace of Constantinople between Greece and Turkey.

1898. *Mar. 28:* First German Navy Bill passed. *Apr. 30:* German Navy League founded by von Tirpitz. *Oct.-Nov.:* William II visits Palestine and Syria.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1894. *Jan.:* British occupy Matabeleland. *Apr. 11:* Uganda declared British Protectorate. *July 17:* Italians take Kassala from the Dervishes. German rapprochement with Boers. *July 25:* Japan attacks China. *Aug. 1:* Japan declares war on China.

1895. *Apr. 17:* Peace of Shimonoseki; China cedes Formosa and Liaotung to Japan. *Apr. 22:* Russia, France, and Germany intervene against Japan. *May 8:* Final treaty of Shimonoseki. *June 28:* Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador united. *Dec. 29:* Jameson Raid into Transvaal.

1896. *Jan. 2:* Jameson capitulates. *Jan. 4:* Utah becomes U.S.A. State. *Mar. 1:* Abyssinians defeat Italians at Adowa. *May 1:* Nasr ed Din of Persia murdered. *Aug. 18:* France annexes Madagascar. *Sept. 30:* Cassini Convention between Russia and China concerning Manchuria. *Oct. 18:* Treaty of Addis Ababa; Italian Protectorate over Abyssinia withdrawn. **1897.** *Mar. 4:* McKinley (Rep.) becomes U.S.A. President (-1901). *Oct.:* King of Korea proclaims himself Emperor. *Nov. 14:* Germany occupies Kiaochow. *Dec. 13:* Russia occupies Port Arthur.

1898. *Feb. 9:* Kruger re-elected President. *Mar.-Apr.:* Germany, Russia, Britain, and France obtain leases of Kiaochow, Port Arthur, Weihaiwei, and Kwangchow respectively. *Apr. 24:* War between Spain and U.S.A. breaks out. *July 7:* U.S.A. annexes Hawaii. *July 10:* France occupies Fashoda, causing Franco-British tension. *Sept. 2:* Kitchener defeats Dervishes at Omdurman. *Nov. 4:* French evacuate Fashoda. *Dec. 10:* Treaty of Paris between U.S.A. and Spain, which cedes Cuba, Porto Rico, Guam, and Philippines.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1894. Mar. 3: Gladstone resigns; succeeded by Lord Rosebery. Oct. 26: Reich Chancellor Caprivi resigns, succeeded by Prince Hohenlohe. Dutch Labour Party formed.

1895. May 15: Goluchowski appointed Austrian Foreign Secretary. June 22: Rosebery Ministry defeated; succeeded by Lord Salisbury (Cons.); J. Chamberlain (Unionist), Colonial Secretary.

1896. Jan. 6: Rhodes resigns Premiership of Cape Colony. July 1: German Reichstag passes Civil Law Code. July: 40th Land Bill for Ireland passed.

1897. April 5: Czech language granted equal rights with German in Bohemia. June 15: Tirpitz appointed German Naval Secretary. Oct. 20: Bülow appointed German Foreign Secretary. Austro-Hungarian Socialist Party split into six national parties.

1898. July 30: Delcassé becomes French Foreign Secretary. Aug. 12: Irish Local Government Act. Sept. 21: Dowager Empress seizes supreme power in China.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1894. Feb. 10: Commercial treaty between Russia and Germany. Goldfields discovered in Transvaal. Riots of agricultural labourers in Sicily. First railway over Andes. Compulsory arbitration adopted in New Zealand.

1895. French Trade Unions form Confédération Générale du Travail. Röntgen discovers X-rays. Lumière brothers invent cinematograph. Marconi invents wireless telegraphy.

1896. July 28: Anatolian railway opened as far as Konia. First electric submarine built in France.

1897. Mar. 1: Gold standard in Japan. Mar. 31: Dingley Bill increases U.S.A. protective tariff. Marconi founds Wireless Telegraph Company. Goldfields discovered in Klondyke. Aug. 5: Workmen's Compensation Act. Ramsay discovers helium.

1898. Apr.-May: Labourers' and peasants' riots in Italy. Nov. 26: Franco-Italian commercial treaty. Gold standard in Russia. Zeppelin invents his airship. M. and Mme Curie discover radium. Diesel motor first used.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1894. Kipling: *Jungle Book*. Tchekhoff: *In the Twilight*. *Historische Zeitschrift* founded by Sybel. Lord Halifax starts Anglo-Catholic movement. S. and B. Webb: *History of Trade-Unionism*. June 20: Encyclic *Praeclara gratulationis*, on world peace.

1895. W. B. Yeats: *Poems*. Balfour: *Foundations of Belief*. Seeley: *Growth of British Policy*. Verlaine: *Confessions*. Sienkiewicz: *Quo Vadis*. Fontane: *Effie Briest*.

1896. National Portrait Gallery opened. Björnson: *Beyond Our Powers*. Hauptmann: *Florian Geyer*; *Versunkene Glocke*. Puccini: *La Bohème*.

1897. A. France: *Le Jardin d'Épiculture*. Rostand: *Cyrano de Bergerac*. Tolstoy: *Resurrection*. D'Annunzio: *Trionfo della Morte*. Ratzel: *Political Geography*.

1898. D'Annunzio: *Il Fuoco*. Bismarck: *Reflections and Reminiscences*. M. Barrès: *L'Énergie nationale* (completed 1901). Strindberg: *To Damascus*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1899. *Feb. 18:* Loubet elected French President (-1906). *Mar. 21:* Anglo-French agreement over Wadai and Darfur. *May 18-July 29:* First Peace Conference at The Hague. *Aug.:* Franco-Russian Alliance extended. Second trial and pardon of Dreyfus. *Oct. 14:* Anglo-Portuguese treaty of Windsor, renews treaties of 1642 and 1661. *Nov. 14 and Dec. 2:* Agreement between Britain, U.S.A., and Germany over Samoa. *Nov. 19-25:* William II in England, discusses Anglo-German alliance.

1900. *July 29:* Humbert, King of Italy, murdered; succeeded by Victor Emanuel III. *Oct. 16:* Anglo-German agreement over Yangtze basin. *Dec. 14-16:* Franco-Italian agreement over Mediterranean.

1901. *Jan. 19-30:* William II of Germany visits England. *Jan. 22:* Queen Victoria *d.*; succeeded by Edward VII. *Oct. 25:* Anti-German speech by Chamberlain at Edinburgh. *Dec. 27:* Britain breaks off negotiations on Anglo-German alliance.

1902. *Jan. 30:* Anglo-Japanese treaty. *June 30-Aug. 11:* Second Colonial Conference in London. *July 12:* Balfour Ministry (Conservative). *Nov. 1:* Franco-Italian agreement over North Africa.

1903. *Apr.-May:* Edward VII visits Lisbon, Rome, and Paris. *July 6-9:* Loubet and Delcassé visit London. *July 20:* Pope Leo XIII *d.*; succeeded by Pius X (-1914). *Aug. 31:* Edward VII visits Vienna.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1899. *Feb. 12:* Germany buys Marianne, Caroline, and Pelew Islands from Spain. *Feb. 15:* Nicholas II suppresses liberties of Finland. *Mar.:* Prince George of Greece appointed High Commissioner of Crete by Great Powers. *Dec. 23:* Germany secures Baghdad railway concession.

1900. *July 27:* William II's 'Huns' speech at Bremerhaven. *Oct. 17:* Bülow appointed German Chancellor.

1901. *Feb. 27:* Bogolyeff, Russian Minister of Propaganda, murdered. *Nov. 11:* Turkey accepts French ultimatum concerning violation of treaties.

1902. *Apr. 15:* Sipyagin, Russian Minister of Interior, murdered; Plehve suppresses peasants' revolt. *June 28:* Triple Alliance renewed. *Dec. 31:* Austro-Hungarian *Ausgleich* renewed.

1903. *June 11:* King Alexander of Serbia and his Queen murdered; succeeded by Peter Karageorgevitch (-1921). *Oct. 1-3:* Austro-Russian agreement of Münchstein over Macedonia.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1899. *Aug. 9:* Britain buys possessions of Niger Company. *Oct. 3:* Frontier settled between British Guiana and Venezuela. *Oct. 10:* Boer war breaks out; British defeated at Stormberg (*Dec. 10*), Magersfontein (*Dec. 11*), and Colenso (*Dec. 15*). *Dec. 18:* Roberts and Kitchener appointed C.-in-C. and Chief of Staff respectively.

1900. *Feb. 27:* Cronje capitulates at Paardeberg. *May 19:* Britain annexes Tonga Islands. *May 24:* Britain annexes Orange Free State. Boxer rising in China; *June 20:* German Ambassador murdered; *Aug. 14:* International army enters Peking. *July 9:* Commonwealth of Australia Constitution proclaimed. *Sept. 1:* Britain annexes Transvaal. *Oct.:* Russia completes occupation of Manchuria.

1901. *Sept. 7:* Peace of Peking between China and Great Powers. *Sept. 6:* President McKinley assassinated; *Sept. 14:* succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt (-1909). *Nov. 18:* Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning Panama Canal.

1902. *Mar. 26:* Cecil Rhodes *d.* *May 31:* Peace of Vereeniging ends Boer War.

1903. *Jan. 22:* Hay-Herran pact concerning Panama Canal territory. *July:* Russo-Japanese negotiations over Manchuria fail. *Oct. 20:* Alaska frontier settled between Canada and U.S.A. *Nov. 3:* Panama makes herself independent of Colombia.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1899. Aug. 9: Board of Education and London Borough Councils created. Oct. 17: Bohemian language ordinances repealed.

1900. Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry adopts strong anti-clerical policy in France. Giolitti begins financial and social reforms in Italy. Jan. 1: German Civil Law Code comes into force. Feb. 27: British Labour Party founded. July 14: Second German Navy Bill.

1901. May 20: Polish school strike in Prussian province of Posen. Aug. 17: Royal Titles Act.

1902. June: Combes Ministry continues anti-clerical policy in France. July 12: Balfour, Prime Minister. Dec. 18: Education Act, for elementary schools in England and Wales.

1903. Mar. 18: French religious orders dissolved. July 10: Firth of Forth made naval base of Home Fleet. Nov.: Russian Labour Party split into Menshevists (Plechanoff) and Bolsheviks (Lenin, Trotsky). Aug. 29: Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, dismissed. Sept. 18: Chamberlain resigns to conduct Tariff Reform campaign.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1899. June 26: International Women's Congress in London. Revisionist movement in German Social Democracy abandons strict Marxism. Pupin invents inductance coils for telephone. Dec.: International economic crisis.

1900. Mar. 14: Gold standard in U.S.A. June 1: Private postal services abolished in Germany. July 2: First trial flight of Zeppelin. Aug. 8: Agricultural Holdings Act. Oct. 26: Belgium adopts Old Age Pensions. Brown- ing revolver invented.

1901. Feb. 23: Morgan founds Steel Trust. Miners' Eight Hours Bill. Dec. 13: First wireless communication between America and Europe. Labour riots in Spain.

1902. Mar. 5: Brussels sugar convention. May 10: National bankruptcy in Portugal. June 28: U.S.A. buys rights of French Panama Company. Dec. 25: German protectionist tariff.

1903. Feb.: Anti-trust law in U.S.A. re-enforced. Aug. 14: Employment of Children Act. Dec. 17: First flight of Wright brothers. Krupp Company founded.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1899. Zola: *La Vérité en marche*. H. S. Chamberlain: *Foundations of the 19th Century*. A. Holz: *Phantasmus*. Haeckel: *Riddle of the Universe*. *Action française* appears.

1900. Pinero: *Gay Lord Quex*. Ellen Key: *Century of the Child*. Conrad: *Lord Jim*. G. B. Shaw: *Three Plays for Puritans*. Spitteler: *Olympic Spring* (-1905). Wundt: *Comparative Psychology* (-1920). Harnack: *Nature of Christianity*. Puccini: *Tosca*. Jan. 20: Ruskin d. Aug. 25: Nietzsche d. Nov. 30: Oscar Wilde d.

1901. Th. Mann: *Buddenbrooks*. Strindberg: *Dance of Death*. Maeterlinck: *Life of the Bee*. Gooch: *Annals of Politics and Culture*. Hardy: *Poems of the Past and Present*. Kipling: *Kim*.

1902. Kipling: *Just So Stories*. Belloc: *Path to Rome*. Doyle: *Hound of the Baskervilles*. A. Gide: *L'Immoraliste*. Maeterlinck: *Monna Vanna*. Gorky: *Night's Lodging*. B. Croce: *Estetica*. Mereshkovsky: *Leonardo da Vinci*. Sept. 29: Zola d.

1903. Butler (d. 1902): *Way of All Flesh*. Shaw: *Man and Superman*. Hofmannsthal: *Electra*. Dehmel: *Zwei Menschen*. Schnitzler: *Reigen*. O. Weininger: *Sex and Character*.

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1904. *Apr. 8:* *Entente cordiale* between France and Britain; agreement over Morocco, followed by agreements over Siam, Newfoundland, and Egypt. *Oct. 3:* Franco-Spanish agreement over Morocco. *Oct. 21-22:* Dogger Bank incident between Britain and Russia.

1905. *Mar. 31:* William II lands at Tangier. *Apr. 30:* Anglo-French military convention. *June 6:* Delcassé, French Foreign Minister, resigns under German pressure. *Aug. 12:* Anglo-Japanese Alliance. *Dec. 5:* Campbell-Bannerman Ministry (Liberal); Grey, Foreign Secretary; Haldane, Secretary for War.

1906. *Jan. 16-Mar. 31:* Algeciras Conference on Morocco. *Apr. 8:* Algeciras Act signed. *July 12:* Dreyfus rehabilitated. *Dec. 13:* Anglo-Italian agreement over Abyssinia.

1907. *Feb.-Apr.:* Edward VII visits Paris, Madrid, and Rome. *Apr. 15-May 14:* Third Imperial (Colonial) Conference in London. *May 16:* Anglo-Spanish agreement over Mediterranean. *June 15-Oct. 18:* Second Peace Conference at The Hague. *Aug. 31:* Anglo-Russian Convention on Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet.

1908. *Feb. 1:* King Carlos and Crown Prince of Portugal murdered. *Apr. 8:* Asquith Ministry (Liberal); Lloyd George, Chancellor of Exchequer.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1904. *July 28:* Plehve, Russian Minister of Interior, murdered. *Oct. 27:* Germany suggests to Russia continental *bloc* against Britain.

1905. *Jan. 22:* Revolt in St. Petersburg. *Feb. 17:* Grand Duke Sergius murdered. *June 7:* Norwegian Diet decides upon separation from Sweden. *July 23-24:* Treaty of Björkö between William II and Nicholas II. *Sept. 27:* Norway becomes independent. *Nov. 18:* Prince Charles of Denmark elected King Haakon VII of Norway.

1906. *Jan. 1:* Moltke appointed Chief of German General Staff. *Apr. 5:* Holstein dismissed. *Apr. 27:* Pashitch, Serbian Premier. *May 11:* Isvolsky, Russian Foreign Secretary. *Oct. 24:* Achrenthal, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary.

1907. *Aug. 3-6:* William II and Nicholas II meet at Swinemünde. *Dec. 8:* King Oscar of Sweden *d.*; succeeded by Gustavus V.

1908. *July 24:* Rising of Young Turks. *Oct. 5:* Austria annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria annexes Eastern Rumelia and becomes Tsardom. *Oct. 12:* Crete proclaims union with Greece. *Oct. 28:* *Daily Telegraph* interview with William II published. *Dec. 2:* Revolt in Bohemia.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1904. *Jan.:* Herrero rising in German S.W. Africa. *Feb. 8:* Japan declares war on Russia; Russians defeated. *Sept.:* Hottentot rising in German S.W. Africa.

1905. *Jan. 1:* Port Arthur surrenders to Japanese. *Mar. 1-9:* Japanese defeat Russians at Mukden. *May 27-28:* Japanese naval victory off Tsushima. *Sept. 5:* Treaty of Portsmouth; Russia cedes Port Arthur and Talienwan to Japan. *Nov. 18:* Japan establishes protectorate over Korea.

1906. *Dec. 6:* Transvaal and Orange Colonies granted self-government. Aga Khan founds All Indian Moslem League. *Aug.:* Anglo-Chinese convention on Tibet.

1907. *July 19:* Emperor of Korea abdicates. *Sept. 21:* Risings in German S.W. Africa suppressed. *Nov. 16:* Oklahoma admitted as State of U.S.A.

1908. *Aug. 20:* King Leopold hands Congo State over to Belgium. *Sept. 25:* Casablanca incident between Germany and France.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1904. Mar. 8: German anti-Jesuit law revised.

1905. Mar. 3: Tsar issues reform programme. Oct.: Mutiny on board battleship *Potemkin*. Nov. 16: Witte appointed Russian Premier. Nov. 28: Sinn Fein party founded in Dublin. Dec. 6: State and Church separated in France.

1906. May 5: Fall of Witte, succeeded by Goremykin. May 6: Russian Constitution promulgated. May 10: First Duma meets; July 22: dissolved; Stolypin, Prime Minister. June 5: Third German Navy Bill. Dec. 13: German Reichstag opposes Colonial war expenses; dissolved.

1907. Haldane's Territorial and Reserve Forces Act. Jan. 10: Reform of Austrian suffrage. Mar. 19-June 16: Second Duma. June 14: Women's suffrage in Norway. Nov. 14: Third Duma meets.

1908. June 14: Fourth German Navy Bill. July: Pan-Slav Congress in Prague. Sept. 13-18: German Social Democratic rally at Nuremberg; Revisionists defeat Marxists. Nov. 10-11: German Reichstag debate on *Daily Telegraph* interview.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1904. Canadian protectionist tariff. Ten Hours' Day in France. May 4: Panama Canal begun. New German commercial treaties with Belgium, Russia (July 28), Switzerland, Serbia, and Austria-Hungary.

1905. Sunday labour further reduced in England. International Agricultural Institute founded in Rome. German commercial treaties with Bulgaria and Abyssinia.

1906. Night work by women internationally forbidden. Austro-Serbian customs war. Confederazione Generale del Lavoro founded in Italy. Norway adopts Unemployment Insurance. Nov. 22: Russian village communities (Mir) abolished. May 19: Simplon tunnel opened. Zuider Zee drainage begun.

1907. Small Holdings Bill in England. Shell Oil Trust founded. Immigration into U.S.A. restricted. Lumière invents colour photography. Oct. 21: Economic panic in U.S.A.

1908. Old Age Pensions Bills in Britain and Australia. May 1: Hejaz railway opened as far as Medina. July 1: First flight of Zeppelin.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1904. Barrie: *Peter Pan*. Chesterton: *Napoleon of Notting Hill*. London: *Sea Wolf*. W. Reymont: *Polish Peasants* (-1909). Puccini: *Madam Butterfly*. Rolland: *Jean Christophe* (1912).

1905. Wilde: *De Profundis*. Shaw: *Major Barbara*. Wells: *Modern Utopia*. Unamuno: *Vida de Don Quixote y Sancho*. Rilke: *Livre d'heures*. Strindberg: *Historical Miniatures*. Dilthey: *Experience and Poetry*. R. Strauss: *Salome*. Einstein's special relativity theory.

1906. Galsworthy: *Man of Property*. Sinclair: *The Jungle*. Andersen-Nexö: *Pelle, the Conqueror*. Oct. 22: Cézanne d.

1907. Bergson: *L'Evolution créatrice*. Gorky: *Mother*. Kolbenheyer: *Paracelsus*. Stefan George: *The Seventh Ring*. Rilke: *New Poems* (2nd part, 1908).

1908. Meinecke: *Cosmopolitanism and Nation State*. Kolbenheyer: *Amor Dei*. Picasso founds Cubism. Chesterton: *The Man Who Was Thursday*. Hardy: *Dynasts* (completed).

I. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1909. *Feb. 9:* Franco-German agreement over Morocco. *Dec. 17:* Leopold II of Belgium *d.*; succeeded by Albert (-1934).

1910. *May 6:* Edward VII *d.*; succeeded by George V (-1936). *Oct. 4:* Revolution in Portugal; King Manuel flees to England.

1911. *Aug. 18:* Portuguese Republican Constitution voted. *Aug. 31:* Franco-Russian military convention. *Sept. 29:* Italy declares war on Turkey and seizes Tripoli. *Dec. 12:* Canalejas, Spanish Premier, murdered.

1912. *Jan. 14:* Poincaré, French Premier and Foreign Secretary. *Feb. 8-11:* Haldane's mission to Berlin. *July 16:* Franco-Russian naval convention. *Aug. 9-16:* Poincaré visits St. Petersburg. *Sept.:* Anglo-French naval convention. *Nov. 22-23:* Grey-Cambon correspondence strengthens *Entente*.

1913. *Jan. 17:* Poincaré elected French President (-1920). *Feb. 1:* Delcassé, French Ambassador to Russia. *Mar. 28:* Belgian Army Bill. *Aug. 7:* French Army Bill, 3 years' service. *Dec. 13:* Britain and France oppose German-Turkish military convention.

1914. *June 15:* Anglo-German agreement over Baghdad railway. *July 15-23:* Poincaré visits Nicholas II. *July 26:* Irish rising in Dublin.

II. CENTRAL, NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE

1909. *Feb. 28:* Austro-Turkish agreement over Bosnia. *Mar. 31:* Serbia yields in Bosnian dispute. *Apr. 27:* Young Turks depose Abdul Hamid; Muhammad V, successor (-1918). *July 14:* Bethmann-Hollweg, German Chancellor (-1917).

1910. *Aug. 28:* Montenegro proclaimed kingdom. *Oct.:* Sazonov, Russian Foreign Secretary; Isvolsky, Ambassador in Paris. *Nov. 4-5:* William II and Nicholas II meet at Potsdam.

1911. *Sept. 14:* Stolypin, Russian Premier, murdered. *Nov. 4:* Franco-German agreement over Morocco and Congo.

1912. *Feb. 17:* Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary (-1915). *Feb. 29:* Balkan Alliance between Serbia and Bulgaria, joined by Greece (*May*) and Montenegro (*June*). *Oct. 17-Dec. 3:* First Balkan War. *Oct. 28:* Treaty of Ouchy between Turkey and Italy, which obtains Tripoli. *Dec. 5:* Triple Alliance renewed till 1918.

1913. *Feb. 3-Apr. 23:* Second Balkan War. *May 19-Aug. 10:* Third Balkan War of Bulgaria against her allies and Rumania; *Aug. 10:* Treaty of Bucharest. *Oct. 28:* German-Turkish military convention. *Nov. 1:* Naval convention of Triple Alliance.

1914. *June 23-25:* Enlarged Kiel Canal opened. *June 28:* Francis Ferdinand murdered at Sarajevo.

III. COUNTRIES OVERSEA

1909. *Mar. 4:* Taft (Rep.), U.S.A. President. *July 15:* Mahommed Ali, Shah of Persia, deposed; succeeded by Ahmed Mirza (-1925). *Oct. 25:* Prince Ito murdered; Japanese dictatorship established in Korea. Spanish war in Morocco.

1910. *July 1:* Union of South Africa becomes Dominion. *July 4:* Russo-Japanese agreement over Manchuria and Korea. *Aug. 24:* Japan annexes Korea.

1911. *May:* Revolution in Mexico. *July 1:* German gunboat *Panther* arrives at Agadir, Morocco, creates international tension. *July 13:* Anglo-Japanese alliance renewed for four years.

1912. *Feb. 12:* China proclaimed Republic. *Mar. 30:* French Protectorate established over Morocco. *Nov. 6:* Woodrow Wilson (Dem.) elected U.S.A. President (-1921). *Jan. 5:* New Mexico and (*Feb. 14*) Arizona created States of U.S.A.

1913. *May 31:* Seventeenth amendment to U.S.A. Constitution concerning popular election of Senators. *Oct. 6:* Yuan Shi Kai elected Chinese President.

1914. *Jan. 11:* Yuan Shi Kai dissolves Chinese National Assembly and governs without Parliament. *Apr. 21-22:* U.S.A. fleet shell and take Vera Cruz, Mexico.

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

1909. *Mar. 12:* British Navy Bill. *July 26-Sept. 26:* Revolutionary rising in Catalonia. *Nov. 30:* Lords reject Lloyd George's Finance Bill; Parliament dissolved.

1910. *Feb. 10:* Revision of Swedish Constitution. *Apr. 28:* Finance Bill passed. *May 27:* Prussian Diet rejects any reform of suffrage. *July 3:* Self-government in Finland abolished.

1911. *Feb. 24:* German Army Act. *Apr. 21:* State and Church separated in Portugal. *May 26:* Constitution granted to Alsace-Lorraine. *June 11:* Revision of Greek Constitution. *July 6:* Parliament Act; reduces power of Lords.

1912. *May 21:* German Army and Navy Bills passed. *June 16:* Austro-Hungarian Army Bill. *June 19:* Russian Navy Bill. *Nov. 12:* Belgian Army Bill.

1913. *Jan. 16 and June 10:* Commons vote, and (*Jan. 30 and July 24*) Lords reject, Home Rule for Ireland. *Mar. 7:* Hungarian suffrage altered in favour of Magyars. *June 30:* German Army Bill. *July 26:* Bohemian Constitution abolished. *Oct. 30:* Austro-Hungarian Army Bill. *Nov. 1:* Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, becomes Duke of Brunswick. *Nov.:* Zabern incident in Alsace-Lorraine.

1914. *Mar. 10:* Suffragette riots in London. *Mar. 10:* Fall of Giolitti; Salandra, Italian Premier. *Mar. 30:* Asquith appointed Secretary for War. *May 10:* Conservatives and Liberal Unionists united. *May 25:* Commons pass Home Rule Bill for third time. *July 3:* Norwegian Army Bill.

V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

1909. *July 26:* Blériot makes first crossing of Channel by aeroplane. *Aug. 5:* Payne-Aldrich Tariff in U.S.A.

1910. International Motor-Car Convention. *July:* Commercial treaty between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. *Oct.:* French railway strike. Swiss railways nationalized. Old Age Pensions in France.

1911. National Insurance Act. Japanese commercial treaties with Britain (*Apr. 3*), France, and Germany (*June 28*). Buenos Aires-Valparaiso railway opened. *Dec. 15:* Amundsen reaches South Pole.

1912. French *Code du Travail* issued. Russia adopts Workmen's Insurance.

1913. *Feb. 25:* Federal Income-tax; *Oct. 3:* Underwood Tariff; *Dec. 23:* Federal Reserve Bank in U.S.A. Netherlands and Switzerland adopt Old Age and Sickness Insurance.

1914. *Apr. 7:* Canadian Grand Trunk Pacific Railway completed. Belgium adopts Old Age, Sickness, and Disablement Insurance. Switzerland extends measures against Female and Child labour. *Aug. 15:* Panama Canal opened. *Oct. 15:* Clayton Anti-Trust Act in U.S.A.

VI. CULTURAL LIFE

1909. Meredith: *Last Poems*. Bergson: *Matière et Mémoire*. Roland: *Théâtre de la Révolution*. Thos. Mann: *Royal Highness*. Kandinsky founds Absolute Painting.

1910. Newbolt: *Songs of the Fleet*. G. Hauptmann: *Emanuel Quint*. H. Löns: *Wehrwolf*. Freud: *Psychoanalysis*.

1911. Brooke: *Poems*. Wells: *The New Macchiavelli*. Masfield: *The Everlasting Mercy*. Gundolf: *Shakespeare in Germany*. Vaihinger: *Philosophy of 'As If'*. Strauss and Hofmannsthal: *Rosenkavalier*. Galsworthy: *The Patriarchian*.

1912. R. Tagore: *Gitanjali*. Karin Michaelis: *The Dangerous Age*. H. G. Wells: *Marriage*.

1913. Gooch: *History and Historians*. Lawrence: *Sons and Lovers*. Walpole: *Fortitude*. Thos. Mann: *Death in Venice*. Husserl: *Phenomenology*. Einstein's general relativity theory. Bohr discovers atom structure.

1914. Holme: *Lonely Plough*. Walpole: *Wooden Horse*. Masfield: *Philip the King*. H. Mann: *Der Untertan*. Ric. Huch: *The Great War in Germany*. Hugh Walpole: *The Duchess of Wrexhe*.

I. POLITICAL EVENTS

1914

July 23: Austrian ultimatum to Serbia. *25:* Serbian reply; Austrian envoy leaves Belgrade. *28:* Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. *30:* Jaurès murdered in Paris. *Aug. 1:* Germany declares war on Russia. *2:* German ultimatum to Belgium. *3:* Germany declares war on France. *4:* Britain and Belgium declare war on Germany. U.S.A. declares neutrality. *5:* Montenegro declares war on Austria. *6:* Austria declares war on Russia (posted on *4th*), Serbia on Germany. *12:* Britain and France declare war on Austria. *23:* Japan declares war on Germany. *Sept. 4:* London Treaty; Britain, France and Russia agree not to make separate peace. *8:* Agreement between Russia and Rumania. *Oct. 10:* Charles I of Rumania *d.*; succeeded by Ferdinand I (-1927). *Nov. 5:* Britain declares war on Turkey and annexes Cyprus. *12:* Turkey declares war on Britain, France and Russia. *Dec. 17:* British protectorate proclaimed over Egypt; Abbas II deposed, succeeded by Huscin. *25:* Italy occupies Valona, Albania.

1915

Jan. 12: Burian succeeds Berchtold as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary. *25:* Germany introduces bread-cards. *Feb. 4:* Germany declares blockade of Great Britain from *Feb. 18*. *23:* Britain closes North Sea and declares blockade of Germany, *Mar. 1*. *Mar. 6:* Gounaris succeeds Venizelos as Greek Premier. *Apr. 26:* Secret treaty of London between Italy and Allies. *May 4:* Italy leaves Triple Alliance. *23:* Italy declares war on Austria. *25:* China accepts Japanese ultimatum. *26:* British Coalition Government formed under Asquith. *June 9:* Ministry of Munitions Bill passed. *23:* Lansing appointed U.S.A. Secretary of State. *24:* First big American loan to Allies. *July 14:* Lords pass National Registration Bill. *26:* Reprisals of Allies against Greece. *Aug. 20:* Italy declares war on Turkey. *23:* Venizelos again appointed Greek Premier. *Sept. 6:* German-Bulgarian military convention and Turko-Bulgarian alliance. *Oct. 5:* Russia and (6) other Allies break off relations with Bulgaria. *5:* Zaimis succeeds Venizelos. *14:* Serbia and (15-20) other Allies declare war on Bulgaria. *19:* Japan accedes to Treaty of London of *Sept. 4, 1914*. *29:* Briand, French Premier. *Nov. 21:* Italy accedes to Treaty of London. *Dec. 21:* Robertson appointed Chief of Imperial General Staff.

II. WESTERN FRONT

1914

Aug. 2: Germans occupy Luxembourg. *3:* Germans invade Belgium. *9:* British Expeditionary Force lands in France. *16:* Germans take Liège. *20:* Germans occupy Brussels. *22-23:* Battles of Namur and Mons. British retreat from Mons, ends *Sept. 7*. *25:* Germans take Namur and destroy Louvain. *26-28:* Germans cross Meuse. *30:* Germans take Amiens. *31:* Germans take Givet and Montmédy, cross Oise. *31-Sept. 2:* Battle of the Aisne. *Sept. 3-4:* Germans cross Marne, advance between Aisne and Marne, Meuse and Argonne. *6-9:* Battle of the Marne. *9-15:* German retreat. *14:* Falkenhayn succeeds Moltke as German C.-in-C. *Oct. 9:* Germans take Antwerp, *12:* Ghent and Lille, *14:* Bruges, *15:* Ostend. *17-30:* Battle of the Yser. *30-Nov. 18:* First Battle of Ypres. *Nov. 14:* Lord Roberts *d.*

1915

Jan. 8-14: Battle of Soissons. *Feb. 16-Mar. 19:* Battle in Champagne. *Mar. 10-20:* Battle of Neuve Chapelle. *30-Apr. 14:* Battle of St. Mihiel. *Apr. 22:* Germans first use poison gas. *20-May 24:* Second battle of Ypres. *May 9-July 18:* Battle between Arras and Armentières. *June 4:* Allies take Souchez and (8) Neuville. *20-July 14:* Battle of the Argonne. *23-July 7:* First battle of Isonzo. *July 18-Aug. 3:* Second battle of Isonzo. *Sept. 22-Oct. 13:* Battle in Artois. *22-Oct. 19:* Battle in Champagne. *Oct. 11:* Nurse Cavell shot in Brussels. *18-Nov. 4:* Third battle of Isonzo. *Nov. 10-Dec. 3:* Fourth battle of Isonzo. *Dec. 3:* Joffre appointed French C.-in-C. *19:* Haig succeeds French as British C.-in-C.

III. EASTERN FRONT

1914

Aug. 12-24: Austrian offensive against Serbia. *22:* Hindenburg appointed Commander in East Prussia, Ludendorff Chief of Staff. *26-31:* Battles of Tannenberg, East Prussia, and Komarow, Galicia. *Sept. 6-Dec. 15:* Second Austrian invasion of Serbia. *9-14:* Battle of Masurian Lakes. *27:* Russians cross Carpathians and invade Hungary. *28:* Germans and Austrians advance towards Warsaw-Ivangorod and river San. *Oct. 26:* Russians break through at Ivangorod. *27:* Germans and Austrians retreat from Poland. *Nov. 1:* Hindenburg appointed C.-in-C. on Eastern front. *Dec. 2:* Austrians take Belgrade. *3-9:* Serbian victory south of Belgrade. *6:* Germans take Lodz. *15:* Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

1915

Jan. 23: Austro-German offensive in Carpathians. *Feb. 7-27:* Battle in Masuria; Russians evacuate East Prussia. *17:* Austrians recover Czernowitz. *Mar. 22:* Russians take Przemyśl. *Apr. 27-Oct. 30:* German offensive in Lithuania and Courland. *May 1-3:* Austro-German break-through at Gorlice-Tarnów. *June 3:* Austro-Germans recover Przemyśl and (23) Lemberg. *July. Middle:* Austro-German offensive between Bug and Vistula and across Narew. *Aug. 1:* Germans take Mitau and Cholm, (4) Ivangorod, (5) Warsaw, (19) Kaunas and Novo-Georgievsk, (26) Brest-Litovsk. *27-Sept. 15:* Austrian offensive in Eastern Galicia and Volhynia. *Sept. 3:* Germans take Grodno, (16) Pinsk, (18) Vilna. *8:* Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, Russian C.-in-C., dismissed. *Oct. 6-9:* Austro-German offensive against Serbia begins. *9:* Belgrade taken. *14:* Bulgarian offensive against Serbia begins. *Nov. 24-29:* Battle of Kossovo. *Dec. 9-13:* Anglo-French offensive towards Serbia checked on Greek frontier.

IV. ORIENT AND COLONIES

1914

Aug. 5: Turkey closes Dardanelles. *10:* German cruisers *Goeben* and *Breslau* escape into Dardanelles. *26:* Togoland capitulates to British and French. *29:* New Zealanders occupy islands of Samoa. *Sept. 9:* British take Luderitz Bay, S.W.A. *11:* British seize New Pomerania. *12:* Japanese occupy German possessions in the Pacific. *21:* German New Guinea capitulates. *27:* British take Duala, Cameroons. *Oct. 7:* Japanese take island of Yap. *29:* Enver Pasha appointed Turkish C.-in-C. *Nov. 7:* Japanese take Tsingtao. *14:* Turkey proclaims Holy War. *22:* British occupy Basra. *Dec. 9:* Turkish garrison of Kurna, Mesopotamia, surrenders. *14-Jan. 17:* Turkish attack in Caucasus fails.

1915

Feb. 2-4: Battle on Suez Canal; Turks repulsed. *Mar. 3:* British fleet in Dardanelles. *18:* Anglo-French naval attack on Dardanelles fails. *20:* Botha invades South-West Africa. *Apr. 12-14:* British repel Turkish attack on Basra. *20:* Anglo-French troops take Mandera, Cameroons. *25-29:* Anglo-French expedition lands on Gallipoli. *May 12:* South Africans take Windhoek, capital of S.W. Africa. *16:* British fail to land at Smyrna. *June 3:* British take Amara, Mesopotamia. *July 9:* South-West Africa capitulates to British. *29:* French occupy Mitylene. *Sept. 28:* British take Kut el Amara, Mesopotamia. *Oct. 5:* British and French land at Salonika. *Nov. 22-24:* British defeat at Ctesiphon. *Dec. 7:* Townshend besieged in Kut el Amara. *19-20:* British evacuate Anzac and Suvla, Gallipoli.

V. NAVAL AND AIR WAR

1914

Aug. 2: British fleet mobilized. *27:* *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* sunk off Rio de Oro. *Sept. 5:* *Pathfinder* sunk. *7:* *Oceanic* lost off Scotland. *10:* German raiding cruiser *Emden* in Bay of Bengal. *12:* German cruiser *Hela* sunk. *14:* German cruiser *Cap Trafalgar* sunk. *22:* *Cressy*, *Hogue* and *Aboukir* sunk by *U. 29*. *Emden* shells Madras. *Oct. 23:* German raiding cruiser *Karlsruhe* in Atlantic. *27:* *Audacious* mined. *30:* *Emden* at Penang. *Nov. 1:* Cradock defeated by von Spee off Coronel, Chile. *2:* Britain declares North Sea war-zone; blockade of Germany begins. *9:* *Emden* sunk off Sumatra. *Dec. 8:* Sturdee destroys von Spee's squadron off Falkland Islands.

1915

Jan. 1: *Formidable* sunk. *Mar. 19-20:* German air raid on Yarmouth and King's Lynn. *24:* Dogger Bank action; *Blücher* sunk. *Feb. 11:* British air raid on Ostend and Zeebrugge. *18:* Germany begins submarine warfare against merchantmen. *22:* German air raid on Essex. *Mar. 15:* *Dresden* sunk in Pacific. *18:* French and British warships sunk in Dardanelles. *24-26:* British raid Schleswig air base. *31-Apr. 5:* Zeppelins raid southern counties. *Apr. 27:* *Léon Gambetta* sunk in Adriatic by Austrians. *May 7:* Cunard liner *Lusitania* sunk. *12:* *Gotha* and *26:* *Triumph* sunk in Dardanelles. *27:* Lord Fisher resigns as First Sea Lord. *June 1:* German air raid on London. *July 4:* *Königsberg* sunk off East African coast. *Aug. 9:* Five Zeppelins raid London. *18:* *Moltke* sunk. *Sept. 8:* Zeppelins raid London and East Counties. *18:* German submarines restricted to cruiser warfare.

I. POLITICAL EVENTS

1916

Jan. 27: 'Spartacus group' (Communist party) founded in Berlin. *Feb. 2:* Sturmer appointed Russian Premier. *3:* British Military Service Act comes into force. *Mar. 9:* Germany declares war on Portugal. *15:* Admiral von Tirpitz resigns. Austria declares war on Portugal. U.S.A. troops invade Mexico. *20:* Allies agree on partition of Turkey. *24:* German Social Democratic Party split. *Apr. 23:* Easter rebellion in Dublin. *May 16:* Sykes-Picot arrangement on partition of Turkey. *17:* Daylight Saving Act. *24:* Conscriptation in Great Britain. *June 6-24:* Allies blockade Greece. *28:* First political strike at Berlin. *July 6:* Lloyd George, Secretary for War. *23:* Sazonov, Russian Foreign Minister, resigns. *Aug. 3:* Casement executed. *26:* Italy declares war on Germany. *27:* Rumania declares war on Austria. *28:* Germany declares war on Rumania. *Sept. 6:* Supreme War Council of Central Powers established. *Oct. 11:* Allied ultimatum to Greece; Greek fleet surrendered. *18:* Venizelos establishes government at Salonika. *21:* Stürgkh, Austrian Premier, assassinated. *Nov. 5:* Central Powers proclaim Kingdom of Poland. *7:* Wilson re-elected President. *21:* Emperor Francis Joseph d.; succeeded by Charles, his grandnephew. *26:* Venizelos declares war on Germany. *Dec. 5:* Lloyd George resigns; Asquith resigns. *7:* Coalition Ministry under Lloyd George. *10:* War Cabinet instituted. *12:* Peace offer of Central Powers. *22:* Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. *30:* Allies refuse peace offer of Central Powers.

1917

Feb. 2: Bread-cards in England. *3:* U.S.A. breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany. *Mar. 8-14 (Feb. 23-Mar. 1, old style):* February Revolution in Russia. *16:* Nicholas II abdicates; Lvov, Miliukov, and Kerensky form Cabinet. *19:* Ribot, French Premier, *31:* Poincaré receives peace offer from Emperor Charles (Prince Sixtus letter). *Apr. 6:* U.S.A. declares war on Germany. *7:* William II promises universal suffrage in Prussia. *11:* German Independent Labour Party founded. *May 18:* Second Lvov Cabinet; Kerensky, Minister for War. *June 3:* Albania proclaimed independent under Italian protectorate. *12:* Constantine of Greece abdicates; Alexander succeeds. *27:* Venizelos, Greek Premier, joins Allies. *July 13:* Bethmann-Hollweg succeeded by Michaelis as Chancellor. *19:* Reichstag passes motion for peace. *22:* Kerensky, Russian Premier. *Aug. 1:* Kühlmann appointed German Foreign Minister.

II. WESTERN FRONT

1916

Feb. 21-Dec. 16: Battle of Verdun. *Mar. 15-20:* Fifth battle of Isonzo. *May 15-31:* Austrian offensive between Adige and Brenta. *June 25:* Austrians evacuate positions gained in South Tirol. *July 1-Nov. 18:* Heavy fighting on the Somme. *Aug. 4-16:* Sixth battle of Isonzo. *29:* Hindenburg appointed Chief of General Staff, Ludendorff Quartermaster-General. *Sept. 14-17:* Seventh battle of Isonzo. *15:* British use tanks for the first time. *Oct. 9-12:* Eighth battle of Isonzo. *24-Nov. 5:* French offensive east of Verdun. *Nov. 1-7:* Ninth battle of Isonzo. *Dec. 3:* Nivelle succeeds Joffre as French C.-in-C. *9:* Castelnau appointed French Chief of General Staff. *15-17:* French offensive between Meuse and Woëvre Plain.

1917

Feb. 4: German retreat from Arras-Péronne-Soissons front. *Mar. 16-19:* Germans take stand on Siegfried line. *17-18:* British take Bapaume, Péronne, Nesle, Chaulnes. *Apr. 4:* British offensive in Artois, *9:* French offensive in Champagne begun. *9-21:* Battle of Vimy Ridge, Canadian success. *16-18:* Great battle in Champagne. *23-26:* Battle of Arras. *28-29:* Battle between Lens and Cambrai. *May 3-5:* Battle of Arras. *5-9:* Great battle on Chemin des Dames. *11-20:* Battle of Arras. *14-June 5:* Tenth battle of Isonzo. *15:* Pétain appointed French C.-in-C. *20:* Mutinies begin in French army. *20-27:* Battle of Prosnès. *June 7:* Battle of Messines; British victory in Wytschaete sector. *26:* First American troops in France. *July 22-Nov. 10:* 100 days' battle in Flanders. *Sept. 7-11:* Battle east of river Meuse. *20:* British offensive near Ypres resumed. *Oct. 4:* British take Poelcappelle and Zonnebeke. *23:*

III. EASTERN FRONT

1916

Jan. 14: Austrians take Cettinje and (23) Scutari. *Feb.:* Austrians conquer Albania north of Valona. *March 19-26:* Russian offensive between Jakobstadt and Beresina. *June 4-7:* Russian offensive towards Luck, west of Tarnopol, and north of Czernowitz. 7: Russians take Luck. 10: Russians cross Dniester. 13-*July 29:* Russian offensive at Baranovici. 16: Russians take Czernowitz. *July.* General Russian offensive. 28: Russians take Brody. *Aug. 7-10:* Russian break-through at Zalosce. *Sept. 1-30:* Russian offensive in Carpathians. 1-*Dec. 9:* Austro-German-Bulgarian offensive against Rumania. *Dec. 6:* Central Powers enter Bucharest.

1917

Jan. 4-8: Russo-Rumanians defeated at Focsani. 5: Austro-Germans take Braila and (8) Focsani and mouth of Danube. *Mar. 1:* Arz succeeds Conrad as Austrian C.-in-C. *June 26:* Kerensky launches Russian offensive. *July 1-11:* Russians break through at Zborov and on Dniester. 19-27: Russian offensive at Smorgon. 22-25: Russo-Rumanian offensive on Sereth. 24: Russians take Nardworna, Stanislau, Tarnopol. *Aug. 3:* Russians take Czernowitz. 6: German offensive at Focsani fails. *Sept. 3:* Germans take Riga, (4) Dünamünde, (22) Jakobstadt. *Oct. 12-21:* Ger-

IV. ORIENT AND COLONIES

1916

Jan. 6-8: Allies evacuate Gallipoli Peninsula. 11: Russian offensive in Armenia begins. *Feb. 6-15:* German troops leave Cameroons for Spanish Rio Muni. 10: Smuts takes over command in East Africa. 16: Russians take Erzerum. 18: Last German troops in Cameroons surrender. *Mar. 2:* Russians take Bitlis and (19) Ispahan. *Apr. 18:* Russians take Trebizond. 29: Townshend capitulates at Kut-el-Amara. *June 21:* Grand Sherif takes Mecca. Turkish offensive towards Persia begins. *July 1:* Turks take Kermanshah. 7: Smuts occupies Tanga. 25: Russians take Ersingian. *Aug. 7:* Turks take Bitlis. 10: Turks take Hamadan. *Sept. 4:* British take Dar-es-Salaam. 12: Bulgarians take Kavalla. *Oct. 15:* Allies occupy Athens. *Nov. 19:* French take Monastir. *Dec. 13:* British offensive begins in Mesopotamia. 23: British take El Arish, Palestine.

1917

Feb. 24: Turks defeated, evacuate Kut-el-Amara and Sanna-i-Yat. *Mar. 11:* British take Baghdad. Turks retreat from Persia. 26-28: First battle of Gaza, British victory. *Apr. 13:* Further Turkish retreat in Mesopotamia. 18-19: Second battle of Gaza, British victory. *May 7-17:* Battle between Doiran and Lake Presba, Macedonia. *June 29:* Allenby in command in Palestine. *July 19:* Russians leave Mesopotamian front. *Aug. 30:* Turks take Merivan, Persia. *Sept. 28:* Anglo-Indian forces capture Ramadieh, Mesopotamia. *Oct. 15-18:* Battle of Mahiva, East Africa. *Nov. 7:* British take Gaza. 17:

V. NAVAL AND AIR WAR

1916

Feb. 8: French cruiser *Amiral Charner* sunk. 29: Germans resume submarine warfare. *Mar. 25:* British raid Zeppelin base in Schleswig. *May 4:* German submarine warfare restricted. 31-*June 1:* Battle of Jutland; heavy British losses, but naval supremacy definitely established. *June 6:* *Hampshire* sunk; *Kitchener* drowned. 22: Air raids on Karlsruhe, Cologne, and Trier. *July 10:* German submarine *Deutschland* reaches Baltimore. 24: German submarine *Bremen* reaches New York; sunk on return voyage.

1917

Jan. 31: Germany proclaims unrestricted submarine warfare. *Feb. 1:* Submarine warfare begins with 103 boats. *Mar. 16:* *Danton*, French Dreadnought, sunk. *July 19-Aug. 2:* Mutiny in German fleet. *Oct. 19-20:* Zeppelins raid English industrial areas; four airships brought down. *Nov. 17:* Light cruiser fight off Heligoland. 21-24: Zeppelin 59 flies from Adrianople to Khartum and back. *Dec. 10:* Italians torpedo Austrian battleship *Wien* in Trieste harbour.

I. POLITICAL EVENTS

1917

14: China declares war on Germany. *Sept. 7:* Painlevé, French Premier. 15: Kerensky proclaims Russian Republic. *Oct. 30:* Orlando, Italian Premier; Sonnino, Foreign Minister. *Nov. 1:* Hertling, German Chancellor. 2: Balfour Declaration on Palestine. 5-7: Conference of Rapallo establishes Supreme War Council of Allies. 7 (*Oct. 26, old style*): Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. 10-12: Counter-revolution of Kerensky and Kornilov fails. 17: Clemenceau, French Premier. *Dec. 6:* Finland proclaims its independence. 7: U.S.A. declares war on Austria-Hungary. 22: Peace conference begins at Brest-Litovsk.

1918

Jan. 8: Wilson issues Fourteen Points. 16: Strikes in Vienna and (28-Feb. 3) Berlin. *Feb. 9:* Peace between Central Powers and Ukraine. *Mar. 3:* Treaty of Brest-Litovsk between Central Powers and Russia. 7: Treaty between Germany and Finland. 12: Moscow proclaimed capital of Russia. 23: Lithuania proclaimed independent. *Apr. 9:* Latvia and (10) Estonia proclaimed independent. Bessarabia proclaims union with Rumania. *May 2:* Prussian Diet rejects universal suffrage. 7: Treaty of Bucharest between Central Powers and Rumania. *July 3:* Sultan Muhammad V d.; succeeded by Muhammad VI. 16: Nicholas II of Russia and family murdered. *Sept. 14:* Austria-Hungary offers peace to Allies; 20: refused. 29: Hindenburg demands immediate offer of armistice and peace. 30: Chancellor Hertling resigns. *Oct. 3:* Prince Max of Baden, Chancellor. Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates; succeeded by Boris. 3-4: Germany asks Wilson for armistice. 27: Austria-Hungary offers separate peace. 28: William II issues democratic reform of constitution. 30: Czechoslovak State proclaimed in Prague. 31: Revolution in Austria-Hungary. Tisza, Hungarian Premier, assassinated. *Nov. 3:* Revolution at Kiel. 8: Bavarian Republic proclaimed at Munich. 9: Revolution in Berlin; German Republic proclaimed; Prince Max resigns in favour of Ebert. 10: William II flees to Holland; Council of People's Delegates assumes power. Emperor Charles abdicates in Austria and (13) Hungary. 12: Austria proclaims union with Germany. 13: Russia cancels peace of Brest-Litovsk. 14: Masaryk elected Czechoslovak president. 28: William II abdicates. 29: Nicholas of Montenegro deposed and country united with Serbia under King Peter. 30: Transylvania proclaims union with Rumania. *Dec. 1:* Yugoslav Kingdom proclaimed. 13: Wilson arrives in Paris. 14: General Election: Coalition 484, Opposition 222.

II. WESTERN FRONT

1917

French take Laffaux, Chemin des Dames. 24-*Nov. 14:* Austro-German offensive on Isonzo. *Oct. 24-27:* Battle of Caporetto; Austro-Germans break through between Plezzo and Tolmino. 28: Austro-Germans take Gorizia and Udine. *Nov. 2:* Germans retreat beyond Aisne-Oise and Ailette Canals. 2-5: Austro-Germans cross Tagliamento. 4: British troops arrive on Italian front. 6: British take Passchendaele. 10: Italians take stand on river Piave. 20-30: British offensive at Cambrai; Hindenburg Line broken. 30-*Dec. 7:* German counter-attack at Cambrai. *Dec. 3:* Austro-German operations in Italy definitely stopped.

1918

Mar. 21-Apr. 6: German offensive towards Amiens. 26: Foch appointed C.-in-C. of Allied forces in France. *Apr. 12:* Germans take Armentières, (14) Bailleul, (25) Mount Kemmel. 24-26: British victory at Villers-Bretonneux. *May 27-June 5:* Second German offensive; battle of Soissons and Reims. 27: Germans storm Chemin des Dames, (30) reach Marne at Dormans and Château-Thierry. *July 15-17:* Last German offensive; second battle of Marne; unsuccessful attack on Reims. 18: French and Americans attack from Villers-Cotterêts Forest. 20: Germans evacuate left bank of Marne. 22: Allies cross Marne. *Aug. 2:* Germans evacuate Soissons and left banks of Vesle and Aisne. 20: British offensive begins. *Sept. 1:* British take Péronne and Mount Kemmel. 4: Germans retreat to Siegfried line. 12-14: Americans take St. Mihiel salient. 26: General offensive of Allies begins. *Oct. 1:* French take St. Quentin. 9-10: British take Cambrai and Le Cateau. 13: French take Laon. 17: British in Ostend. 19: Belgians take Zeebrugge and Bruges. 26: Allied offensive across Piave begins. Ludendorff dismissed. 28: Austro-Hungarian front broken through at Vittorio Veneto. *Nov. 3:* Armistice signed with Austria-Hungary. 4: Germans retreat to Antwerp-Meuse line. 7: French and Americans take Sedan. German Armistice Commission crosses front line. 11: Armistice signed at Compiègne (6 a.m.), comes into force (11 a.m.). *Dec. 6:* Allies occupy Cologne and (9) Mainz.

III. EASTERN FRONT

1917

mans occupy islands of Ösel, Moon, and Dagö. Nov. 26: Soviets offer armistice to Central Powers. Dec. 2: Hostilities suspended on Russian and (4) Rumanian fronts. 5: Armistices with Russia and (9) Rumania.

1918

Jan. 28: Bolsheviks occupy Helsinki. Feb. 18: Germans resume hostilities on Russian front; occupy Dunaburg and Luck; (21) Minsk, (22) Dubno, (24) Dorpat, (25) Reval. Mar. 1: Germans occupy Kiev (2) Narva, (5) Aaland islands, (13) Odessa, (20) Cherson. Apr. 4: Germans invade Finland; occupy Ekaterinoslavl, (8) Charkov, (14) Helsinki. May 1: Germans occupy Sebastopol and (8) Rostov. July 6-10: Allies break through in Albania. Sept. 15: Allies break through Bulgarian front between Cerna and Vardar. 25: Bulgaria asks for armistice. 29: Bulgaria capitulates. Oct: Allies expel Austro-Germans from Serbia and Albania. Nov. 3: Armistice signed with Austria-Hungary. 14: Germans evacuate Finland. Dec. 5: Blockade of Germany extended over Baltic. 8: Bolshevik rule in Estonia, (20) Lithuania and (22) Latvia. 27: Poles occupy Poznan.

IV. ORIENT AND COLONIES

1917

British take Jaffa. 25: East African Germans enter Mozambique. Dec. 9: Allenby enters Jerusalem.

1918

Feb. 14: Turks take Ersingian and (24) Trebizond. 21: Australians take Jericho. Mar. 12: Turks take Baku. Apr. 5: Japanese occupy Vladivostok. 7: Turks take Van, (13) Batum, (26) Kars. May 14: Turks evacuate Baku. June 16: Turks enter Tabriz, Persia. July 13: Last Turkish offensive in Palestine to recover Jericho; 14: checked by Australians. Aug. 2: Japanese advance in Siberia begins. Sept. 15: Turks recapture Baku. 19: British break through in Palestine. Oct. 1: Australians enter Damascus. 6: French occupy Beirut. 18: British occupy Aleppo, French occupy Alexandretta. 30: Turkey surrenders unconditionally. Nov. 1: Anglo-French occupy Constantinople. 2: East African Germans invade Northern Rhodesia. 14: Germans capitulate in Northern Rhodesia.

V. NAVAL AND AIR WAR

1918

Jan 14: Naval battle at Imbros: *Breslau* sunk and *Goeben* driven ashore. Apr. 22-23: British raid on Zeebrugge. May 9: British fleet attacks Ostend and (10) obstructs Bruges Canal by sinking H.M.S. *Vindictive*. Aug. 11: British fleet attacks German coast. Oct. 14: Wilson demands suspension of submarine warfare. 20: Germany suspends submarine warfare; total tonnage sunk since 1914: 14.5 million gross tons. 28: German attack on England delayed because of mutiny aboard *Markgraf*. 30: Attack definitely abandoned because of mutiny in several ships. Nov. 3: General mutiny in German fleet. 14: German fleet surrenders at sea to British Navy.

I. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

1919. *Jan. 18*: Peace Conference meets in Paris. *Mar. 29*: Shantung assigned to Japan; Chinese leave Peace Conference. *June 28*: Treaty of Versailles signed. *July 12*: Blockade of Germany terminated. *Sept. 2*: Ultimatum against Austro-German union. *10*: Austria signs Treaty of St. Germain. *Oct. 17*: Austria ratifies St. Germain Treaty. *29*: International Labour Conference meets in Washington; *Nov. 23*: adopts 8-hour day. *27*: Bulgaria signs Treaty of Neuilly. *Dec. 16*: Germans evacuate Latvia and Lithuania.

1920. *Jan. 10*: Versailles Treaty and League Covenant come into force. *Feb. 11*: League takes over Danzig. *15*: Allies take over Memel district. *26*: League takes over Saar district. *Apr. 18-26*: Allied conference at San Remo; Anglo-French agreement on Mesopotamia. *June 4*: Hungary signs Treaty of Trianon. *15*: Denmark takes over North Slesvig. *21-22*: Supreme Council of Allies meets at Boulogne, agrees upon 42 annual reparation payments. *July 24*: Treaty of St. Germain comes into force. *Aug. 9*: Treaty of Neuilly comes into force. *10*: Constantinople government signs Treaty of Sèvres. *Sept. 20*: League Council assigns Eupen and Malmédy to Belgium. *Nov. 15-Dec. 18*: First League Assembly: mandates allotted, International Court established. *Dec. 3*: Austria joins League. *15-22*: Brussels Conference: Germany to pay £13,450 million in 42 years. *16*: Bulgaria joins League.

II. BRITISH EMPIRE

1919. *Apr. 5*: De Valera elected President of Sinn Féin Executive. *Aug. 8*: Imperial Preference Provisions Act. *22*: Botha *d.* *Oct. 27*: Curzon succeeds Balfour as Foreign Secretary. *28*: War Cabinet ends. *Dec. 1*: Viscountess Astor, first woman M.P.

1920. *Apr. 30*: Conscription abolished. *July 6*: British troops evacuate Batum. *8*: East Africa Protectorate transformed into Kenya Colony. *Dec. 23*: Home Rule Act.

III. AMERICA

1919. *Jan. 6*: Theodore Roosevelt *d.*

1920. *Jan. 16*: U.S.A. Senate votes against joining League of Nations. Prohibition comes into force. *Feb. 15*: Lansing, Secretary of State, resigns. *Mar. 19*: U.S.A. Senate refuses ratification of Versailles Treaty. *Apr. 9*: U.S.A. Congress decides upon terminating state of war with Germany. *May 20*: Carranza, President of Mexico, assassinated. *24*: Huerta elected President of Mexico. *Aug. 26*: Women's suffrage adopted in U.S.A. *Nov. 2*: Harding (Rep.) elected U.S.A. President.

IV. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1919. *Feb. 23*: Mussolini founds Fasci del Combattimento. *June 21*: Nitti Cabinet in Italy. *Sept. 12*: D'Annunzio seizes Fiume from Yugoslavia. *Nov. 17*: Belgo-Dutch agreement on Scheldt question.

1920. *Jan. 17*: Deschanel elected French President; Millerand, Premier. *May 1*: Customs union between Belgium and Luxembourg. *16*: Joan of Arc canonized. *Sept. 7*: Franco-Belgian military convention. *16*: Deschanel resigns. *23*: Millerand elected French President. *24*: Leygues, French Premier. *Oct. 25*: King Alexander of Greece d. *Nov. 12*: Treaty of Rapallo between Italy and Yugoslavia; Italy obtains Zara, renounces Split and Sebenico; Fiume made independent. *Dec. 19*: King Constantine restored in Greece.

V. CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

1919. *Jan. 5-13*: Communist revolt in Berlin. *5*: National Socialist Party founded. *10-Feb. 4*: Soviet Republic of Bremen. *19*: Election of German National Assembly. *Feb. 11*: Ebert elected Reich President. *13*: Scheidemann Ministry. *Mar. 3-10*: Communist revolt in Berlin. *21-Aug. 1*: Hungary proclaimed Soviet Republic. *Apr. 3*: Hapsburg dynasty exiled from Austria. *7-May 2*: Soviet Republic of Bavaria (from 13 Munich only). *June 20*: German fleet scuttled at Scapa Flow. *21*: Bauer Ministry. *July 3*: Supreme War Command dissolved. *7*: Black-red-gold made German national flag. *Aug. 4-Nov. 13*: Rumanians occupy Budapest. *Aug. 11*: German Constitution signed.

1920. *Feb. 10*: Plebiscite in first zone of North Slesvig (74 per cent. for Denmark). *28*: Hungarian Constitution. *29*: Czechoslovak Constitution. *Mar. 1*: Horthy elected Regent of Hungary. *13-17*: Kapp Revolt in Germany. *14*: Plebiscite in second zone of Slesvig (80 per cent. for Germany). *Apr. 25*: Polish offensive against Russia. *May 1*: Union of eight Thuringian republics. *5*: Treaty of Berlin between Germany and Latvia. *June 21*: Fehrenbach, German Chancellor. *July 1*: Coburg united with Bavaria. *6*: Russian offensive against Poland. *11*: Plebiscite in East and West Prussia (97 per cent. for Germany). *Aug. 14-16*: Poles defeat Russians at Warsaw. *14*: Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia form Little Entente; *17*: joined by Rumania. *Oct. 1*: Austrian Constitution. *9*: Poland annexes Vilna. *10*: Plebiscite in Carinthia (57 per cent. for Austria). Southern Tirol incorporated in Italy. *Dec. 9*: Hainisch elected Austrian President.

VI. RUSSIA AND ASIA

1919. *Jan. 20*: Habibullah, Amir of Afghanistan, assassinated. *Feb. 19*: Amanullah becomes Amir of Afghanistan. *21*: Blockade of Turkey ceases. *Mar. 4*: Third International founded at Moscow. *May 3-Aug. 8*: War between Britain and Afghanistan. *22*: Riga freed from Bolsheviks. *28*: Armenia proclaims its independence. *June 9*: Red Army takes Ufa; beginning of White defeat. *Aug. 5*: Mustafa Kemal declares himself independent of Istanbul. *8*: Anglo-Afghan Treaty of Rawalpindi. *Sept. 15*: China terminates war with Germany. Anglo-French agreement on Syria. *Oct. 12*: British evacuate Murmansk. *22*: Yudenitch defeated by Red Army near Petersburg. *Nov. 14*: Yudenitch's Army dissolved. *15*: Red Army takes Omsk, Siberia.

1920. *Feb. 2*: Treaty of Tartu between Russia and Estonia. *7*: Admiral Koltchak executed. *Mar. 11*: Feisal proclaimed King of Syria. *16*: Allies occupy Constantinople. *Apr. 27*: Russians take Baku. *May 11*: Turkish National Assembly meets at Ankara. *July 12*: Treaty of Moscow between Russia and Lithuania. *24*: French occupy Damascus. *Aug. 11*: Treaty of Riga between Russia and Latvia. *Oct. 12*: Preliminary Treaty of Riga between Russia and Poland. *14*: Treaty of Tartu between Russia and Finland. *20*: Treaty of Ankara between France and Turkey. *Nov. 16*: Wrangel expelled from Crimea; end of Russian counter-revolution. *Dec. 2*: Peace of Alexandropol; Armenia cedes half her territory to Turkey.

I. INTERNATIONAL
AFFAIRS

1921. *Jan. 24-29:* Paris Conference of Allies; Germany to pay £11,300 million in 42 years. *Feb. 21-26:* Near East Conference of Allies in London. *Mar. 15-Sept. 30:* French occupy Ruhr district. *20:* Plebiscite in Upper Silesia; 63 per cent. for Germany. *May 5:* London Ultimatum of Allies; Germany to pay £6,600 million. *10:* Germany accepts Ultimatum. *Oct. 12:* League Council suggests partition of Upper Silesia; *26:* accepted by Germany. *Nov. 12-Feb. 6, 1922:* Disarmament Conference in Washington. *Dec. 13:* Four Power Pacific Treaty signed in Washington. *14:* Plebiscite at Ödenburg; 65 per cent. for Hungary.

1922. *Jan. 4-13:* Conference of Cannes; postpones German payments. *Apr. 10-May 19:* Conference of Genoa. *Oct. 4:* Geneva Protocol; Austria renounces *Anschluss*, receives loan. *Nov. 2-7:* Conference of experts on German currency at Berlin. *Dec. 26:* Reparation Commission declares 'deliberate default' of Germany.

1923. *Jan. 7:* Reparation Commission declares another 'deliberate default' by Germany. *10:* French occupy Ruhr district, (*Feb. 4*) Offenburg and Appenweier, (*Mar. 3-6*) Darmstadt, Mannheim, and Karlsruhe. *Feb. 16:* Allies assign Memel territory to Lithuania. *Mar. 14:* Allies assign Vilna and Eastern Galicia to Poland. *Nov. 29:* Reparation Commission appoints Committee of Experts to examine German economic conditions.

II. BRITISH EMPIRE

1921. *Jan. 3:* First Indian Parliament meets. *Mar. 16:* Anglo-Russian trade agreement. *24:* Reparation Recovery Act imposes 50 per cent. duties on German goods. *May 20:* Recovery Act duties reduced to 26 per cent. *July 1:* Safeguarding of Industries Act. *Dec. 6:* Irish Peace Agreement signed. Liberals win Canadian elections. *29:* MacKenzie King, Premier.

1922. *Feb. 6:* Anglo-Japanese alliance lapses. *28:* Britain abolishes Protectorate over Egypt. *Mar. 15:* Britain recognizes independence of Egypt under King Fuad. *Sept. 10:* Commercial treaty between Britain and Russia. *Oct. 19:* Lloyd George Coalition Cabinet overthrown. *23:* Bonar Law (Cons.), Premier. *Nov. 17:* General Election; 344 Cons., 138 Lab., 117 Lib., 16 others.

1923. *Feb. 2:* Bruce, Australian Premier. *Apr. 20:* Egyptian Constitution. *May 22:* Baldwin succeeds Bonar Law as Premier. *25:* Britain proclaims independence of Transjordan under Amir Abdullah. *Sept. 29:* Palestine mandate comes into force. *Oct. 26-Nov. 8:* Empire Conference in London. *Nov. 10:* Reparation Recovery Act suspended. *Dec. 6:* General election; 258 Cons., 191 Lab., 158 Lib., 8 Indep.

III. AMERICA

1921. *Feb. 18:* U.S.A. representative recalled from Reparation Commission. *Mar. 4:* Harding becomes U.S.A. President. *Apr. 24:* German petition for U.S. mediation in Reparations refused. *May 19:* Emergency Quota Immigration Act. *Aug. 24:* Peace treaties of U.S.A. with Austria, (25) Germany, and (29) Hungary. *Oct. 28:* Treaty between U.S.A. and Liberia.

1922. *Feb. 6:* Washington Naval Agreement between U.S.A., Britain, and Japan. *Sept. 20:* U.S.A. Protectionist Tariff comes into force.

1923. *Jan. 6:* U.S.A. Senate decides on recalling occupation forces from Rhineland. *Apr. 26:* Mexico recognizes oil concessions granted before 1917. *June 19:* Anglo-American war debt convention signed by Baldwin and Mellon. *Aug. 2:* President Harding *d.*; succeeded by C. Coolidge (Rep.). *Sept. 3:* U.S.A. resumes relations with Mexico. *Dec. 18:* Commercial treaty between U.S.A. and Germany.

IV. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1921. *Feb. 19:* Franco-Polish alliance. *Mar. 8:* Dato, Spanish Premier, murdered. *May 14:* General election in Italy; 29 Fascists elected. *July 25:* Economic agreement for fifty years between Belgium and Luxembourg.

1922. *Jan. 12:* Poincaré succeeds Briand as Premier. *Feb. 26:* Facta, Italian Premier. *May 24:* Commercial treaty between Italy and Russia. *Sept. 13:* Franco-Polish military convention for ten years. *27:* Constantine of Greece abdicates. *Oct. 28:* Mussolini's march on Rome.

1923. *Apr. 24:* Popular Party leaves Italian Government. *May 10:* Vorovski, Russian delegate, murdered at Lausanne; relations between Russia and Switzerland broken off. *June 10:* Customs union between Switzerland and Liechtenstein. *July 10:* Non-Fascist parties dissolved in Italy. *Sept. 13-27:* Italy occupies Corfu. *14:* Primo de Rivera assumes Spanish dictatorship. *Dec. 18:* Agreement on Tangier signed by Britain, France, and Spain.

V. CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

1921. *Mar. 3:* Polish-Rumanian alliance. *17:* Polish Constitution. *27:* *Coup d'état* of Emperor Charles in Hungary fails. *Apr. 23:* Czecho-Rumanian alliance. *May 10:* Wirth, German Chancellor. *28:* Rathenau, German Minister for Reparations. *June 7:* Alliance between Rumania and Yugoslavia. *Aug. 26:* Erzberger, German Minister of Finance, assassinated. *29-Dec. 16:* State of Emergency in Germany conflict between Reich and Bavaria. *Oct. 21-25:* Second *coup d'état* of Emperor Charles in Hungary fails. *Nov. 1:* Braun Ministry in Prussia (-*July 20, 1932*). *6:* Hapsburg dynasty exiled from Hungary.

1922. *Jan. 31:* Rathenau, German Foreign Minister. *Apr. 1:* Emperor Charles *d.* *June 16:* Germany cedes East Upper Silesia to Poland. *24:* Rathenau murdered. *26:* Emergency decree for Protection of Republic; new conflict between Reich and Bavaria (-*Aug. 20*). *Oct. 24:* Ebert elected Reich President. *Nov. 22:* Cuno, German Chancellor. *Dec. 1:* Pilsudski, Polish President, resigns.

1923. *Jan. 10:* Lithuanians occupy Memel territory. *19:* Germany proclaims Passive Resistance. *Aug. 6:* Stresemann, Chancellor and Foreign Minister. *Sept. 26:* Passive Resistance abandoned. *Oct. 1:* *Coup d'état* of Black Reichwehr fails. *Oct. 21-Nov. 30:* Separatist riots in Rhineland and Palatinate. *Nov. 8-9:* Hitler's *coup d'état* fails, in Munich. *20:* German currency stabilized. *30:* Marx, Chancellor; Stresemann, Foreign Minister.

VI. RUSSIA AND ASIA

1921. *Feb. 26:* Treaty between Russia and Persia. *28:* Treaty between Russia and Afghanistan. *Mar. 1:* Treaty between Turkey and Afghanistan. *11:* French agreement with Turkey; France renounces Cilicia. *16:* Treaty between Russia and Turkey. *18:* Final Treaty of Riga between Russia and Poland. *May 20:* Agreement between China and Germany. *June 27:* Treaty between Persia and Afghanistan. *Oct. 20:* Franco-Turkish agreement signed. *Dec. 21:* Russo-Turkish agreement.

1922. *Feb. 6:* Nine-Power-Treaty secures independence of China; Japan restores Shantung. *Apr. 16:* Treaty of Rapallo between Russia and Germany; diplomatic and economic relations resumed. *Sept. 13:* Turks take Smyrna from Greeks. *Oct. 10:* Turco-Greek armistice. *Nov. 1:* Kemal Pasha proclaims Turkish Republic.

1923. *Jan. 1:* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics established. *Feb. 10:* Alliance between Turkey and Afghanistan. *July 6:* Russian Constitution comes into force. *July 26:* Peace of Lausanne between Turkey and Allies. *Sept. 1:* Terrible earthquake in Japan. *Oct. 29:* Turkish Republican Constitution; Kemal Pasha, President.

I. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

1924. *Apr. 18:* League reorganizes Hungarian finances. *May 8:* Memel Statute issued. *July 16-Aug. 16:* London Reparations Conference, accepts Dawes Report. *Aug. 18:* French evacuate Offenburg and Appenweier. *Sept. 1:* Dawes Plan comes into force. *30:* Naval control abolished in Germany. *Oct. 2:* Geneva Protocol on wars of aggression.

1925. *Jan. 20:* Costa Rica leaves League. *Mar. 10:* Britain rejects Geneva Protocol. *May 4-June 17:* Geneva Conference on trade in arms. *July 20:* French evacuate Westphalia and (31) Ruhr district. *Aug. 19-29:* Oecumenical Church Conference in Stockholm. *Oct. 5-16:* Locarno Conference. *Dec. 1:* Locarno treaties signed in London.

1926. *Jan. 31:* First Rhineland zone evacuated. *Mar. 17:* Brazil prevents Germany's admission to League. *May 18:* Preparatory Disarmament Conference meets. *June 12:* Brazil leaves League. *Sept. 8:* Germany joins League. *11:* Spain leaves League.

1927. *Jan. 31:* Military control of Germany abolished. *May 2-23:* World Economic Conference at Geneva. *June 20-Aug. 4:* Naval Disarmament Conference in Washington. *Aug. 22:* Military control of Hungary abolished. *Dec. 17:* Pact for the renunciation of war suggested by Kellogg, U.S.A. Secretary of State.

II. BRITISH EMPIRE

1924. *Jan. 23:* Labour Ministry (MacDonald). *Feb. 1:* Britain recognizes Soviet government. *Feb. 23:* Reparation Recovery duties reduced to 5 per cent. *June 30:* Hertzog, South African Premier. *July 15:* Britain cedes Jubaland to Italy. *Oct. 29:* General Election; 413 Cons., 151 Lab., 40 Lib., 11 others. *Nov. 6:* Conservative Ministry (Baldwin); Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary. *19:* Sir Lee Stack murdered in Cairo. *Dec. 2:* Anglo-German commercial treaty.

1925. *Jan. 20:* Anglo-Chinese treaty of Peking. *Apr. 3:* Reparation Recovery Act repealed. *May 20:* Lord Lloyd High Commissioner for Egypt. *21:* Field-Marshal Plumer succeeds Sir H. Samuel as High Commissioner for Palestine. *Oct. 30:* E. Wood (Lord Irwin), Viceroy of India. *Dec. 3:* Irish Boundary Agreement. *6:* Agreement on Cyrenaica between Italy and Egypt.

1926. *May 1-Nov. 27:* Strike of coal-miners. *May 3-12:* General strike. *June 5:* Anglo-Turkish agreement on Mosul. *Oct. 19-Nov. 23:* Empire Conference in London.

1927. *May 20:* Britain recognizes Ibn Saud by treaty of Jeddah. *27:* Britain breaks off diplomatic relations with Russia. *July 28:* Trade Union Bill passed. *Dec. 14:* Treaty between Britain and Iraq.

III. AMERICA

1924. *Feb. 3:* Wilson d. *28:* U.S.A. troops land in Honduras. *July 6:* Calles elected President of Mexico. *Nov. 4:* Coolidge elected U.S.A. President.

1925. *Jan. 11:* Kellogg appointed U.S.A. Secretary of State. *Feb. 10:* Fishing agreement between U.S.A. and Canada. *Mar. 9:* Coolidge arbitrates in Tacna-Arica conflict between Chile and Peru. *Aug. 18:* Agreement on war debts between U.S.A. and Belgium and (Nov. 12) Italy.

1926. *May 24:* Mexico nationalizes minerals and oil. *July 2:* Anti-Church legislation in Mexico. *28:* Alliance between U.S.A. and Panama.

1927. *Apr. 11:* Ibañez assumes dictatorship in Chile; *May 22:* elected President. *Aug. 7:* International Peace Bridge between U.S.A. and Canada opened.

IV. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1924. *Jan. 24:* Non-Fascist Trade-Unions dissolved in Italy. *25:* Alliance between France and Czechoslovakia. *Mar. 9:* Fiume incorporated with Italy. *24:* Greece proclaimed Republic. *May 11:* Left Cartel defeats National Bloc at French elections. *June 10:* Matteotti murdered; Opposition leaves Italian Chamber. Millerand resigns. *13:* Doumergue elected French President. *15:* Herriot, French Premier.

1925. *Jan. 31:* Ahmad Zogu elected President of Albania. *Apr. 10:* Painlevé, French Premier. *23:* Franco-Spanish war against Kabyles breaks out in Morocco. *July 18:* Treaty of Nettuno between Italy and Yugoslavia concerning Dalmatia. *Aug. 15:* Norway annexes Spitsbergen.

1926. *Jan. 3-Aug. 22:* Pangalos, Greek dictator. *May 26:* Abd-el-Krim submits to France. *31:* Coup d'état in Portugal. *July 23:* Poincaré, French Premier. *Aug. 17:* Treaty of friendship between Greece and Yugoslavia. *Nov. 27:* Treaty of friendship between Italy and Albania.

1927. *Apr. 5:* Treaty of friendship between Italy and Hungary. *15:* Diplomatic relations resumed between Russia and Switzerland. *21:* Italian Labour Charter issued. *June 2:* Greek Constitution. *Nov. 11:* Treaty of friendship between France and Yugoslavia. *22:* Alliance between Italy and Albania.

V. CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

1924. *Feb. 17:* Separatists overthrown in Palatinat. *Apr. 1:* Hitler sentenced to five years' confinement (released *Dec. 20*). *May 4:* Nationalists and Communists successful in German elections. *Aug. 29:* Reichstag passes Dawes Acts. *Oct. 25:* State of Emergency abolished in Germany. *Dec. 7:* Nationalists and Communists defeated at German elections. *15-Jan. 15:* Cabinet Crisis in Germany.

1925. *Jan. 15:* Luther, Chancellor. *Feb. 28:* President Ebert d. *Apr. 26:* Hindenburg elected President. *Aug. 29:* Kapp conspirators amnestied. *Dec. 5-Jan. 20:* Cabinet crisis in Germany.

1926. *Jan. 20:* Luther, Chancellor. *May 12:* Coup d'état of Pilsudski in Poland. *17:* Marx, Chancellor. *Sept. 25:* Pilsudski, Polish Premier. *Oct. 12:* Sudeten Germans join Czechoslovak Cabinet. *Dec. 17:* Woldemaras, dictator of Lithuania. *17-Jan. 28:* Cabinet Crisis in Germany.

1927. *Jan. 29:* Marx, Chancellor. *May 13:* Black Friday; breakdown of German economic system. *27:* Masaryk re-elected Czechoslovak President. *July 15-16:* Socialist riots at Vienna; Palace of Justice burnt. *20:* Ferdinand of Rumania d.; succeeded by Michael, his grandson.

VI. RUSSIA AND ASIA

1924. *Jan. 21:* Lenin d. *Feb. 2:* Turkish National Assembly abolishes Caliphate. *3:* German-Turkish treaty of friendship. *19:* Ahmad, Shah of Persia, dethroned; Reza Khan appointed Regent. *Oct. 2:* Amir Ali succeeds Husain as King of Hedjaz. *Nov. 5:* Civil war breaks out in China.

1925. *Jan. 20:* Russo-Japanese Treaty. *Mar. 12:* Sun Yat Sen d. *Apr. 4:* Japan evacuates Saghalien. *Oct. 12:* Commercial treaty between Russia and Germany. *18-20:* French bombard Damascus. *31:* Reza Khan becomes Shah of Persia. *Dec. 17:* Treaty of security between Russia and Turkey.

1926. *Jan. 8:* Ibn Saud becomes King of Hedjaz. *Apr. 24:* Berlin treaty of reassurance between Russia and Germany. *Dec. 25:* Emperor Yoshohito d.; succeeded by Hirohito.

1927. *Jan. 1:* Chinese Nationalist Government established at Hankow. *Apr. 15:* Chiang Kai-Shek organizes government at Nanking. *Oct. 1:* Russo-Persian Non-aggression pact. *Dec. 14:* Relations between Russia and China broken off. Chiang Kai-Shek overthrows Hankow government.

I. INTERNATIONAL
AFFAIRS

1928. *Jan. 13:* Military control of Bulgaria abolished. *June 11:* Reparations Agent demands final settlement of German liabilities. *July 25:* Italy adheres to Tangier Statute. *Aug. 27:* Kellogg Pact signed in Paris. *Dec. 22:* Commission of Experts for reparations appointed.

1929. *Feb. 11:* Young Committee meets. *June 7:* Young Report on German reparations. *July 24:* Kellogg Pact comes into force. *Aug. 6-31:* Reparation Conference at Hague; settles evacuation of Rhineland. *Nov. 13:* Bank for International Payments, Basle, founded. *30:* Second Rhineland zone evacuated.

1930. *Jan. 3-20:* Second Reparation Conference at Hague: Germany to pay 38 milliard gold marks in 59 years. *21-Apr. 22:* Naval Disarmament Conference in London. *Feb. 18-Mar. 24:* Tariff conference at Geneva. *Apr. 22:* Five-Power Treaty on Naval Disarmament. *May 17:* Young Plan comes into force. Briand Memorandum on United States of Europe. *June 30:* Third Rhineland zone evacuated. *Nov. 17-28:* Economic Conference at Geneva. *Dec. 9:* Preparatory Disarmament Conference closed.

1931. *Jan. 12:* Allied military control committee dissolved. *Mar. 17:* Failure of Tariff Truce convention. *June 20:* Hoover plan of moratorium for one year on reparations and war debts. *Aug. 11:* London Protocol on Hoover Plan. *Sept. 12:* Mexico joins League. *17:* Stand-still agreement with creditors of Germany. *Nov. 1:* Armaments Truce for one year comes into force.

II. BRITISH EMPIRE

1928. *Feb. 20:* Britain recognizes independence of Transjordan. *May 7:* Parliament passes Women's Suffrage Bill. *July 5:* Sir J. Chancellor appointed High Commissioner of Palestine. *19:* *Coup d'état* of King Fuad of Egypt.

1929. *May. 30:* General Election; 287 Lab., 261 Cons., 59 Lib., 8 others. *June 5:* Labour Ministry (MacDonald). *Aug. 8:* Sir P. Loraine, High Commissioner of Egypt. Unrest between Jews and Arabs in Palestine. *Oct. 3:* Anglo-Russian relations resumed.

1930. *Mar. 12:* Gandhi opens civil disobedience campaign. *June 24:* Simon Report on India. *30:* Britain recognizes independence of Iraq. *Aug. 7:* Conservative Ministry (Bennett) in Canada. *Oct. 1:* Britain restores Wei-hai-wei to China. *1-Nov. 14:* Empire Conference; Statute of Westminster defines status of Dominions. *Nov. 12-Jan. 19:* Round Table Conference on India in London. *Dec. 19:* Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India.

1931. *Mar. 4:* Agreement between Gandhi and Lord Irwin; end of civil disobedience campaign. *Aug. 1:* Franco-U.S.A. loan to Britain. *25:* National Government (MacDonald) formed. *Sept. 7-Dec. 1:* Second India Conference in London, attended by Gandhi. *Sept. 21:* Britain abandons gold standard. *Oct. 27:* General Election; 558 Government, 56 Opposition. *Nov. 5:* Second National Government (MacDonald).

III. AMERICA

1928. *Apr. 1:* Irigoyen, President of Argentina. *July 1:* Obregon, President of Mexico; *17:* assassinated. *Sept. 10:* Argentina nationalizes oil. *Nov. 7:* H. Hoover (Rep.) elected U.S.A. President. *Dec. 6:* War breaks out between Bolivia and Paraguay.

1929. *Jan. 5:* Inter-American treaty of arbitration. *May 17:* Chile and Peru settle Tacna-Arica conflict. *June 21:* Agreement between State and Church in Mexico. *Sept. 14:* U.S.A. join International Court. *16:* Peace between Bolivia and Paraguay. *Oct. 28:* Collapse of New York Stock Exchange; beginning of world economic crisis. *Nov. 17:* Ortiz Rubio elected President of Mexico.

1930. *Jan. 20:* War breaks out between Bolivia and Paraguay. *June 17:* New tariff comes into force in U.S.A. *Sept. 5-8:* Revolution in Argentina; Irigoyen deposed; succeeded by Uriburu. *Oct. 4-Nov. 3:* Revolution in Brazil; Vargas becomes President.

1931. *July 25:* Ibañez, President of Chile, resigns. *Oct. 4:* Montero elected President of Chile. *Nov. 8:* Justo elected Argentine President.

IV. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1928. *Apr. 22 and 29:* Left parties win French elections. *Aug. 2:* Italo-Abyssinian treaty of friendship. *Sept. 1:* Ahmad Zogu (Zog) proclaimed King of Albania. *23:* Italo-Greek treaty of friendship.

1929. *Feb. 11:* Italian Concordat and Treaty of Lateran (creates Vatican City). *Mar. 24:* Italian elections (99.4 per cent. for Fascist list). *July 27:* Briand succeeds Poincaré as Premier. *Sept. 12:* Grandi appointed Italian Foreign Minister. *Nov. 3:* Tardieu, French Premier. *24:* Clemenceau *d.*

1930. *Jan. 28:* Dictatorship of Primo de Rivera ends. *Feb. 6:* Treaty of friendship between Italy and Austria. *Mar. 20:* Inland customs duties abolished in Italy. *Apr. 3:* Ras Tafari becomes Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia. *June 27:* Treaty of arbitration between Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Iceland. *Sept. 30:* Economic pact between Holland and Scandinavian countries.

1931. *Jan. 27:* Laval, French Premier. *Apr. 14:* Revolution in Spain; King Alfonso flees abroad. *May 13:* Doumer elected French President. *Oct. 20:* 'Protection of Republic' Law in Spain. *Dec. 9:* Spanish Republican Constitution; Alcalá Zamora elected President.

V. CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

1928. *May 20:* Left parties win German elections. *June 28:* H. Müller, Chancellor. *27:* Bartel, Polish Premier. *Oct. 4-16:* Plebiscite against new battleships fails in Germany. *Dec. 5:* Miklas elected President of Austria.

1929. *Jan. 5:* King Alexander establishes dictatorship in Yugoslavia. *June 27:* Reichstag repeals Protection of Republic Act. *Sept. 19:* Dictatorship of Wolde-maras overthrown in Lithuania. *Oct. 3:* Stresemann *d.*

1930. *Jan. 23:* Frick, first Nazi minister in Thuringia. *Mar. 30:* Brüning forms 'Presidential Cabinet' without Reichstag majority. *June 6:* Crown Prince Charles returns to Rumania; *8:* elected King. *Aug. 25:* Pilsudski Ministry in Poland. *Sept. 14:* German elections (107 Nazis).

1931. *Mar. 21:* Austro-German customs union announced; France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia protest. *May 11:* Austrian Creditanstalt bankrupt. *July 13:* German Danatbank bankrupt; banks closed till *Aug. 5.* *Sept. 3:* Germany and Austria renounce customs union. *13:* Austrian Heimwehr coup d'état fails. *Oct. 11:* Hitler-Hugenberg alliance at Harzburg.

VI. RUSSIA AND ASIA

1928. *Apr. 19:* Japan occupies Shantung. *May 10:* Persia abolishes capitulations. *July 19:* China annuls all 'unequal treaties'. *Oct. 6:* Chiang Kai-Shek elected President of China. *Nov. 1:* Turkey adopts Latin alphabet.

1929. *Jan. 31:* Trotsky expelled from Russia. *Feb. 9:* Eastern Pact between Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Rumania; *27:* joined by Turkey; *Apr. 3:* Persia; *5:* Lithuania. *May 20:* Japanese evacuate Shantung. *22:* Amanullah flees from Afghanistan; succeeded by Habibullah. *26:* Soviet Congress passes Five Years Plan. *Oct. 15:* Nadir Khan, King of Afghanistan. *23:* Habibullah executed. *Dec. 6:* Turkey adopts women's suffrage.

1930. *Jan. 1:* Extraterritoriality abolished in China. *July 21:* Litvinov succeeds Tchitcherin as Foreign Minister. *Oct. 30:* Treaty of friendship between Turkey and Greece.

1931. *Mar. 8:* Russia and Turkey agree on naval reduction in Black Sea. *26:* Treaty of friendship between Iraq and Transjordan. *June 15:* Russo-Polish treaty of friendship and commerce. *24:* Russo-Afghan treaty of neutrality. *Sept. 18:* Japan begins military operations in Manchuria. *Dec. 11:* Japan abandons gold standard.

I. INTERNATIONAL
AFFAIRS

1932. *Feb. 2:* Disarmament Conference opened at Geneva. *June 16-July 9:* Reparation Conference of Lausanne; final conditional payment of 3 milliard marks accepted by Germany. *15:* Geneva Protocol on Austrian loan; Austria again renounces *Anschluss*. *18:* Turkey joins League. *Sept. 5-20:* Conference of Stresa on Central and South-East European problems. *14:* Germany leaves Disarmament Conference. *Oct. 3:* Iraq joins League. *Dec. 11:* Geneva Protocol on Germany's equality of rights; Germany returns to Disarmament Conference. *15:* Mexico leaves League.

1933. *Feb. 24:* League adopts Lytton Report on Manchuria. *Mar. 16:* British Disarmament Plan. *19:* Mussolini suggests Four-Power Pact. *27:* Japan leaves League. *June 12-July 27:* World Monetary and Economic Conference in London. *July 3:* Roosevelt rejects Currency Stabilisation Plans of World Conference. *3:* London Convention defining the aggressor, signed by Afghanistan, Estonia, Latvia, Persia, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Turkey; (5) Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. *15:* Four-Power Pact signed in Rome. *Oct. 14:* Germany leaves Disarmament Conference and League.

II. BRITISH EMPIRE

1932. *Jan. 4:* Gandhi arrested; Indian Government receives special powers for six months. *Feb. 16:* Irish elections; 72 Fianna Fail, 89 others. *Mar. 1:* Protectionist tariff in Britain. *9:* De Valera, Irish Premier. *July 13:* Anglo-French Pact of Friendship signed at Lausanne. *July 21-Aug. 20:* Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. *Oct. 3:* British mandate over Iraq terminates. *Nov. 19-Dec. 24:* Third India Conference in London. *Nov. 29:* Persia cancels concession of Anglo-Persian Oil Co. of **1901**.

1933. *Jan. 24:* Irish elections (Fianna Fail 77, others 76). *Feb. 3:* Anglo-Persian oil conflict settled. *Mar. 30:* Hertzog and Smuts form Coalition Cabinet. *Apr. 16-July 1:* Embargo on Russian imports. *Apr. 25:* Canada abandons gold standard. *27:* Anglo-German trade pact. *May 3:* Oath of Allegiance removed from Irish Constitution. *17:* South African elections (138 Government, 12 Opposition). *26:* Australia claims one third of Antarctic Continent. *July 1:* London Passenger Transport Board comes into existence. *Sept. 3:* Irish opposition parties form United Ireland Party. *Oct. :* Unrest in Palestine. *Nov. 16:* Liberals go into opposition. *Dec. 18:* Newfoundland Constitution suspended owing to economic mismanagement.

III. AMERICA

1932. *Feb. 27:* Federal Reserve system reorganized. *June 6-18:* Revolution in Chile; Socialist government established. *July 11-Oct. 3:* Revolution in Brazil. *Sept. 1:* War breaks out between Peru and Colombia for Leticia harbour. *July 31:* War breaks out between Bolivia and Paraguay. *Sept. 4:* Orteiz Rubio re-elected Mexican President. *14:* Military *coup d'état* in Chile. *Oct. 3:* Strife between Church and State renewed in Mexico. *Nov. 8:* Democrats win U.S.A. elections; Roosevelt elected President.

1933. *Jan. 2:* U.S.A. troops leave Nicaragua. *13:* U.S.A. Congress votes independence of Philippines. *Feb. 14:* U.S.A. bank crisis. *Mar. 4:* Roosevelt inaugurated. *6-9:* Banks closed throughout U.S.A. *9:* Congress grants Roosevelt dictatorial powers over credit and currency. *31:* Terra assumes dictatorship in Uruguay. *Apr. 30:* U.S.A. abandons gold standard. *May 1:* President Cerro of Peru assassinated; succeeded by Benavides. *10:* Paraguay declares war on Bolivia. *June 16:* National Industrial Recovery Act. *Oct. 5:* 20th Amendment advances date of Inauguration of President to *Jan. 20* and meeting of Congress to *Jan. 3*. *11:* Non-aggression pact between South American countries signed at Rio. *Nov. 16:* Brazilian Constitutional Assembly grants dictatorial powers to Vargas. *Dec. 5:* 21st Amendment repeals 18th (Prohibition) Amendment.

IV. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

1932. *Feb. 21:* Tardieu Ministry. *Mar. 7:* Briand *d.* *May 1 and 8:* Left parties win French elections. *6:* President Doumer murdered. *10:* Lebrun elected French President. *26:* Zuider Zee drainage completed. *June 4:* Herriot Ministry. *Nov. 4:* Tsaldaris, Greek Premier. *29:* Franco-Russian non-aggression pact. *Dec. 18:* Paul-Boncour Ministry.

1933. *Jan. 2-12:* Left revolt in Spain. *15:* Venizelos, Greek Premier. *25:* Liberal Ministry (Mowinkel) in Norway. *31:* Daladier Ministry. *Feb. 7:* Mutiny on Dutch battleship in the Netherlands Indies. *Mar. 6:* *Coup d'état* of General Plastiras fails. *10:* Tsaldaris, Greek Premier. *26:* New Constitution in Portugal. *May 31:* Colijn forms Dutch National Cabinet. *Sept. 14:* Greco-Turkish pact of mutual security and cooperation. *Oct. 16:* Labour wins Norwegian elections. *23:* Sarraut Ministry. *Nov. 19:* Right parties win Spanish elections. *22:* Chautemps Ministry.

V. CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

1932. *Feb. 6:* Lithuanian *coup d'état* in Memel territory. *29-Mar. 3:* Nazi revolt in Finland. *Apr. 10:* Hindenburg re-elected President. *24:* Nazis win elections in Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg, Hamburg. *May 20:* Dollfuss, Austrian Chancellor. *June 1:* von Papen Ministry. *July 20:* Prussian Cabinet removed by threat of force. *31:* German elections; 230 Nazis. *Nov. 6:* German elections, 196 Nazis. *Dec. 4:* von Schleicher Ministry.

1933. *Jan. 28:* Fall of Schleicher. *30:* Hitler appointed Chancellor. *Feb. 16:* Reorganization of Little Entente. *27:* Reichstag fire. *Mar. 5:* German elections (44 per cent. Nazis, 8 per cent. Nationalists). *6-16:* Poland occupies port of Danzig. *7:* Dollfuss suspends Parliamentary government in Austria. *23:* Enabling Law for Hitler. *May 2:* German Trade Unions suppressed. *8:* Moscicki re-elected Polish President. *28:* Nazis win Danzig elections. *June 27:* Hugenberg resigns. *July 14:* German parties other than Nazis forbidden. *Sept. 5:* Outbreak of Church struggle in Germany. *Nov. 12:* German elections (95 per cent. Nazis). *14:* Duca Ministry (Liberal) in Rumania. *Dec. 30:* Duca murdered by Iron Guard.

VI. RUSSIA AND ASIA

1932. *Jan. 2:* Manchukuo Republic proclaimed. *22:* Second Russian Five Years Plan issued. *25:* Russo-Polish non-aggression pact. *28:* Japanese occupy Shanghai. *Mar. 9:* Chinese ex-Emperor Pu Yi installed as President of Manchukuo. *May 16:* Inukai, Japanese Premier, murdered. *June 27:* Siam receives Constitution. *Sept. 22:* Hedjaz and Nejd renamed Saudi Arabia. *Nov. 27:* Russo-Polish non-aggression pact. *Dec. 9:* Japanese invade Jehol province.

1933. *Feb. 23-Mar. 12:* Japanese occupy China north of Great Wall. *May 5:* Russo-German treaties of 1926 and 1929 prolonged. *July-Aug.:* Assyrian Christians massacred by Iraqis. *Sept. 8:* King Feisal of Iraq *d.*; succeeded by Ghazi. *Nov. 8:* Nadir Shah of Afghanistan murdered.

I. INTERNATIONAL
AFFAIRS

1934. *June 15:* Germany announces suspension of all cash transfers on debts abroad from *July 1*. *Sept. 18:* Russia admitted to League. *Oct. 23-Dec. 19:* London Naval Disarmament Conference fails; *Dec. 29:* Japan denounces Washington Treaty.

1935. *Jan. 13:* Saar plebiscite in favour of Germany. *Mar. 7:* Saar district restored to Germany. *16:* Germany repudiates military clauses of Versailles Treaty. *Apr. 11-14:* Stresa Conference of Britain, France, and Italy. *Nov. 18:* League applies economic sanctions against Italy. *Dec. 9:* Hoare-Laval proposals on Abyssinia. Naval Conference meets in London.

1936. *Jan. 15:* Japan leaves Naval Conference. *Mar. 7:* Germany denounces Locarno Treaty and occupies demilitarized Rhineland zone. *25:* London Naval Convention signed by Britain, U.S.A., and France. *Apr. 1:* Britain sends 'letters of reassurance' to France and Belgium. *July 15:* League raises sanctions against Italy. *20:*

II. BRITISH EMPIRE

1934. *Feb. 11:* Treaty of friendship between Britain, India and Yemen. *16:* Anglo-Russian trade agreement. *Apr. 7:* Gandhi suspends civil disobedience. *June 12:* Cape Parliament passes South Africa Status Bill. *July 20:* Frontier between Sudan and Libya defined. *Sept. 17:* United Australia Party wins Australian elections. *Oct. 2:* Royal Indian Navy inaugurated. *Nov. 7:* Lyons forms Australian Coalition Cabinet. *13:* Sedition Bill passed. *Dec. 5:* Transvaal National Party and Free State South African Party fused into United Party. *21:* Anglo-Irish Coal-Cattle pact.

1935. *Jan. 14:* Iraq-Mediterranean pipe-line inaugurated. *June 7:* Baldwin reconstructs National Government. *18:* Anglo-German Naval Agreement on ratio 3:1. *Aug. 2:* Government of India Act passed. *Oct. 14:* Liberals win Canadian elections; *23:* Mackenzie King, Premier. *Nov. 14:* General election (428 Government, 184 Opposition). *27:* Labour wins New Zealand elections; *29:* Savage, Premier. *Dec. 10:* United front of all Egyptian parties. *18:* Sir S. Hoare resigns; *23:* Eden, Foreign Secretary.

1936. *Jan. 20:* King George V *d.*; succeeded by Edward VIII. *Apr. 1:* Sind and Orissa become separate provinces. *7:* Cape Parliament passes Native Representative Bill. *28:* King Fuad of Egypt *d.*; succeeded by Farouk. *May 10:* Nahas Pasha forms all-Wafdist Cabinet in Egypt. *28:* Irish Senate abolished. *June 19:* Irish Republican Army pro-

III. AMERICA

1934. *Mar. 24:* Philippines declared independent from **1945**. *May 24:* Peru and Colombia settle Leticia conflict. *29:* Cuba abrogates U.S.A. right of intervention. *July 16:* Brazilian Constitution promulgated. *17:* Vargas elected President of Brazil. *Nov. 30:* Cardenas succeeds Rodriguez as President of Mexico.

1935. *Jan. 7 and May 27:* Supreme Court declares parts of National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional. *June 12:* Armistice between Bolivia and Paraguay. *Aug. 14:* Roosevelt signs Social Security Act. *20:* President Ibarra, of Ecuador, deposed, succeeded by Pons. *Nov. 14:* Commonwealth of Philippines inaugurated. *Dec. 17:* Gomez, President of Venezuela since 1908, *d.*; succeeded by Contreras. *27:* Uruguay breaks off relations with Russia.

1936. *Jan. 21:* Peace between Bolivia and Paraguay. *Feb. 18:* Franco assumes dictatorship in Paraguay. *Mar. 2:* Treaty between U.S.A. and Panama. *Oct. 11:* Benavides assumes dictatorship in Peru. *Nov. 3:* Roosevelt re-elected President. *Dec. 1-16:* Pan-American Peace Conference in Buenos Aires; *16:* Non-intervention Protocol signed.

IV. WESTERN AND
SOUTHERN EUROPE

1934. *Jan. 30:* Daladier Ministry. *Feb. 5:* Italian Corporations Act promulgated. *9:* Doumergue forms Ministry of National Union. *17:* King Albert of Belgium *d.*; succeeded by Leopold III. *21-Mar. 16:* French subdue Berber tribes in S.W. Morocco. *Mar. 16:* Protocols of Rome between Italy, Austria, and Hungary. *June 14-15:* Mussolini and Hitler meet in Venice. *Oct. 9:* King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Barthou assassinated at Marseilles. *15:* Poincaré *d.* *30:* Greek-Turkish Mixed Commission of 1923 dissolved. *Nov. 9:* Flandin Ministry. *10:* Italian Corporations installed. *Dec. 14:* Zaimis re-elected Greek President.

1935. *Jan. 7:* Franco-Italian agreement at Marseilles; France cedes part of her East African possessions. *Mar. 1-11:* Rising in Greece, headed by Venizelos, suppressed. *19:* Van Zeeland Ministry in Belgium. *20:* Socialist Cabinet (Nygaardsvold) in Norway. *May 2:* Franco-Russian treaty of mutual assistance. *31:* Bouisson Ministry. *June 4:* Laval Ministry. *Oct. 2:* Italians invade Abyssinia. *28:* Greece proclaimed monarchy. *Nov. 3:* Greek plebiscite in favour of King George II.

1936. *Feb. 16:* Spanish elections (265 Popular Front, 142 Right, 66 Centre); Azaña elected Premier, re-establishes 1931 Constitution. *Mar. 18:* Venizelos *d.* *19:* Twelve economic agreements between Italy and Albania. *Apr. 10:* Cortes dismiss President Zamora. *13:* General Metaxas, Greek Premier. *May 3:* French elections (387 Popular Front,

V. CENTRAL AND EASTERN
EUROPE

1934. *Jan. 26:* German-Polish non-aggression pact for ten years. *Feb. 1-16:* Civil war in Austria; Socialists suppressed. *9:* Balkan pact between Rumania, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Turkey. *May 15:* Ulmanis establishes dictatorship in Latvia. *24:* Masaryk re-elected Czechoslovak President. *June 6:* *Coup d'état* of Woldemaras fails in Lithuania. *30:* Nazi 'Purge'. *July 25:* Nazi revolt in Austria; Dollfuss murdered; Schuschnigg, Chancellor. *Aug. 2:* Hindenburg *d.* *19:* Hitler made 'Leader and Chancellor'. *Sept. 12:* Treaty of Agreement and Collaboration between Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. *Oct. 24:* German Labour Front constituted.

1935. *Apr. 23:* New Polish Constitution comes into force. *May 12:* Pilsudski *d.* *19:* Czechoslovak elections; Nazis become strongest German party. *June 23:* Stoyadinovitch, Yugoslav Premier. *July 4:* Austria abolishes anti-Hapsburg laws. *Sept. 15:* Nuremberg Laws make Swastika official Reich flag, and outlaw Jews. *17:* Schuschnigg's *coup d'état*, drops Heimwehr. *Nov. 4:* German-Polish economic agreement. *5:* Hodza, Czechoslovak Premier. *Dec. 18:* Beneš elected Czechoslovak President.

1936. *Mar. 10:* Austro-Czech trade agreement. *23:* Three Power Pact of Rome signed by Italy, Austria, and Hungary. *29:* German elections (99 per cent. Nazis). *Apr. 1:* Austria re-introduces conscription. *11:* Ulmanis elected President of Latvia. *May 21:* Schuschnigg made autocratic leader of Fatherland Front. *July 11:* Austro-German

VI. RUSSIA AND ASIA

1934. *Mar. 1:* Pu Yi assumes title of Emperor Kang Te of Manchukuo. *Apr. 7:* Russo-Finnish non-aggression pact prolonged for ten years. *May 5:* Russo-Polish non-aggression pact for ten years. *June 9:* Russo-Czech relations resumed. *10:* Russo-Rumanian relations resumed. *19:* Peace between Ibn Saud and Yemen after six weeks' war. *Nov. 26:* Turkey abolishes titles.

1935. *Mar. 21:* Persia renamed Iran. *23:* Russia sells Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan. *May 16:* Russo-Czech pact of mutual assistance. *July 13:* Russo-U.S.A. trade agreement. *Nov. 7:* Russo-Turkish treaties extended for ten years. *Dec. 1:* Chiang Kai-Shek elected President of Chinese Executive.

1936. *Feb. 26:* Japanese officers murder several ministers and generals; Hirota forms cabinet of militarists. *Apr. 8:* Treaty of mutual assistance between Russia and Mongolia. *Aug. 11:* Chiang Kai-Shek enters Canton; unity of China almost restored. *25:* Zinoviev and Kamenev sentenced to death. *Sept. 9:* Treaty of friendship and alliance between France

I. INTERNATIONAL
AFFAIRS

Convention of the Straits signed at Montreux; Turkey recovers sovereignty over Dardanelles and Bosphorus. *Aug. 2*: France suggests non-intervention in Spain. *Sept. 9*: Non-intervention Committee of all European Powers meets in London. *Oct. 1*: Russia accedes to London Naval Convention. *Nov. 14*: Germany denounces treaty clauses relative to internationalization of waterways.

1937. *Jan. 24*: France and Turkey agree on Sanjak of Alexandretta. *Feb. 20*: Paraguay withdraws from League. *Apr. 24*: Britain and France release Belgium from Locarno Treaty obligations. *May 8*: Montreux convention abolishes capitulations in Egypt. *26*: Egypt joins League of Nations. *28*: Trade pact of Oslo signatories signed at The Hague. *June 23*: Germany and Italy withdraw from Non-intervention Committee. *July 8*: Non-aggression Pact between Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, and Turkey signed at Teheran. *Nov. 3-24*: Conference of Nine Powers, on the Sino-Japanese war, at Brussels. *Dec. 16*: Italy withdraws from International Labour Office.

1938. *July 12*: Venezuela withdraws from League. *31*: Bulgaria signs non-aggression pact with Balkan Entente; demilitarized zones abolished. *Aug. 23*: Little Entente acknowledges Hungary's right to rearm. *Sept. 15*: Chamberlain meets Hitler at Berchtesgaden. *18*: Anglo-French proposals on Czech question. *22-23*: Chamberlain meets

II. BRITISH EMPIRE

claimed illegal. *Aug. 26*: Anglo-Egyptian treaty; terminates military occupation, forms alliance of 20 years (ratified *Dec. 22*). *Nov. 14*: Berar Agreement with Nizam of Hyderabad; Berar accedes to Indian Federation. *Dec. 10*: Edward VIII abdicates. *11*: Accession of Duke of York as King George VI. *12*: Irish Constitution (Amendment) and Executive Authority Acts, abolish chief functions of Governor-General and retain King for external relations only.

1937. *Jan. 2*: Anglo-Italian agreement signed. *Feb. 20*: Congress Party wins majority of seats in six Indian provinces. *Apr. 1*: Indian Constitution comes into force; Burma and Aden separated from India. *May 12*: Coronation of King George VI. *14-June 15*: Imperial Conference in London. *May 28*: Baldwin resigns, succeeded by N. Chamberlain. *June 14*: Dail passes Constitution of Eire. *July 7*: Plan for partition of Palestine published. *17*: Anglo-Russian and Anglo-German naval agreements signed. *22*: De Valera re-elected Irish Premier. *Aug. 10 and 30*: Reorganization of Army service. *Oct. 1*: Higher Arab Committee declared illegal in Palestine.

1938. *Feb. 20*: Eden resigns; *25*: succeeded by Lord Halifax. *Apr. 25*: Agreement between Britain and Eire signed. *May 17*: Turco-British agreements signed. *18*: Election in South Africa; United Party 111, Opposition 38 seats. *June 17*: Election in Eire; Fianna Fail 77, Opposition 61 seats. *July 25*: Lord Runciman's mission to

III. AMERICA

1937. *Mar. 2*: President Cardenas assumes control of Mexican oil resources. *May 1*: Roosevelt signs U.S. Neutrality Act. *6*: German airship *Hindenburg* destroyed at Lakehurst. *26*: Diplomatic relations resumed between Bolivia and Paraguay. *July 13*: Military *coup d'état* in Bolivia. *Aug. 6*: Trade pact between U.S.A. and Russia. *13*: Dictatorship of Franco overthrown in Paraguay. *Oct. 30*: Ortiz elected President of Argentina. *Nov. 10*: New Constitution of Brazil promulgated. *Dec. 14*: All parties dissolved in Brazil.

1938. *Mar. 19*: Mexico expropriates British and U.S. oil properties. *21 and 28*: U.S. Congress passes Reorganization Bill. *May 11*: Nazi revolt suppressed in Brazil. *June 14*: U.S. Congress passes Wages and Hours Bill. *Sept. 5*: Nazi plot fails in Chile. *Oct. 10*: Frontier between Bolivia and Paraguay fixed by international arbitration. *24*:

IV. WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

231 others). 9: Italy proclaims annexation of Abyssinia; King takes title of Emperor of Ethiopia. 10: Azaña elected Spanish President. *June 4*: Blum Ministry (Soc. and Radicals); decrees 40-hour week and collective labour agreements. 9: Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister. *July 18*: Army insurrection under Mola and Franco in Spain. 24: Junta de Defensa Nacional set up at Burgos. *Aug. 4*: Greek Chamber dissolved. *Sept. 27*: Switzerland and Holland abandon gold standard. *Oct. 1*: Franco appointed 'Chief of the Spanish State'. *Nov. 18*: Germany and Italy recognize Franco Government.

1937. *Feb. 8*: Spanish insurgents take Malaga. 27: French Chamber passes defence plan (Schneider-Creusot factory nationalized, Maginot line extended, Ministry of Defence created). *Mar. 18*: Italian legionaries defeated at Brihuega; insurgent attack on Madrid checked. *Apr. 27*: Spanish insurgents destroy Guernica. *May 31*: German fleet bombards Almeria. *June 21*: Blum Ministry resigns; succeeded by Chautemps (Rad. and Soc.). *Aug. 26*: Spanish Nationalists take Santander. *Oct. 21*: Gijón, and 22: Oviedo. *Nov. 6*: Italy joins German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact. 23: Fascist plot discovered in Paris.

1938. *Feb. 18*: French Chamber cancels Labour Code. *Mar. 13*: Blum Ministry (Soc. and Radicals). 27: Spanish Nationalists enter Catalonia. *Apr. 10*: Daladier Ministry (Radicals). *May 9-9*: Hitler meets Mussolini in Rome. *Oct. 25*: Libya declared part of Italy. *Nov. 9*: France recognizes Italian conquest of Abyssinia. 10: Anti-Jewish legis-

V. CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

understanding; Germany acknowledges Austrian independence. 13: Smigly-Ridz appointed 'second citizen' of Poland after President. *Aug. 24*: Germany adopts two years' compulsory military service. *Oct. 10*: Schuschnigg drops last Heimwehr ministers and dissolves Heimwehr. 19: German Four Year Plan promulgated. *Nov. 1*: Mussolini proclaims Rome-Berlin axis. 10: Smigly-Ridz appointed Marshal of Poland.

1937. *Jan. 7*: Polish-Danzig agreement. 15: Amnesty for Austrian Nazis. *Feb. 1*: Kallio elected President of Finland. 15-18: Balkan Conference at Athens, joined by Bulgaria. *Mar. 26*: Italo-Yugoslav pact of Belgrade. *Apr. 22*: Schuschnigg meets Mussolini in Venice. *Sept. 14*: Masaryk d. *Oct. 17*: Riots in Sudeten German part of Czechoslovakia. *Nov. 17-21*: Lord Halifax visits Hitler. 23: Pact between Italy, Austria and Hungary extended till *June 30, 1938*. *Dec. 10*: Property of Hapsburg family restored in Austria. 28: Goga, leader of Anti-Semites, appointed Rumanian Premier.

1938. *Jan. 9-12*: Conference at Budapest reaffirms Protocols between Italy, Austria, and Hungary. *Feb. 4*: Hitler assumes supreme command; Ribbentrop appointed Foreign Minister. *Mar. 11*: German troops enter Austria. 12: Austria declared part of German Reich. *Apr. 23*: Henlein demands full autonomy for Sudeten Germans. *Aug. 12*: Ger-

VI. RUSSIA AND ASIA

and Syria and (*Nov. 13*) Lebanon. *Oct. 29*: General Sidqi seizes power in Iraq. *Nov. 24*: German-Japanese agreement against Communism.

1937. *Jan. 4*: Lebanese Constitution of 1926 again put into force. 15: Russian Congress adopts new Constitution. 23-30: Moscow trial of seventeen political leaders; thirteen sentenced to death. *Apr. 30*: Japanese Government defeated at general election (41 seats out of 516). *June 1*: Prince Konoye, Japanese Premier. 12: Eight Russian army chiefs executed. *July 7*: Incident near Peking leads to Japanese aggression on China. *Aug. 8*: Japanese take Peking. 11: General Sidqi, Dictator of Iraq, murdered. *Nov. 9*: Japanese capture Shanghai. *Dec. 12-13*: Japanese take Nanking. 16: Franco-Syrian convention signed.

1938. *Jan. 10*: Japanese enter Tsingtao. *Apr. 27*: Greco-Turkish treaty of friendship. *May 12*: Manchukuo recognized by Germany. *July 3-Aug. 11*: Russo-Japanese hostilities on border of Manchukuo. *Sept. 5*: Sanjak of Alexandretta renamed Hatay Republic. *Oct. 21*: Japanese enter Canton and (25) Hankow. 29: Arita, Japanese

I. INTERNATIONAL
AFFAIRS

Hitler at Godesberg. 27-28: League pronounces Japan to be aggressor and invites members to support China. 29: Munich conference of Chamberlain, Daladier, Mussolini, and Hitler; agreement on transfer of Sudeten territory. Oct. 1: League separates Covenant from Peace Treaties. Nov. 2: Japan withdraws from technical organizations of the League. 29: Belgium withdraws from Non-intervention Committee.

1939. Apr. 16: Russia proposes alliance with Britain and France against German aggression. May 8: Spain leaves League of Nations. Dec. 14: Russia expelled from League of Nations.

II. BRITISH EMPIRE

Prague; reports in favour of Nazi claims. Sept. 27: British fleet mobilized. Oct. 1: Duff Cooper resigns as First Lord; 26: succeeded by Earl Stanhope. 15: Election in New Zealand; Labour 54, Opposition 26 seats. Nov. 16: Anglo-Italian pact put into force.

1939. Mar. 14: Cabinet Menzies in Australia. 24: British guarantee to Poland; Apr. 13: to Rumania and Greece. May 17: Palestine White Paper (3 zones; independence within 10 years). July 11: Ministry of Supply set up. Aug. 24: Emergency Powers Bill carried by both Houses. 25: Anglo-Polish pact of mutual assistance.

III. AMERICA

Labor Standards Act becomes effective in U.S.A. 25: Cerda (Popular Front) elected President of Chile. Nov. 8: U.S.A. elections: Senate, 69 Dem. 23 Rep.; Representatives, 261 Dem., 168 Rep. Dec. 9-26: Eighth Pan-American Conference in Lima; issues 'Declaration of Lima' against 'all foreign intervention or activity'.

1939. Mar. 20: U.S. Ambassador recalled from Berlin. Apr. 15: Roosevelt's 'peace plea' to Hitler; refused 28. July 26: U.S.A. denounces trade pact of 1911 with Japan. Sept. 22-Oct.: Pan-American conference in Panama.

IV. WESTERN AND
SOUTHERN EUROPE

lation in Italy. *21-Dec. 12*: Political strike in France. *30*: Italian deputies claim Tunisia, Nice and Corsica. *Dec. 14*: Last session of Italian Chamber of Deputies; institutes Chamber of Fasci and Corporations. *22*: Italy denounces agreement with France of *Jan. 7, 1935*.

1939. *Feb. 28*: Britain recognizes Franco. *Mar. 29-30*: Franco occupies Madrid. *Apr. 7*: Italy invades Albania. *16*: Victor Emanuel accepts crown of Albania. *May 22*: German-Italian alliance for 10 years.

V. CENTRAL AND EASTERN
EUROPE

many mobilizes. *Sept. 7*: Clash between Czechs and Sudeten Germans at Moravska Ostrava; negotiations break down. *Oct. 1*: Czechs accept Polish ultimatum on cession of Teschen. *1-10*: German troops occupy Sudeten territory. *5*: Beneš resigns Presidency. *21*: Czechs terminate pact with Russia. *Nov. 8-14*: Violent pogroms in Germany. *10*: Hungarians occupy areas ceded by Czechoslovakia. *21*: Autonomy granted to Slovakia and Ruthenia. *30*: Hacha elected Czech President. Fourteen leaders of Rumanian Iron Guard shot.

1939. *Jan. 13*: Hungary joins anti-Comintern pact. *Mar. 14*: Slovakia proclaims independence under German protection. *15*: German troops occupy Czechoslovakia. *16*: Bohemia and Moravia declared German protectorate. *22*: Lithuania cedes Memel to Germany. *Apr. 28*: Hitler denounces non-aggression pact with Poland. *Aug. 25*: Croatian autonomy agreed. *29*: German ultimatum to Poland.

VI. RUSSIA AND ASIA

Foreign Minister. *Nov. 10*: Kemal Atatürk *d. 11*: Ismet İnönü elected Turkish President. *26*: Russo-Polish declaration of friendship. *Dec. 28*: Iran severs diplomatic relations with France.

1939. *Feb. 10*: Japanese occupy Hainan. *Apr. 4*: King Ghazi of Iraq *d.*; succeeded by Faisal II. *June 23*: France cedes Alexandrette to Turkey. *Aug. 23*: Russo-German non-aggression pact. *Sept. 16*: Russo-Japanese armistice. *30*: Russo-German treaty of friendship. *28*: Russia obtains naval and air bases in Estonia, (*Oct. 5*) Latvia and (*Oct. 10*) Lithuania. *Oct. 19*: Anglo-French-Turkish pact of mutual assistance. *Nov. 24*: Japanese sever China from French Indo-China. *30*: Russia invades Finland.

I. POLITICAL EVENTS

1939

Sept. 3: Britain, Australia, New Zealand and France declare war on Germany. *4:* Hertzog's neutrality motion defeated; Smuts, South African Premier. *28:* Poland partitioned by Germany and Russia. *Oct. 19:* Anglo-Turkish pact. *Nov. 4:* U.S.A. neutrality act, repeals arms embargo.

1940

Mar. 20: Reynauld French Premier. *May 10:* Churchill forms coalition government. *June 10:* Italy declares war on Britain and France. *14:* Spain occupies Tangier. *16:* British offer of Anglo-French union rejected; Pétain, French premier. *22:* France capitulates. *23:* De Gaulle starts Free French movement. *July 1:* Rumania renounces Anglo-French guarantee. *5:* Vichy breaks off relations with Britain. *10:* Pétain, chief of the French state. *Aug. 30:* Vienna award transfers Transylvania to Hungary. *Sept. 16:* U.S.A. introduces compulsory military service. *27:* Tripartite pact between Germany, Italy and Japan ('New Order'). *Nov. 5:* Roosevelt re-elected for third term.

1941

Feb. 10: Britain breaks off relations with Rumania. *17:* Turco-Bulgarian non-aggression pact. *Mar. 1:* Bulgaria joins Axis. *5:* Britain breaks off relations with Bulgaria. *11:* Roosevelt signs Lend-Lease Bill. *27:* Pro-Axis government of Yugoslavia overthrown. *Apr. 18:* France withdraws from League of Nations. *May 10:* Hess lands in Scotland. *June 4:* William II d. at Doorn. *18:* Non-aggression pact between Germany and Turkey. *30:* Vichy breaks off relations with U.S.S.R. *July 2:* China breaks off relations with Axis. *Aug. 11:* Roosevelt and Churchill issue Atlantic Charter. *Sept. 16:* Shah of Persia abdicates. *29:* Three-power conference in Moscow. *Dec. 11:* Germany and Italy declare war on U.S.A. *19:* Hitler assumes command of German army.

1942

Jan. 1: Washington pact of 26 United Nations. *Feb. 6:* Roosevelt and Churchill appoint Combined Chiefs of Staff. *May 26:* Anglo-Soviet treaty for 20 years. *June 10:* Nazis wipe out Lidice, Czechoslovakia.

II. WAR IN THE WEST

1939

Sept. 4: *Athenia* sunk. *17:* Aircraft-carrier *Courageous* sunk. *Oct. 14:* *Royal Oak* sunk in Scapa Flow. *Nov. 25:* *Rawalpindi* sunk.

1940

Apr. 9: Germans invade Denmark and Norway. *May 10:* Germans invade Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. *15:* Dutch capitulate; French front penetrated. *28:* Belgians capitulate; Germans capture Narvik. *30-June 3:* Dunkirk evacuation. *9:* Norwegian resistance ends. *10:* British evacuate Norway. *14:* Germans enter Paris. *30:* Germans occupy Channel Islands. *Aug. 8-Sept. 6:* Battle of Britain. *Sept. 7-Oct. 31:* London Blitz. *Nov. 14:* Raid on Coventry. *Dec. 29:* Raid on London.

1941

Jan. 20: Mussolini places Italy under German control. *April 9:* U.S.A. occupy Greenland. *May 10-11:* Heavy raid on London; House of Commons destroyed. *24:* *Hood* sunk by *Bismarck*. *27:* *Bismarck* sunk. *July 7:* U.S.A. occupy Iceland. *Sept. 4:* 'Shoot on sight' order to U.S. naval patrols.

1942

May 30: First 1000-bomber raid on Cologne. *June 25:* Eisenhower, C.-in-C., U.S.A. forces, European Theatre. *Aug. 14:* Raid on Dieppe. *Nov. 11-12:* Germans occupy Vichy France. *27:* French navy scuttled in Toulon.

III. WAR IN THE EAST

1939

Sept. 1: Germany invades Poland. *17:* Russia invades Poland. *Nov. 28:* Russia denounces non-aggression pact with Finland. *30:* Russia invades Finland.

1940

Mar. 12: Finland signs peace with Russia. *June 26:* Russian ultimatum to Rumania; *28:* Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina ceded. *Aug. 3:* Lithuania, *5:* Estonia and Latvia incorporated in Soviet Union. *Oct. 7:* Germans occupy Rumania. *28:* Italy attacks Greece; *29:* British troops land in Greece. *Nov. 11:* Raid on Italian navy in Taranto.

1941

Feb. 9: Germans occupy Bulgaria. *Mar. 28:* Battle of Cape Matapan. *Apr. 6:* Germans invade Yugoslavia and Greece. *13:* Germans take Belgrade. Russo-Japanese neutrality pact. *27:* Germans take Athens. *May 19-June 1:* Battle for Crete. *June 22:* Germans invade Russia. *July 12:* Anglo-Russian alliance. *Sept. 4:* Siege of Leningrad begins (-27 Jan., 1944). *19:* Germans take Kiev. *Oct. 5-Dec. 6:* Battle for Moscow. *Nov. 26:* Russian counter-offensive; recapture of Rostov (*Nov. 28*) and Kertch (*Dec. 29*). *Dec. 7:* Britain declares war on Finland, Hungary and Rumania.

1942

Jan. 10: German offensive in the Crimea. *May 12-17:* Russian offensive on Kharkov front smashed. *June 10:* German offensive in the Ukraine. *July 2:* Sevastopol capitulates. *Sept. 5:* Germans enter Stalingrad. *23:* Russian counter-offensive near Stalingrad begins. *Nov. 10:* Germans reach Ordshonikidze. *Dec. 29:* German relief-army defeated at Kotelnikovo.

IV. WAR OVERSEAS

1939

Dec. 13: Battle of River Plate; *17:* *Graf Spee* scuttled.

1940

July 3: British cripple French fleet at Oran and Mers el-Kebir. *4:* Italians invade Sudan. *18:* Britain closes Burma Road. *Aug. 4:* Italians invade British Somaliland. *17:* British evacuate Somaliland. *Sept. 2:* Exchange of 50 U.S. destroyers for lease of British bases in West Indies. *13:* Italians invade Egypt. *23-25:* British and Free French attempt at Dakar fails. *Oct. 18:* Burma Road reopened. *Dec. 8-Feb. 8, 1941:* Wavell offensive in Libya as far as El Agheila.

1941

Jan. 19: British retake Kassala (Sudan). *Feb. 26:* Mogadishu (Italian Somaliland) taken. *Mar. 24:* British Somaliland regained. Axis offensive in Lybia starts. *Apr. 3:* Pro-Axis coup in Iraq. *5:* Addis-Abeba occupied. *26:* Axis troops take Sollum. *May 19:* Italian surrender at Amba Alagi. *June 8-July 14:* British and French occupy Syria. *Aug. 25:* British and Russians secure Persia. *Nov. 18-Dec. 28:* British offensive in Lybia as far as El Agheila. *Nov. 27:* Last Italian troops surrender at Gondar, Abyssinia. *Dec. 7:* Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour; Britain and U.S.A. declare war on Japan. *8:* Japanese occupy Siam. *10:* *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* sunk. *11:* Japanese take Guam. *23:* Wake. *25:* Hong Kong surrenders.

1942

Jan. 2: Japanese occupy Manila. *23-25:* Battle of Macassar Straits. *Feb. 8:* Japanese invade Burma. *15:* Singapore surrenders. *Mar. 9:* Java and Rangoon surrender. *Apr. 4-9:* Japanese raids on Ceylon. *18:* Raid on Tokyo. *May 6:* Corregidor capitulates. *7-11:* Battle of the Coral Sea. *26-July 1:* German offensive in Lybia as far as El Alamein. *June 3-6:* Battle of Midway. *June 3:* Japanese invade Aleutians. *Aug. 1:* Montgomery takes over Eighth Army. *7:* Americans land on Guadalcanal. *Oct. 23-Nov. 3:* Battle of El Alamein. *Nov. 8:* Allied landings in Morocco and Algeria. *11-Dec. 28:* First Battle of Tunisia. *Dec. 13:* Germans evacuate El Agheila.

I. POLITICAL EVENTS

1943

Jan. 14-26: Casablanca conference: Roosevelt demands 'unconditional surrender'. *June 18:* Wavell, Viceroy of India. *July 25:* Mussolini resigns. Badoglio signs secret armistice. *26:* Fascist Party dissolved. *Aug. 11-24:* Quebec meeting plans Allied strategy. *24:* Himmler appointed Reich Minister of the Interior. *28:* Tsar Boris III of Bulgaria died. *Oct. 12:* Agreement with Portugal for use of Azores. *13:* Italy declares war on Germany. *Nov. 22-26:* Cairo meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek. *Nov. 26-Dec. 2:* Teheran meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

1944

Jan. 11: Count Ciano executed. *June 5:* Prince Humbert appointed Lieutenant-General of the Realm *9:* Badoglio resigns, succeeded by Bonomi. *July 20:* Attempt on Hitler fails. *Aug. 23:* King Michael of Rumania overthrows Antonescu dictatorship. *25:* Rumania declares war on Germany. *Sept. 5:* Russia declares war on Bulgaria. *8:* Bulgaria declares war on Germany. *12:* Armistice with Rumania. *Oct. 9-19:* Moscow conference between Churchill and Stalin. *19:* Armistice with Finland. *23:* De Gaulle's Provisional Government recognized. *28:* Armistice with Bulgaria. *Dec. 30:* Hungary declares war on Germany.

1945

Jan. 20: Armistice with Hungary. *Feb. 23:* Turkey declares war on Germany and Japan. *Mar. 22:* Pact of Union of Arab States signed in Cairo. *Apr. 12:* President Roosevelt d. *24-June 26:* San Francisco Conference of United Nations. *Apr. 28:* Mussolini executed. *30:* Hitler's suicide. *May 26:* Churchill Government without Labour Party. *June 26:* U.N. Charter signed. *28:* Polish Government of National Unity. *July 5:* General Election (Labour 393, Cons. 189). *17-Aug. 2:* Three-power conference at Potsdam. *July 27:* Attlee Government. *Sept. 2:* U.S.A. terminates Lend-Lease.

II. WAR IN THE WEST

1943

Jan. 30: First daylight bombing of Berlin. *Feb. 6:* Eisenhower, Allied C.-in-C., North Africa. *July 9-Aug. 7:* Conquest of Sicily. *Sept. 3:* Allied landing in Italy. Italy surrenders unconditionally. *9:* Allies land at Salerno. *Oct. 7:* Allies occupy Naples. *Dec. 24:* Allied invasion chiefs appointed; Eisenhower, Supreme Commander; Tedder, Deputy. *26:* *Scharnhorst* sunk.

1944

Jan. 22: Landings at Nettuno and Anzio. *Feb. 1-May 18:* Battle for Montecassino. *Feb. 20:* Strategic bombing of Germany begins. *May 11:* Attack on Gustav and Hitler lines opened. *June 4:* Allies enter Rome. *6:* Allied landings in Normandy. *15:* Flying bomb attacks on London begin. *27:* Cherbourg taken. *July 9:* Caen taken. *27:* Break-through at St. Lô. *30-31:* Battle of Avranches. *Aug. 7-23:* Battle of Falaise. *11:* Allies enter Florence. *15:* Allied landings between Toulon and Cannes. *23:* Marseille, *26:* Toulon occupied. *25:* Paris surrenders. *Sept. 3:* Brussels, *9:* Luxemburg liberated. *11:* German frontier crossed. *17-26:* Battle of Arnhem. *24:* British airborne landings in Greece. *Oct. 14:* Athens liberated. *21:* Aachen captured. *Nov. 1:* British land on Walcheren. *12:* *Tirpitz* sunk. *Dec. 16-22:* Last German offensive in the Ardennes.

1945

Feb. 4: Belgium liberated. *Mar. 6:* Cologne taken. *7:* Rhine crossed at Remagen, *23:* at Wesel. *27:* Last rocket on England. *30:* Dutch frontier crossed. *Apr. 9:* Allied offensive in Italy. *16:* *Lützow* sunk. *26:* Russians and Americans link up near Torgau. Milan taken. *29:* Unconditional surrender of Germans in Italy. Munich and Venice captured. *May 3:* Hamburg captured. *5:* Unconditional surrender of German forces in N.W. Germany, Holland and Denmark. *7:* Unconditional surrender of all German fighting forces.

III. WAR IN THE EAST

1943

Jan. 25: Russians take Voronezh. *Feb. 2:* Last Germans in Stalingrad surrender. *8:* Russians take Kursk. *Aug. 4:* Russians take Orel, *23:* Kharkov, *30:* Taganrog. *Sept. 16:* Russians take Novorossisk, *17:* Bryansk, *25:* Smolensk. *Oct. 7:* Russians cross Dnieper. *8-9:* Germans evacuate Kuban. *Nov. 6:* Russians take Kiev. *Dec. 20:* U.S.A. and Britain decide to give military aid to Tito. *31:* Russians take Zhitomir.

1944

Jan. 15-Feb. 21: Russian offensive from Leningrad to Pskov. *Feb. 4-19:* Russians dislodge Germans from Upper Dnieper; battle of Korsun. *Feb. 8-Mar. 13:* Russians clear lower Dnieper. *Apr. 2:* Russians enter Poland and Rumania. *10:* Odessa taken. *May 9:* Sevastopol taken. *June 10:* Offensive against Finland starts; *20:* Viborg taken. *22:* Offensive in White Russia. *July 11:* Offensive against Latvia and Estonia; *13:* Vilna captured. *14:* Offensive in Poland; *28:* Lvov taken. *Aug. 1-Oct. 2:* Polish rising in Warsaw. *Aug. 17:* Russians reach East Prussia. *20:* Offensive in Rumania. *31:* Bucharest taken. *Sept. 22:* Tallinn captured. *Oct. 6:* Russians invade Hungary. *13:* Riga captured. *19:* Russians invade East Prussia. *20:* Belgrade liberated. *25:* Kirkenes taken.

1945

Jan. 11: Russians enter Warsaw. *Feb. 13:* Budapest taken. *Mar. 30:* Danzig and Küstrin taken. *Apr. 13:* Vienna liberated. *21:* Russians reach Berlin. *May 2:* Berlin surrendered. *10:* Prague liberated. *Aug. 17:* Russo-Polish frontier treaty.

IV. WAR OVERSEAS

1943

Jan. 23: Eighth Army enters Tripoli. *Feb. 9:* Guadalcanal cleared of Japanese. *Mar. 1-3:* Battle of the Bismarck Sea. *21-29:* Break through Mareth Line. *May 7:* Tunis and Bizerta taken. *11-30:* Attu recaptured. *13:* Axis forces in Tunisia surrender. *June 11:* Pantelleria, *12:* Lampedusa surrender. *Aug. 25:* Mountbatten, supreme Allied commander, South-east Asia. *Sept. 11:* Australians take Salamaua. *Nov. 1:* Americans land on Bougainville. *21-25:* Capture of Tarawa.

1944

Feb. 1-6: Capture of Kwajalein. *Mar. 13-June 30:* Manipur campaign. *June 15-July 9:* Battle of Saipan. *June 15-16:* Strategic bombing of Japan begins. *July 20-Aug. 3:* Guam reconquered. *Sept. 15-Oct. 13:* Palau islands occupied. *Oct. 5:* Japanese take Foonchow, last seaport in Chinese hands. *20:* Philippines invaded. *23-25:* Battle of the Philippine Sea; decisive defeat of Japanese navy.

1945

Jan. 9: U.S. forces land on Luzon. *Feb. 5-24:* Manila occupied. *Apr. 5:* Russia denounces neutrality pact with Japan. *May 3:* Rangoon recaptured. *June 21:* Okinawa captured. *July 1:* Australians land at Balikpapan. *5:* Philippines liberated. *Aug. 6:* Atomic bomb on Hiroshima, *9:* on Nagasaki. *8:* Russia declares war on Japan. *14:* Japan's unconditional surrender (signed *Sept. 2*). *23:* Russians complete occupation of Manchuria. *Sept. 8:* MacArthur enters Tokyo. *9:* Japanese surrender in China. *12:* Japanese surrender in S.E. Asia.



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